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OR, A COMPLEAT
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ANCIENT and MODERN.

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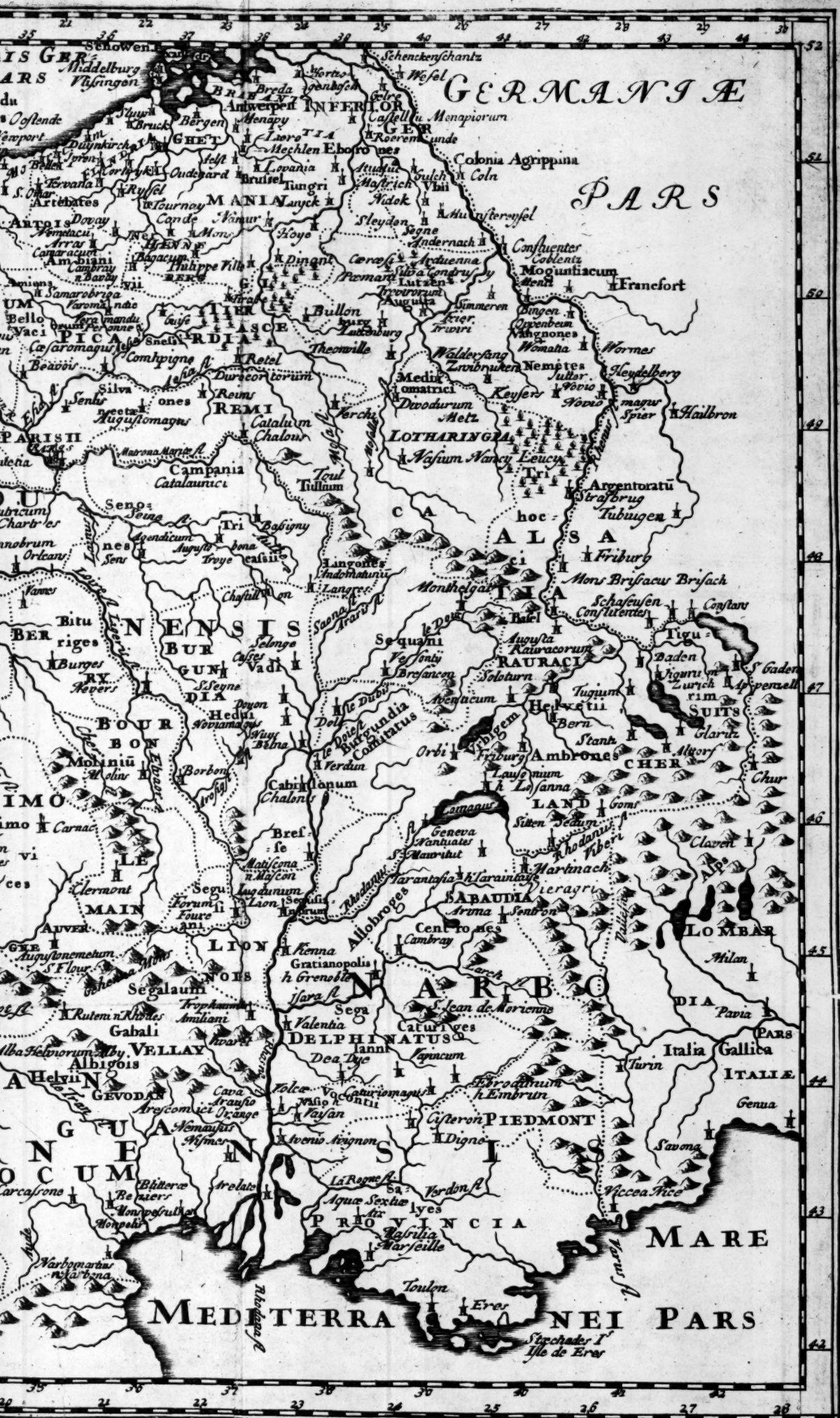
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ADVERTISEMENT.

EUROPE being finish'd, except *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, which is now preparing for the Press; and as Informations and Accounts of Places come in, they are inserted in their County, &c. It is entituled, *Britannia & Hiberniæ Antiqua & Nova*; in which will be a new and accurate Map of each County, with the Wapentacks, Laths, Hundreds, &c. and all the Roads exactly mark'd. In the Whole will be about 100 Maps, and many Cuts. We have received Accounts from above 100 Persons, each giving an Account of some or more considerable Places, and many more are doing; as, a Gentleman will give a particular Account of *Eaton College*, how endow'd, what Livings in their Gift, &c. another that of *Winchester*, with *William of Wickham's* Life, his Foundations, Charities, &c. and so of most other Places in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. In less than Six Months we shall begin to print, and shall do the Counties in Alphabetical Order, as *Bedfordshire*, *Berkshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Cheshire*, *Cornwal*, &c. Gentlemen are desired to send in what Accounts they think proper for this Design to *John Nutt*, Printer, in the *Savoy*, paying Postage.







CHAPTER XXX.

FRANCE,

HAS the *British Channel* and the *Netherlands* on the N. the *Mediterranean* and the *Pyrenean Hills* on the S. the *Rhine*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and *Piedmont*, on the E. and the *Ocean* on the W. But we must observe, That when the *French Geographers* make the *Rhine*, *Switzerland*, and *Piedmont*, their *Boundaries* on the E. they include their present *King's Usurpations* of *Alsace*, *Burgundy*, and *Savoy*. *La Forrest* places it in the middle of the *Northern Temperate Zone*, betwixt 42 and 51 Deg. of Lat. and betwixt 15 and 30 Deg. of Long. The proper *Boundaries* of *France* are, according to *Baudrand*, the *British Sea* from about *Calais* to the furthest Part of *Britany* on the N. the *Pyrenean Mountains*, by which 'tis divided from *Spain* for 80 Leagues, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the S. that which he calls the *Aquitain Ocean*, and the great *French Bay*, the same which *Sanfon* calls the great Sea, the Sea of *Gascony* or the Bay of *Biscay*, on the W. and *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and *Italy*, on the E. from which 'tis divided by the *Alps*; so that it contains the greatest Part of *Ancient Gaul*, viz. all *Gallia Aquitanica*, and all *Gallia Celtica*, except *Switzerland*; all *Gallia Narbonensis*, except *Savoy*; and the greatest Part of *Gallia Belgica*: So that making the above-mention'd Abatements, it lies, according to *Sanfon*, betwixt 15 and 29 Deg. of Long. and from 42. 10. to 51 of Lat. which makes it from S. to N. about 530 Miles, and from E. to W. 840. which must not be understood as if it were of equal Breadth and Length in all Parts, because the *Mediterranean* forms great Bays on the S. the great *Ocean* does the like on

the W. as the *British Sea* does on the N. The *Netherlands* break in also upon it on the N. as does *Germany* and *Italy* upon the E. *La Forrest*, including the *New Conquests*, makes it 250 *French Leagues* from E. to W. which is 750 *English Miles*, and 200 Leagues from S. to N. which is 600 Miles. *Baudrand* makes it 780 in Length, and 690 in Breadth. *Brietius* makes it 740 Miles long, and 540 broad. So much do their own *Geographers* differ among themselves.

Moll makes it from the *Frontiers* of *Roussillon* to *Calais* about 502 Miles from S. to N. From *Bayonne* to *Antibes* on the S. Side, he makes 370 from E. to W. From *Rochel* to *Geneva* about the Middle 277. And from *Brest* to the *Frontiers* of *Lorraine* on the N. about 375. The *Curious*, by casting their Eye on the *English Map* of *France*, lately done and corrected according to the *Observations* of the *Royal Academy of Sciences* at *Paris*, may see how much too far *Sanfon* has extended their *Coasts* in the *Mediterranean*, the Bay of *Biscay*, and the *British Channel*, which takes considerably off from its *Dimensions*: Besides, that reckons the greatest Length to be 780 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 486.

ANCIENT GAUL.

THE Length, according to *Strabo*, from the *Temple* of *Venus* in the furthestmost of the *Pyrenees*, to the Mouth of the River *Varo* or *Var*, which falls into the Sea near *Nice*, is 277 Miles; but he says nothing certain as to its Breadth. *Ptolemy* reckons the Length, from the *Promontory* *Gobetum*,

now Cape St. Mahe near Conquet in Brittany, to Mount Adula, now Mont St. Goddard in the Alps, betwixt Milan and Swisserland, to be 620; and the Breadth, from the Temple of Venus above-mentioned to the most Easterly Mouth of the Rhine, to be 370.

The Climate was reckon'd moist, which Seneca ascrib'd to the Temper of the Sky, and Strabo to its Rivers. The Emperor Julianus said, the Cold was not excessive; so that what ancient Authors say on the contrary, Brietius thinks must be ascribed to Gallia Belgica. Seneca says, 'twas windy; and because that called Circius, which Brietius reckons the N. W. by W. tho' others reckon it a S. Wind, was the most violent, Augustus dedicated a Temple to it: And because they had few or no poisonous Animals, the Inhabitants us'd the Juice of Yew-Tree for Poison. Strabo, Mela, and Solinus, say, 'twas fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounded with Cattle of all kinds. Pliny and Strabo, and most of the Ancients, say, it had no Wine, which must have proceeded from the Ignorance of the Inhabitants to cultivate their Vines; for the Vines of Berry, and the Vines of Auvergne, were very early taken Notice of. Strabo says, That it produc'd all the Fruits that Italy did, except Figs and Olives; but this he understood of Gallia Celtica. Strabo says, it abounded with Gold, and that there were Mines in the Montes Cemenis, now the Cevennes; and Ausonius calls the River Tarn, which rises in that Country, and falls into the Garonn, a Golden River. The People of Gallia Celtica us'd to hide their Treasure in Marshes; on which Account, when the Romans subdued the Country, they let out the Marshes, where great Quantities of Silver were frequently found. Strabo says, their Riches were also advanc'd by the Rivers, which made the Exportation of their Commodities easy. He adds, they were very populous; so that their Woods and Marshes were inhabited, which he ascribes to the Fruitfulness of their Women. The Truth of this, says Brietius, appears from the vast Colonies which the Celts sent into Spain, Germany, Illyricum, Italy, Grecia, and Asia; and that the Arverni frequently oppos'd the Romans with 200000 Men; and Strabo says, they fought Julius Caesar with 300000; and according to Appianus, there

were 300 distinct People in Gaul, and above 800 Towns.

Their Vices were reckon'd Cruelty and Imprudence, or Levity. Strabo and Livy prove their Cruelty by their Custom of drinking out of the Skulls of their Enemies, tip'd with Gold; by their sacrificing Men, when they thrust them through with Darts, faster'd them to Crosses, or burnt them on Piles of Wood with other Animals: That they made their Divinations from the Palpitation and Blood of dying Men; and that, according to Caesar, they put to Death him that came last to their Councils of War with all manner of Torments. Their Imprudence or Levity is prov'd by 4 Instances: 1. Because they shew'd more Courage than Judgment in Battle, says Polybius; and were rash, says Strabo, which made them an easy Conquest to the Romans. 2. Because they examin'd Strangers and Merchants, and according to their Reports did frequently determine their greatest Affairs. 3. Because, according to Plutarch and Polienus, they admitted Women to Council, and many times made War by their Advice. 4. Because, says Caesar, when their Neighbours were injur'd, they would straightway take to Arms, as if they had been injur'd themselves.

Their Virtues taken Notice of by the Ancients are, 1. Fortitude or Courage, so that they contemn'd Death, and would not leave their Houses when falling or burning, says Alianus; and reckon'd it the greatest Disgrace to lose Ground in Battle, says Leo Imperator; and hence it came, that they are apt to quarrel with one another, and to fight to Death for Trifles. Caesar and Athenaeus say, some of 'em us'd to vow they would never return from Battle, except they came off Conquerors; and hence 'twas they struck such a Terror into the Romans, that they dispens'd with their Law, which exempted Priests and old Men from Arms, in case of their War with the Gauls: And tho' at first they forc'd them to labour the Ground, in order to allay their Courage, yet afterwards most of their Cavalry was compos'd of Gauls. Brietius owns however, that their Temper was much like their Snow; that they were easily melted by Heat and Fatigue; that at first Onset they were more than Men, and at the 2d less than Women.

as *Livy*, *Florus*, and other *Romans*, write of 'em. 2. That they were simple, plain-hearted, Strangers to Trick, and easily persuaded to any thing, says *Strabo*; and *Hirtius* informs us, That every Man had Liberty to object against what was proposed in Council; but if any of them proved obstinate in Speech, the Lictor would threaten him with his Sword; and if he persisted, would cut off so much of his upper Garment as made the rest useless. 3. *Stobaeus* says, they were so hospitable, that they put to Death such as kill'd Strangers; whereas they only banish'd such as kill'd their own Countrymen: And for this Reason the Inhabitants guarded the *Heraclea Via*, or Road from *Italy* to the *Celtiberi*, lest Passengers should receive any Damage; for if they did, those in whose District the Injury was done, were obliged to make it good. 4. *Strabo* says, they were very sober, and avoided growing fat; so that if any young Man exceeded the Compass of the Girdle assign'd him, he was sure to be banish'd. 5. They were so chaste, that *Julianus* says, they married only for Procreation; and if any married too young, they banish'd him with Ignominy to *Marseilles*, says *St. Clement*, which was polluted with the Lewdness of the *Greeks*; and hence 'twas that *Gaul* became so populous. 6. They were Lovers of Learning. *Mela* says, they had Druids who instructed them in Wisdom and Eloquence; and that they hir'd Physicians and Sophists. *Strabo* and *Diodorus* say, they were no Strangers to Learning; tho' *Servius*, *Firminus*, and *Julianus*, say, they were dull, foolish, and stupid.

As to their Stature, *Cesar* and *Hirtius* say, they were tall, and therefore despis'd the *Romans*. *Strabo*, *Livius*, *Diodorus*, and *Virgil*, say, they wore Gold Chains about their Necks, nourish'd their Hair, and made it so strong, that 'twould stand upright; that 'twas generally of a Gold or Yellow Colour, and wore long Beards; but their Nobles us'd to shave their Cheeks, and wore their Beards so long, that they mix'd with their Meat and Drink. Their Arms were a long and a short Buckler; the shorter adorn'd with the Shapes of Animals and Coral, say *Livy*, *Polybius*, and *Pliny*. Their Helmets, according to *Diodorus*, were of Brass; the better Sort they call'd *Mirmillonium*,

and adorn'd them with Horns and Images of Birds and Beasts, says *Diodorus*. Their Swords were long and heavy, of soft Iron, ill shap'd, and without a Point, say *Livy* and *Plutarch*. They us'd to adorn them with Coral, and hang them in an Iron Chain at their Right Side, say *Diodorus* and *Pliny*. They made use of a Chariot with sharp Beaks, the same with that called *Corinnum* and *Essedum*. In Peace, the Men made use of a light Chariot called *Rheda*, and the Women of one called *Petorium*, a sort of a Waggon with 4 Wheels. They had also Darts of several sorts; and according to *Strabo* and *Diodorus* made use of Dogs in Battle.

Their Houses were for most part in Woods, and sometimes by Rivers in hot Weather. *Cesar* says, they cover'd them with Straw; and *Strabo*, that they were round, with heavy Roofs. *Stobaeus* says, they never shut their Doors, nor walled their Towns, till they learn'd it from the Greek Colony at *Marseilles*. *Cesar* and *Polybius* say, they slept on the Ground upon Straw, or Skins of Beasts.

Their Way of Eating was upon the Ground, cover'd with Skins of Wolves or Dogs, or sometimes upon Beds, and the most honourable Place was in the middle. The younger People serv'd them at Meals. Their Dishes were Canisters made with Withs, and their Cups of Earth or Silver, made like Pots. They leaven'd their Bread, to make it light, delighted in fresh and salt Pork, and in Wild Beasts kill'd with poison'd Darts, which they thought made them eat more tender; but they immediately cut out the wounded Part, to prevent its infecting the rest, as we are informed by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Diodorus*. They boil'd or roasted their Meat, held whole Joints in both their Hands, which they tore with their Teeth; and if they could not master it so, made use of a Knife, says *Athenaeus*. The better Sort drunk Italian Wine, mix'd with a little Water; and they also made several Sorts of Malt Liquor, sipping and spitting as they drank, says *Amianus*.

Their Funerals were very magnificent, and they us'd to burn with the Deceas'd his Servants, Vassals, Horses, and something of whatever was grateful or useful to him, put Letters into their Funeral Pile, and

sometimes threw themselves into it; and they refer'd the demanding of what was borrow'd from, or lent to the Deceas'd, to the Infernal Gods. They likewise us'd to spend whole Nights in the Sepulchres of valiant Men, where they consulted their Oracles, as we are informed by *Cæsar*, *Mela*, *Diodorus*, *Valerius*, *Maximus*, and *Tertullianus*.

Their Commodities were, Linen, Cloth for making Sails, Gammons of Bacon, their Hogs being of a large Size, Chines of Pork, Sauzages, great Quantities of Brass, Horses, Dogs, Wool, Spikenard for making Treacle, coarse Wool, and Purple Berries for Dying; as we find in *Cæsar*, *Ovid*, *Oppian*, *Strabo*, *Galen*, and *Pliny*.

Their Language is controverted among the Learned: *Cæsar* says, the *Celts*, *Belgæ*, and *Aquitani*, differ'd in Language and Manners; but *Sidonius* thinks they differ'd only in Dialect, and that the *Celtic* was their general Language. *Glareanus* thinks 'twas the *German* on this Side the *Rhine*; but *Tacitus* refutes this Mistake, when he says, the *Gothini* in *Germany* were not originally of that Country, because they spoke the *Gallie* Tongue. Others think they spoke Greek, because *Cæsar* found Books in the Camp of the *Helvetii*, with the Soldiers Names written in Greek, and because in *Strabo's* Time their publick Writings were in that Language; but this is also a Mistake, otherwise *Q. Cicero*, when besieg'd by the *Gauls*, would not have wrote to *Cæsar* in Greek, left his Letters should be intercepted: So that *Brietiis* is of the same Opinion with *Tacitus*, that the *Gauls* spoke the same Language with the *Britains*, and gives several *Welsh* Words to prove it.

Authors differ likewise about their Religion. *Tully* says, they had none; but *Livy* contradicts him; and *Cæsar* says, they had many Gods, the chief of whom was *Mercury*, by them called *Teutates* or *Tentanes*. They worship'd *Jupiter* by the Name of *Taranis*, which in their Language signified Thunder, and thought him to be represented by the tallest Oaks. They frequently devoted all they took in War to *Hesus* or *Ejus*, who was their *Mars*, and by them reckon'd the Heir of all the Gods, say *Cæsar* and *Ulpian*. They worship'd *Belenus* or *Belis* as *Apollo*, who *Brietiis* thinks was *Tertullian's* *Tibelenus*, and *Scalliger's* *Abellio*. They also worship'd *Serapis*,

perhaps the same with *Pluto*, *Onuano*, and *Diana Arduina*, the unclean Dæmons of *Dæsius* mentioned by *St. Augustin*.

Their Priests were the *Druidæ*, whose Name *Brietiis* takes to be derived from *Agus*, an Oak. The *Greeks* call them *Samothæi*; i. e. Worshipers of the Gods. *Eustathius* calls them *Samothæi* from *Σαμωθι*, because of their excellent Learning; but *Cassiodorus* thinks they were so called from *Samos Dis*, which is favour'd by what *Cæsar* says, viz. That the *Gauls* boasted that *Dis* was their Father. These Priests were also called *Sarnoides*, from *Saro*, said to be the 3d King of the *Gauls*. Their Business was to teach Youth. They concealed their Mysteries, got many Verses by Heart, disputed Points of Philosophy, believ'd the Immortality of the Soul, gather'd Mistletoe at a certain Time of the Year, and sat in Judgment, especially upon Slaughterer. There was one of 'em over all the rest, and sometimes they contended for this Post by Arms. Some think the Town of *Dreux* in the Isle of *France* had its Name from them, and was their chief Seat.

Their *Vates*, according to *Strabo*; or *Enbages*, according to *Amianus*, sacrific'd and enquir'd into the Secrets of Nature. Their Bards, which in the old *Gaulish* Tongue signifies a Singer, were their Poets and Musicians, who sung the great Actions of their Captains, and had so much Authority, says *Diodorus*, that by their Songs they could hinder a Battle.

We have formerly mentioned their sacrificing of Men, and making Divinations from their Manner of falling, and from their Blood; to which *Cæsar* adds, That sometimes, to avoid infectious Diseases, or imminent publick Dangers, they devoted themselves to Death, and offer'd Sacrifice, with the Assistance of the Druids; and when they worship'd, they distorted their Bodies sometimes to the Right, and sometimes to the Left, according to *Pliny* and *Athenæus*.

Their Government seems not always to have been of one Form. *Livy* says, That in the Time of *Tarquinius Priscus*, the *Bitturgie*, or those of *Berry*, gave a King to all *Celtica*: But in Process of Time they alter'd the Form, some being for Monarchy, and others for Aristocracy. In *Cæsar's*

Cæsar's Time, the *Auverni*, the People of *Auvergne*, and the *Hedui*, or the People of *Aulun*, created their own Magistrates; and the *Senones*, *Sequani*, and *Belouaci*; i. e. the People of *Sens*, *Franche County*, and those of *Beauvais*, or the *Beauvoisin*, chose themselves Kings from among the most valiant, says *Cæsar*; but at last they were all conquer'd by him, and the Country suffer'd much under the Roman Emperors till *Maximinus*, who with *Decius* repulsed the *Germans*. In *Gallienus's* Reign, they were also much harass'd by the *Germans*, who at that Time, says *Brietius*, were first called *Franks* by *Aurelius Victor*. Then they were govern'd by 9. of the 30 Tyrants, the chief of which were, *Posthumus*, *Lollianus*, *Marius*, *Victorinus*, *Victoria* his Wife, and *Tetricus*, who was conquer'd by *Aurelianus*. They were afterwards more cruelly harass'd by the *Germans* under *Probus*, *Dioclesian*, and *Constantin*, when they had also Domestic Broils; *Magnentius* being chosen their General at *Augustodunum*, now *Aulun*; and *Sylvanus* the like afterwards, who was kill'd at *Cologne*. *Julian the Apostate* repulsed the invading *Germans*, who renewed their Incursions under *Jovian* and *Valentinian*, by whom were called in the *Burgundians*, the Enemies of the *Germans*. Their Condition was as bad under *Valens* and *Gratian*, especially when the latter was killed by the Tyrant *Maximus*; and at the same time that Part called *Armorica*, now *Brittany*, was seiz'd by the *Britains*. But Matters were settled by *Theodosius*, and *Valentinian II.* was restored to the Western Empire. Under *Honorius*, the barbarous Nations invaded *Gaul*. When the *Franks* were drove out, the *Goths* seiz'd the Provinces of *Aquitain* and *Narbon*, as the *Burgundians* did the *Franche County*, and the neighbouring Regions. In the Time of *Valentinian III.* *Attilus* might have restor'd the Roman Empire here, he having drove *Faramond*, and his Son *Clodius Comatus*, beyond the *Rhine*; but he was hinder'd by the Emperor's Envoy. *Meroveus* was then called into *Gaul* against *Attila*, who being conquer'd, and *Dietus* at the same time taken off, the *Franks* settled in *Gallia Belgica*, where the Country was first called *France*, and grew up by degrees to the present Monarchy.

On this Occasion, 'tis proper to take No-

tice of the famous Controversy betwixt *Hotomanus* and *Matharellus*, about the ancient Government of *Gaul* and *France*. The former, in his Book called *Franco-Gallia*, asserted, and brought many Authorities to prove, That their ancient Government was Aristocratical; most of their Communities, which were called Free, being govern'd by the Council of the *Optimates*, or chief Men, and the rest had Kings; but they all agreed in this, That at a certain Time of the Year, they met in a publick Council of the whole Nation, and determin'd their chief Affairs. This he supports by the Authority of *Cæsar*, *Tacitus*, and *Strabo*. Such among 'em as were Kings, he says, had but very small Dominions, and were afterwards succeeded by those called by latter Ages, Dukes, Counts, and Marquisses; and tho' Hereditary at last, yet were chosen at first, and subject to the General Council, who had a Power to depose them upon Male-Administration; and *Hotomanus* pleads, that this continued to be their Constitution till the Time of *Lewis XI.* So that their ancient *Reguli*, or little Hereditary Kings, mentioned by the *Romans*, seem to have been the Proprietors of the small Dominions they govern'd; but their great Kings, who govern'd several Communities, were not Hereditary, but chosen by the People for their Justice and Valour, as appears by the Speech of *Ambiorix* in *Cæsar's* Commentaries, *De Bell. Gall. Lib. 5. Sect. 27.* where he says, That the Nature of his Government was such, that the People had as much Power over him, as he had over them. *Hotomanus* wrote this Book at the Elector *Palatine's* Court; and considering the Learning of the Man, who was fam'd for his Knowledge of the Law, and that he was also a Native of *France*, the French Court was so much alarm'd at it, that they employ'd *Matharellus*, who was also a Lawyer, and had a great Post under the Queen Mother, to answer him in a Book, Entitl'd, *Ad Franc. Hotomani Franco-Galliam Responso*, &c. Upon which, if any Man cast his Eye, he may soon perceive, that *Matharellus* makes more use of Railing than Argument, comes much short of *Hotomanus* in his Authorities, and gives up that absolute Power which has since been claim'd by the French Kings; tho' he strains their Prerogative very high.

For

For the better understanding the Roman Historians, and the ancient Geography of France, we have thought fit to give the Account of the Divisions of it by *Augustus* and the *Notitia Imperii*, with their Modern Names.

When *Augustus* had overcome *Antony*, obtain'd the Empire, and settled *Italy*, he went into *Gaul*, where he stay'd some Time, and divided that rich Country into Provinces; which being often chang'd, were at last made 17, as will appear by the *Notitia Imperii*. In the first place, he divided *Gaul* into 4 large Tracts, and retained all the old Names, but that of *Celtica*, in whose place he substituted *Lugdunensis*; and because those Divisions were unequal, he took some from one, and added to another. The first Division was

NARBONENSIS,

Which contain'd, 1. The *Volce Tectosages*, inhabiting the Jurisdictions of *Narbon* and *Thoulouſe*, being the W. Part of *Languedoc*. 2. The *Volce Arcomici*, inhabiting the E. Part of *Languedoc*, whose Capital was *Nismes*. 3. The *Helvii*, the People of the *Vivaretz*, their Capital *Albagusta*, *Viviers*. 4. The *Allobroges*, the People of *Savoie*, *Dauphine*, &c. their Capital *Vienne*. 5. The *Segalauni*, the People of *Valentinois*, their Capital *Valentia*, *Valence*. 6. The *Centrones*, the People of *Val de Morienne*, their Capital *Forum Claudii*, *Mouſtier in Tarentais*. 7. The *Caturiges*, the People of the Diocese of *Gap*, their Capital *Vapincum*, *Gap*. 8. *Segusi*, the People of the Marquisate of *Susa* and the *Brianconnois*, their Capital *Segusium*, *Susa*. 9. *Ebroduntii*, the People of the Diocese of *Embrun*, their Capital *Ebrodunum*, *Embrun*. 10. *Datiani*, the People of the Dioceses of *Glandeve*, *Vence*, *Grace*, their Capital *Antipolis*, *Antibe*. 11. *Vocontii*, the Inhabitants of the *Diois*, *Baronies*, &c. their Capital *Vasio*, *Vaison*. 12. *Tricassini*, the People of the Diocese of *St. Pol*, their Capital *Augusta*, *St. Pol de Tricassin*. 13. *Cavares*, the County of *Avignon*, their Capital *Avinio*, *Avignon*. 14. *Mimeni*, the Dioceses of *Sisteron*, *Digne*, &c. their Capital *Durio*, *Sisteron*. 15. *Salii*, the Dioceses of *Aix* and *Arles*, their Capital *Aqua Sextia*, *Aix in Pro-*

vence. 16. *Anatili*, the People of *Cran* and *Cormagne*, their Capital *Maritima*, *Martheue*. 17. *Commeni*, the Dioceses of *Marſeille*, *Thoulouſen*, *Freins*, their Capital *Maſſilia*, *Marſeille*. 18. *Salaffi*, *Lepontis*, *Veragrt*, *Seduni*, *Vediantii*, *Libici*, *Taurini*, which properly belong to *Italy*, as will appear afterwards.

2. AQUITANIA,

Which contains, 1. *Tarbelli*, the People of *Bearn* and *Basques*, their Capital *Aqua Tarbellice*, *Baionne*, or *Acs*. 2. *Comuene*, the People of *Bigerre*, *Cominge*, and *Conseraux*, their Capital *Lugdunum*, *St. Bertrand*. 3. *Dattii*, the Diocese of *Dax*, their Capital *Tasta*, *Dax*. 4. *Auscii*, the Dioceses of *Ausche*, *Leſſoure*, *Ayre*, their Capital *Augusta*, *Ausche*. 5. *Bituriges Vibisci*, the People of *Bourdellois*, their Capital *Burdigala*, *Bordeaux*. 6. *Vasates*, the People of *Bazadois*, their Capital *Coffio*, *Bazas*. 7. *Nitiobriges*, the People of *Aginois*, their Capital *Agimum*, *Agen*. 8. *Cadurci*, the People of *Quercy*, their Capital *Deuona*, *Cahors*. 9. *Heluſteri*, the People of *Albigois*, their Capital *Albiga*, *Alby*. 10. *Rutheni*, the People of *Rouergue*, their Capital *Segodunum*, *Rodez*. 11. *Gabali*, the People of *Gevaudan*, their Capital *Anderidum*, *Mande*. 12. *Velauni*, the People of *Vellay*, their Capital *Renſſo le Puy*. 13. *Arverni*, the People of *Auvergne* and *Bourbonnois*, their Capital *Gergobia*, *Clermont*. 14. *Bituriges Cubi*, the People of *Berry*, their Capital *Avaricum*, *Bourges*. 15. *Lemovices*, the People of *Limoſin*, their Capital *Ratiastum*, *Limoge*. 16. *Petrocorii*, the People of *Perigord*, their Capital *Vesuna*, *Perigueux*. 17. *Santonis*, the People of *Xaintonge*, their Capital *Mediolanum*, *Xaintes*. 18. *Pictones*, the People of *Poitou*, their Capital *Limoum*, *Poitiers*.

3. LUGDUNENSIS,

Which contain'd, 1. *Segusi*, the People of *Lionnois*, &c. their Capital *Lugdunum*, *Lions*. 2. *Helvetii*, the *Swissers*, and particularly the *Rauraci*, the People of the Diocese of *Baſſe*. 3. *Sequani*, People of *Franche County*, their Capital *Viſentio*, *Baſancon*. 4. *Lingones*, People of the Diocese of *Langres*, their Capital *Andomarunum*, *Langres*. 5. *Vodicaſſes*,

diocesses, the People of Nivernois, their Capital Noviodunum, Nevers. 6. *Ædui, the Dutchy of Burgundy, their Capital Augustodunum, Autun.* 7. *Senones, the People of the Dioceses of Sens and Auxerre, their Capital Augendicum, Sens.* 8. *Trecasses, the People of the Diocese of Troyes, their Capital Augustomana, Troyes.* 9. *Melaë, the People of the Diocese of Meaux, their Capital Jatinum, Meaux.* 10. *The Parisii, People of the Diocese of Paris, their Capital Lucotefia, Paris.* 11. *Carnutes, the People of the Dioceses of Chartres and Orleans, their Capital Autricum, Chartres.* 12. *Velocasses, the People of the Diocese of Rouen, their Capital Rotomagus, Rouen.* 13. *Caletes, the Inhabitants of the Country of Caux, their Capital Juliobona, Lisiebonne.* 14. *Lexovii, the People of the Diocese of Lisieux, their Capital Noviomagus, Lisieux.* 15. *Aulerci, containing, 1. Eburovices, the People of the Diocese of Eureux, their Capital Mediolanum, Eureux.* 2. *Cenomani, the People of Maine, their Capital Vindunum, le Mans.* 3. *Diablintes, the People of Perche, or of the Diocese of Dol, their Capital Noviodunum, Nogent le Rotrou, or Dol.* 16. *Sessui, the People of the Diocese of Seex, their Capital Vagoritum, Seex.* 17. *Biducasses, the People of the Diocese of Baieux, their Capital Juliobona, Baieux.* 18. *Ucelli, the People of the Diocese of Coutance, their Capital Cosedia, Coutance.* 19. *Abrincati, the People of the Diocese of Auranche, their Cap. Ingena, Auranche.* 20. *Rhedones, the People of the Dioceses of Rennes, St. Malo, &c. their Capital Condate, Rennes.* 21. *Osismii, the People of the Dioceses of St. Pol and Triguier, their Capital Vorganium, St. Pol de Leon.* 22. *Curiosilitæ, the People of Cornouaille, their Capital Curiosilitæ, Kimper Corentin.* 23. *Veneti, the People of the Diocese of Vannes, their Capital Dariovium, Vannes.* 24. *Nannetæ, the People of the County of Nantes, their Capital Endivincum, Nantes.* 25. *Andecavi, the People of Angou, their Capital Juliomagus, Angers.* 26. *Turonæ, the People of Touraine, their Capital Caesarodunum, Tours.*

4. BELGICA.

Which contain'd, 1. *Bellovaci, the People of the Dioceses of Beauvais and Senlis,*

their Capital Caesaromagus, Beauvais. 2. *Amiani, the People of the Diocese of Amiens, their Capital Samarobrina, Amiens.* 3. *Veromandui, the People of Vermandois, their Capital Augusta Veromandunorum, Vermand Abbey.* 4. *Morini, the People of the Diocese of Terouane, their Capital Teruanna, Terouanne.* 5. *Nervii, the People of Hainault, &c. their Capital Bagacum, Barua.* 6. *Menapii, a People of Flanders and Brabant, their Capital Castellum Menapiorum, Kessel, or Mount Cassel.* 7. *Toxandri, the People of Zealand, their Capital Helium Castellum, the Briel.* 8. *Basavi, the People of Holland and Guelderland, their Capital Lugdunum, Leyden.* 9. *Tungri, or Germani, the People of Liege, &c. their Capital Vatusa, Tongeren.* 10. *Treviri, the People of Treves, their Capital Augusta Trevirorum, Treves.* 11. *Vangiones, the People of Ments, their Capital Bormatomagus, Wormes.* 12. *Nemetes, the People of the Diocese of Spire, their Capital Naomagus, Spire.* 13. *Tribocci, the People of the Diocese of Strasburg, their Capital Argentoratum, Strasburg.* 14. *Mediomatrics, the Inhabitants of the Country of Messin, &c. their Capital Divodurum, Metz.* 15. *Leuci, the Inhabitants of the Dioceses of Toul and Verdun, their Capital Tullum, Toul.* 16. *Rhemi, the People of the Diocese of Rheims, &c. their Capital Durocororum, Rheims.* 17. *Suessones, the People of the Diocese of Soissons, their Capital Augusta Suessunum, Soissons.*

The Division of Gaul, according to the Notitia Imperii.

IT is not certain when this *Notitia* was writ; but 'tis reasonably conjectur'd, that 'twas between the Reign of *Constantin* and that of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. The first Division was

LUGDUNENSIS,

Containing, 1. *The Civitates Lugdunensium; i. e. the Diocese of Lions.* 2. *Adurum, alias Augustodunum, Autun.* 3. *Lingonum, Langres.* 4. *Castrum Masiconense, Masson.* 5. *Castrum Caballionense, Chalons on the saon.* This was the first Division of the

Pro-

Province, sometimes join'd with the 4th, and called *Consularis*.

The 2d Division, which was sometimes join'd with the 3d, and called *Præfidalis*, contain'd the *Civitates* or *Dioceses*, 1. *Rotomagensium*, Rouen. 2. *Basicaesium*, Baieux. 3. *Abrincatuorum*, Auranche. 4. *Ebroicorum*, Evreux. 5. *Sagitorum* or *Saiorum*, Sees. 6. *Lexoviorum*, Lisieux. 7. *Constantiensium*, Coutance.

The 3d Division sometimes join'd with the 2d, and called *Præfidalis*, contain'd the *Civitates* or *Dioceses*, 1. *Turonum*, Touraine. 2. *Genomanorum*, Mans. 3. *Redonum*, Rennes. 4. *Nannetum*, Nantes. 5. *Andegavorum*, Angers, or Anjou. 6. *Ciantium*, Vannes. 7. *Cusofopitorum*, Cornoaille. 8. *Offsmiorum*, St. Pol de Leon, and Triguier. 9. *Diablintum*, otherwise *Carifes*. Some think it *Nogent le Rotrou* in *Perche*, and others *Dol*.

The 4th Division sometimes join'd with the first, called also *Senontia Præfidalis*, contain'd the *Civitates* or *Dioceses*, 1. *Senonum*, Sens. 2. *Carnutum*, Chartres. 3. *Autissiodorum*, Auxerre. 4. *Tricassium*, Troyes in Champagne. 5. *Aurelianorum*, Orleans. 6. *Parisiorum*, Paris. 7. *Meldarum*, Meaux.

The 5th Division, otherwise called *Maxima Sequanorum Præfidalis*, contain'd the *Civitates* or *Dioceses*, 1. *Crispulinorum*, or *Vesontio*, Besançon. 2. *Equestrium* or *Nevidunum*, Nion. 3. *Elvicorum* or *Aventicum*, Avenches, or *Wissipurg*. 4. *Basiliensium*, Basle, formerly called *Arialbinum*. 5. *Vindonicense* or *Viridunense*, *Vindisch*. 6. *Ebrodunense*, *Verdun* in Switzerland. 7. *Argentariense*, Colmar in Alsace. 8. *Rauricense*, *Augusta Rauracorum*, *Augst*. 9. *Portus Abucina*, *Abuini*, or *Buxini*, the Port of Louve.

2. BELGICA.

The first Division, called *Belgica Consularis*, contain'd the *Dioceses*, 1. *Trevirorum*, Treves. 2. *Mediomatricum*, or *Metis*, Metz. 3. *Leucorum*, Tullum, or Tullu, Toul. 4. *Virodunensium*, or *Verodunensium*, Verdun. 5. *Remorum*, Rheims. 6. *Suffonum*, Soissons. 7. *Catalaunorum*, Chalons on the River Marne. 8. *Veromanduorum*, Nion. 9. *Atrebatum*, Arras or Artois. 10. *Cambracensium*, Cambray. 11. *Tornacensium*, Tournay. 12. *Sylvaectum*, Senlis. 13. *Bellovacorum*, Beauvais. 14. *An-*

bianensium, Amiens. 15. *Bonniensium*, Beauvois on the Sea.

3. GERMANIA.

The first Division, or higher, called *Consularis*, contain'd the *Dioceses*, 1. *Magontiacensium*, Metz. 2. *Argentoratensium*, or *Stratiburgo*, Strasbourg. 3. *Nemetum*, or *Spira*, Spire. 4. *Vangionum*, or *Vormacia*, Wormes. 5. *Agrippinensium*, or *Colonia*, Cologne.

The 2d or Lower Germany, called *Consularis*, contain'd these *Dioceses*; 1. *Agrippinensium*, or *Colonia*, Cologne. 2. *Tungrorum*, the People of the *Diocese* of Liege.

4. VIENNENSIS.

The first Division, which was sometimes join'd with the 3d, called *Viennensis Consularis*, contain'd the *Dioceses*, 1. *Viennensium*, Vienne. 2. *Genovensium*, Geneva. 3. *Gratianopolitanorum*, Grenoble. 4. *Albensium*, now *Vivario*, *Viviers*. 5. *Deensium*, or *Dienium*, and *Diciensium*, Die. 6. *Valentinorum*, Valence. 7. *Tricastinorum*, St. Pol de Tricastin, or *Trois Châteaux*. 8. *Vasionensium*, *Vaison*. 9. *Arausiacorum*, Orange. 10. *Carpentoratensium*, now *Vindausica*, or rather *Vindasca*, *Carpentras*. 11. *Caballicorum*, Caravillon. 12. *Avennicorum*, Avignon. 13. *Arelatensium*, Arles.

The 2d or 1st Division of Narbon, called *Præfidalis*, contain'd these *Dioceses*; 1. *Narbonensium*, Narbonne. 2. *Tolosatum*, Tolose. 3. *Agathensium*, Agde. 4. *Aletensium*, Alet. 5. *Beterrensiem*, Beziers. 6. *Magalomensium*, Montpellier. 7. *Nemausensium*, Nismes. 8. *Castrum Lutetia*, Lodeve. 9. *Castrum Uctiensis*, Uzés.

The 3d, which was sometimes join'd with the 1st or 2d Division of Narbonne, called *Præfidalis*, contain'd these *Dioceses*; 1. *Aquensium*, Aix in Provence. 2. *Reiensium*, Riex in Provence, Reims. 3. *Aptensium*, Apt. 4. *Forojulienensium*, Frejus. 5. *Vapincensium*, Gap. 6. *Segestriorum*, Sisteron. 7. *Antipolitana*, Antibes, now Grace.

The 4th Division, or *Alpes Maritima*, called *Præfidalis*, contain'd these *Dioceses*; 1. *Ebrodunensium*, Ambrun. 2. *Dinienensium*, Digne. 3. *Rigomagensium*, Triun, or Chier. 4. *Sollinienensium*, Saluzzes. 5. *Saniciensium*, or

Sanici,

Sanici, Senex, 6. Glanateva, Glandeve. 7. Cemelensium, the County of Nice in Provence, now Mount Carmelique.

The 5th Division, or *Alpes Graia & Peninae*, called *Præfidalis*, contain'd these Dioceses; 1. *Centronum*, or *Tarentasia*, *Mouftiers*, 2. *Vallensium*, or *Oftodurum*, *St. Maurice* in *Vallais*.

5. AQUITANIA.

The 1st or 6th Division, called *Viennensis Præfidalis*, contain'd these Dioceses; 1. *Bituricum*, *Bourges* in *Berry*. 2. *Arvernorum*, *Clermont* in *Auvergne*. 3. *Rutenorum*, *Rhodes*. 4. *Albigensium*, *Alby*. 5. *Cadurcorum*, *Cahors* in *Quercy*. 6. *Lemovicum*, *Limoges*, or *Limousin*. 7. *Gabalarum*, *Givaudan*. 8. *Vellunorum*, *Vellay*.

The 2d or 7th Division, called *Viennensis Præfidalis*, contain'd these Dioceses; 1. *Burdigalensium*, *Bordeaux*. 2. *Aginensium*, *Agen*. 3. *Encolismensium*, *Engoulême*. 4. *Santonum*, *Xaintes*, *Xaintonge*. 5. *Pictavorum*, *Poitou*. 6. *Petrocoriorum*, *Periguenx*, or *Perigord*.

The 3d or 8th Division, called *Viennensis*, and *Novem Populania Præfidalis*, contain'd these Dioceses; 1. *Ausciorum*, *Aufche*. 2. *Aquensium*, *Dax*, or *Acs*. 3. *Lacturatum*, *Laiçoure*. 4. *Convenarum*, *Cominges*. 5. *Consarannorum*, or *Conserandorum*, *Conserans*. 6. *Batum*, or *Boins*, *Buchs*. 7. *Benearnensium*, or *Benearnus*, *l'Escar*. 8. *Aturensum*, *Aire*. 9. *Vasatica*, *Bazas*, *Bazadois*. 10. *Tarba*, or *Castrum Begorra*, *Bigorre*. 11. *Eloronensium*, or *Elinia*, *Oleron* in *Bearn*. 12. *Elusatum*, *Euse* in *Gascony*.

For the better finding the Places and Divisions in *Gaul* above-mention'd, and such others as occur in *Cesar*, *Tacitus*, and other Roman Historians, and in *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Meles*, and other ancient Geographers, we have thought fit to add them in order of Alphabet, with their modern Names, as they are given us by *Cellarius*, *Brieti*, *Baudrand*, *Scaliger*, *Valesius's Notitia Galliarum*, and *La Forrest*, that Youth and others, who read *Cesar* and other Roman Authors, may find the Countries, People and Places, they mention, at one View; which will make the History more intelligible and pleasant.

Note: In the following Alphabet, *P.* signifies People; *Pr.* Principality; *Pro.* Province; *D.* Diocese; *Mar.* Marquisate; *C.* County or Country; *T.* Town; *R.* River; *Du.* Duchy; *Can.* Canton; *Cap.* Capital.

A Brincatui. The People of *Auranches* in *Normandy*.

Abucina or Abucini Portus. *La Loue* in the *Franche County*.

Acusiorum Colonia. *Grenoble* in *Dauphiné*.

Adualdubis. See *Dubis*.

Aduaticci or Aduaticci. The *P.* of the *C.* of *Namur*, and neighbouring Part of *Brabant*.

Aduatua or Aduaca. *Tongeren* in the *D.* of *Liege*.

Ædui. The *P.* of the *D.* of *Autun*, *Chalons*, *Nevers*, and Part of *Mâcon* in *Burgundy*.

Æduorum Civitas. The *D.* of *Aulun*, &c. *Agatha* or *Agathopolis* ad *Aurarium*. *Agde* on the *Errault* in *Languedoc*.

Agatha Insula. *Magalon* on the Coast of *Languedoc*.

Agathensium Civitas. The *D.* of *Agde*.

Agenticum Senonum. *Sens* in *Champagne*.

Agefinatum. The *Angoumois*.

Aginum. *Agen* in the *Agenois*.

Aginensium Civitas. The *D.* of *Agen*.

Agrippina Colonia. *Cologne*.

Agrippinensium Civitas. The *D.* of *Cologne*.

Albaugusta Helveorum. *Apr* in the *Vivareze*.

Albentium Civitas. The *D.* of *Viviers*.

Albici. The *P.* of the *D.* of *Riez* in *Provence*.

Albiga Heleaturiorum. The *T.* of *Alby* in *Guienne*.

Albigensium Civitas. The *D.* of the *Albigensis* in *Guienne*.

Aletensium Civitas. The *D.* of *Aleth* in *Languedoc*.

Aletum or Alethum. The *T.* of *Aleth*.

Alexia Mandubiorum. *Alise* in *Auxois* in *Burgundy*.

Allobroges. The *P.* of Part of *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*.

Allobrogum Colonia. *Genova*.

Alpes. The *Alps*, Mountains that divide *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*.

Alpes Graia & Peninnæ Præfidalis. The *D.* of *Mouftiers* and *St. Maurice* in *Vallais*.

Alpes Maritimæ. The *D.* of *Embrun*, *Digne*, *Salussis*, *Senex*, *Glandeve*, the *C.* of *Nice*, and *St. Pol de Vences*.

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Alveus

Alveus Civilis. The River *Lech* in *Holland*, *Ambarr*. The P. of *Charolois*, and Part of *Masconois* in *Burgundy*.

Ambialires or Ambiliates. The P. of the D. of *St. Brieux* in *Brittany*.

Ambiani. The P. of the D. of *Amiens*.

Ambibari or Ambruareti. The P. of *Auran-ches* in *Normandy*.

Amnitæ. The P. of *Nantes*.

Anatili. The P. of *La Crau* and *Camargue* in *Provence*.

Andecavi or Andegavi. The P. of *Anjou*.

Anderidum Gabalorum. *Mande* in the *Ga-vaudan* in *Guienne*.

Andes. The P. and T. of *Anjou*.

Andomatunum Lingonum. *Langres* in *Cham-pagne*.

Antipolis and Antipolitana Civitas. The T. and D. of *Antibes* in *Provence*.

Antiffiodorus, or Antiffiodorum Senonum. *Auxerre* in *Burgundy*.

Antros Insula. *La Tour du Cordau* in the D. of *Bordeaux*.

Antuates. The P. of *Chablais* in *Savoy*.

Apta or Avia Julia, Ulgienfium & Aprenfium Civitas. The T. and D. of *Apt* in *Provence*.

Aquæ Sextiæ Salyorum, *Aix* in *Provence*.

Aquæ Tarbellicæ. *Bayonne*, or rather *Acqs* in *Guienne*.

Aquensium Civitas. The D. of *Acqs* or *Dax*. *Aquitania*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*. See above in the Division of *Gaul*.

Arar or Araris. The R. *Saon* in *Franch* County.

Ara Ubiorum. *Bonne* in *Germany*.

Arauficorum Civitas. The Pr. of *Orange*.

Araufio Colonia. The T. of *Orange*.

Arduenna Sylva. The *Ardennes*.

Arecomici. The P. of the E. of *Languedoc*.

Arelate or Arelas Sextanorum. *Arles*.

Arelatenfium Civitas. The D. of *Arles* in *Provence*.

Arenacum. *Arnhem* in *Guelderland*.

Argentarienfè Castrum. *Colmar* in *Alsace*.

Argenteum Fluv. The R. *Argens* in *Provence*.

Argentoratum Triboccorum. *Strasburg*.

Argentoratensium Civitas. The D. of *Stras-burg*.

Argentuarîa Triboccorum. *Colmar* or *Hor-burg* in *Alsace*.

Arica. The Isle of *Sark* betwixt *France* and *Britain*.

Armoricæ Civitates. The Coast of *Brittany*.

Arverni. The P. of *Auvergne* and *Bourbonnois*.

Arvernorum Civitas. *Clermont* in *Auvergne*.

Atacinorum & Decumanorum Colonia. *Nar-bonne*.

Atorenfium Civitas. The D. of *Aire*.

Atrebatæ and Atrebatii. The P. of *Artois*.

Atuatuca. *Tongerén* in the D. of *Liège*.

Aturrus. *Aire*, the Cap. of *Gascogne*.

Avaricum Biturigum. *Bourges* in *Berry*.

Avatici. The same with *Anatili*.

Avenio. *Avignon*.

Avennicorum Civitas. The C. of *Avignon*.

Aventicum Civitas. *Avenches* or *Wistisburg* in the Canton of *Bern*.

Augusta Aufciorum. *Auscb* in *Gascogne*.

Augusta Rauracorum. *Augst* in the Can. of *Basse*.

Augusta Prætoria Salaffiorum. *Aoste* in *Italy*.

Augusta Sueffionum. *Soiffons*.

Augusta Trevirorum. *Treves*.

Augusta Tricastinorum. *St. Pol de Tricastin*, or *de Trois Châteaux*.

Augusta Vermanduorum. *Vermand Abbey* or *St. Quintin* in *Picardy*.

Augustodunum Æduorum. *Autun* in *Bur-gundy*.

Augustomana Trecaffium. *Trois* in *Cham-pagne*.

Augusta Nemetum. *Clermont* in *Auvergne*.

Augustoritum Lemovicorum. *Angoulême* in *Guienne*.

Aulerci. The P. of the D. of *Eureux*, *Mani*, and *le Perche*.

Auscii. The P. of the D. of *Auscb*, *Letours*, and *Aire*, in *Guienne*.

Autricum Carnurum. *Chartres*, the Cap. of that Dutchy.

Axona. The R. *Aisne*, which rises in *Bar*, and runs through *Champagne*, &c.

BAgacum. *Bayay* in *Hainault*, or as some think *Tournay*.

Baiocassium Civitas. The D. of *Baiuix* in *Normandy*.

Basilienfium Civitas. The D. of *Basle* in *Switzerland*.

Batavi. The P. of *Betuwe* in *Guelderland*.

Bebusiani. See *Segusiani*.

Begorra. *Bigorre*.

Belgica Gallia. See the Division of *Gaul* above.

Belgium. The C. of *Beauvois*, the D. of *Amiens* and *Senlis*, the *Artois* and *Vermandois*.

Bellocassès. See *Velocassès*.

Bellovacî. The D. of *Beauvois* and *Senlis*.

Benekarnus. *Lesear* in *Guienne*.

Betera-

Betefrenſium Civitas. The D. of *Befiers* in *Dauphiné*.

Betiræ or Biltera. The T. of *Befiers*.

Bibrax Rhemorum. *Braine* or *Bauray* in the D. of *Rheims*.

Biducasses. The P. of the D. of *Baieux* in *Normandy*.

Bigerriones. The P. of *Bigorre*.

Bingium or Vincum. *Bing* at the Conflux of the *Nabe* and *Rhine* in *Germany*.

Bituriges Cubi. The P. of *Berry* in *Guienne*.

Bituriges Vibisci. The P. of *Bourdalois* in *Guienne*.

Bituricum Civitas. The D. of *Bourges* in *Berry*.

Blascon. The Isle of *Brescon* on the Coast of *Guienne*.

Blitteræ Septimanorum. *Befiers*.

Boatum Civitas. The Capitol of *Buchs* in *Dauphiné*.

Boii. The P. of *Bourbonnois*.

Bononiensium Civitas. *Boulogne* on the Coast of *Picardy*.

Borbetomagus, or Borgetomagus Vangionum. *Worms* in *Germany*.

Brannovices Blanonii, or Branoni. The P. of *Bresse*.

Bratus-Pantium. *Beauvais*.

Breucomagus or Brocomagus, Brumpt or Brumat in the D. of *Strasbourg*.

Bribatæ. *Autun* or *Mont Beuvry*, near it.

Britannia Briane, or Bimani. The Jurisdiction of *Vimen* in *Amiens*.

Briva Isaræ, or Brivisura. *Pontoise* in the Isle of *France*.

Brivates or Geforibatæ. *Brest* or *Blavet* in *Brittany*.

Burdegala and Burdegalenſium Civitas. *Bordeaux* and its D.

CAballio or Caballicorum Civitas. *Cavaillon* in *Provence*.

Cabellio or Cabellonium. *Colonia, Durance* in *Provence*.

Cabillonum or Caballinum. *Chalons* on the *Seane* in *Burgundy*.

Calagorgis Conſeranorum. *Conſerans*, or *St. Leger* or *Lecer*, in *Guienne*.

Cadetes or Caletes. The C. of *Caux* in *Normandy*.

Cadurci. The P. of *Quercy* in *Guienne*.

Cæſarodunum. *Tours*.

Cæſaromagus. *Beauvais*.

Cæſarea Inſula. *Jerſey*.

Cæſi ad Arcem. *Cerey* on the *Meuſe*.

Cameracum. *Cambray* in the *Netherlands*.

Campus Lapideus. *La Crau* in *Provence*.

Canentelus. The R. *Charente* in *Guienne*.

Carcaſſo, Carcaſſum, and Carcaſſio. *Carcaſſon* in *Narbonne*, or *Lower Languedoc*.

Carnutes. The P. of *Chartres* and *Orleans*.

Carpentoraſte. *Carpentras* in *Provence*.

Catalauni and Catalaunium. The P. and Town of *Chalons*.

Catuaci. See *Aduatci*.

Caturiges. The P. of the D. of *Embrun* and *Gap*.

Cavares or Cavari. The P. of *Avignon*, *Orange*, and *Apt*.

Cebenna Mons. The Mountains of *Auvergne* and the *Cevennes*.

Cemelenum Monte. *Camelions* in the C. of *Nice*.

Cemelenenſium Civitas. The C. of *Nice*.

Cenomani. The D. of *Main* or *Mans*.

Centrones or Centones. The P. of the *Tarentaiſe*, and *Val de Morienne* in *Languedoc*.

Centrones in Belgis. See *Eburones*.

Ciantium Civitas. The D. of *Annes*.

Cithariſtes Promontorium. The Cape of *la Croiſette*, or *Cap de l'Aigle*, on the Coast of *Provence*.

Claudii Forum. *Mouſtier* in the *Tarentaiſe*.

Cocoſſates. The P. of *Baſadois* in *Gaſcogne*.

Commoni. The D. of *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, and *Frejus*.

Condate. *Rennes* in *Brittany*, and *Condé* in the *Netherlands*.

Condivincum. *Nantes*.

Condrusi. *Condrotz* in *Lower Germany*.

Confluentes Moſellæ & Rheni. *Coblentz* in *Germany*.

Conſaronorum Civitas. The D. of *Conſerans* in *Gaſcogne*.

Conſtantienſium Civitas. The D. of *Conſtance* in *Normandy*.

Convenæ and Convenarum Civitas. The P. of *Bigorre* in *Guienne*.

Coſſedix. *Contance* in *Normandy*.

Coſſio. *Basas* in *Guienne*.

Criſpolinorum Civitas. The D. of *Besançon* in *Burgundy*.

Crociatorum, Unellorum or Venellorum. *Quarantan* in *Lower Normandy*.

Curioſolitæ, and Curoſopitorum Civitas. The T. and D. of *Cornouaille* or *Quimper* in *Lower Brittany*.

Cutaro. *Grenoble* in *Dauphiné*.

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Dario

Dariorigum. *Vannes in Guienne.*
 Datiani or Dariat. The P. of the D. of *Gland, ve, Grate, and Vence, in Provence.*
 Datii. The P. of the D. of *Dax in Guienne.*
 Dea Bocantiorum. *Die in Avignon.*
 Deceria. *Defize in Nivernois.*
 Deensium Civitas. The D. of *Die.*
 Deveona, or Devona Fons. *Cahors in Quercy.*
 Diablintes la Perche. The D. of *Dol in Brittany.*
 Diana Fanum. *Notre-Dame, on an Island in the Rhosne.*
 Diniā Sontiorum. *Digne in Provence.*
 Diniensium Civitas. The D. of *Digue.*
 Divodurum. *Metz in Lorrain.*
 Dubis. The R. *Doux in Burgundy.*
 Dunitari. *Castle Naudari or Mirepoix in Languedoc.*
 Durio. *Sisteron in Provence.*
 Duranium. The R. *Dordogne in Guienne.*
 Durocortorum. *Rheims in Champagne.*

Ebrodunense Castrum. *Forardun in Switzerland.*
 Ebrodunum and Ebroduntii. The T. and P. of the D. of *Embrun.*
 Eburones. P. of the D. of *Liege.*
 Eburovices. P. of the D. of *Evreux in Normandy.*
 Elaver. The R. *Allier in Languedoc.*
 Eliboci. P. of *Viviers in the Cevennes.*
 Elvicorum Civitas. *Avenches or Wischesburg in Switzerland.*
 Elusa and Elusates. The T. and P. of *Eause in Guienne.*
 Equestrium Civitas. *Nion in the Can. of Berne, or (as some say) Coulonges in Bresse.*
 Essui. The P. of the D. of *Seez.*

Flustates. See *Elusates.*
 Foro Juliensium Civitas. The D. of *Frejus in Provence.*
 Forum Claudii. *Moustier in Tarantais.*
 Forum Julii. *Frejus.*
 Forum Neronis. *Folcarquier in Provence.*
 Forum Segusianorum. *Feurs, or St. Eshienne de Feuran, in the Pr. of Lions.*
 Fossa Corbulonis. The *Fliet or Vliet in Holland, alias the R. Lech.*
 Fossa Mariana. *Le Galeion in the Pr. of Narbonne.*

Gabali and Gabalorum Civitas. P. of *Gravadan in Languedoc.*

Garites. The C. of *Gaur in Languedoc.*
 Garofelli. *Val de Mortienne in Dauphine.*
 Garumina. The R. *Garonne in Guienne.*
 Garumni ad Fontem Garumina. The P. of *Cominges towards the Head of that R.*
 Gebennæ Montes. The Mountains of *Auvergne and the Cevennes.*
 Gelduba. *Geldub on the Bank of the Rhine in the D. of Cologne.*
 Gemeniacum. *Gembours in the Netherlands.*
 Genavā, Geneva, Jenoba, Janoba, and Genevensium Civitas. The T. and D. of *Geneve.*
 Gennabum Carnutum. *Orleans or Gien.*
 Gergobia or Gergovia. *Clermont in Auvergne, or Gergoit on a neighbouring Mountain.*
 Gergobina or Gergoba. *Moulins in the Bourbonnais.*
 Gernum or Ugernum. *Beaucaire in Languedoc.*
 Gessoriacum Morinorum, Gissorigia and Gessoriacus Pagus. *Boulogne in Picardy, and its Jurisdiction.*
 Glanatea Capillatorum or Glanatica. *Glax-deve near the Frontiers of Savoy.*
 Gobeum Promontorium. *Le Conquet or Cape St. Make in Brittany.*
 Gorduni. P. that liv'd about *Ghent in Flanders.*
 Gratianopolitanorum Civitas. The D. of *Grenoble in Dauphine.*
 Grudii. A P. about *Bruges, or (as some say) Louvain in the Netherlands.*
 Gugerni. A P. in the Dutchy of *Cleve.*

Helellus or Heluellus. The R. *il or EL in Alsace.*
 Helena. *Old Hesdin in Flanders.*
 Heleutheri or Heluteri. The Territory of *Orillat in the Pr. of Albigois.*
 Helium Castellum. The *Brill in Holland.*
 Helvetii. The *Swissers.*
 Helvii. The P. of the *Vivaretz.*
 Hypæa or Hyppata. The *Isle of Titan, one of the Hieres.*

Janoba or Genoba. *Geneve.*
 Jatinum. *Meaux in Champagne.*
 Icius, Iccius, or Itius Portus. *Boulogne in Picardy, or (as some think) Calais, or a Place called White Sand, Vissen or Essen, near it.*
 Illiberis. *Elne in Narbonne.*

Illuro.

Illuro. *Mataro in Catalonia, or Oleron in the*

Prov. of *Bearn*. *Avanches in Normandy.*

Insula contra Massiliam. *Chateau D'Iss.*

Juliobona Biduacastum. *Baieux in Normandy.*

Juliobona Caletum, P'ille Bonne. *Honfleur or Diepe in Normandy.*

Juliomagus. *Angers, the Cap. of Anjou.*

Juro Mons. *Mount Jura, or Mount St. Claud; a Range of Mountains betwixt the Frontiers of Burgundy, Savoy, and Switzerland;*

Lacus Lemannus. The Lake of Geneva.

Lactorium; Lectorium, Lactoracium. *Leffours in Gascony.*

Latobrici. The P. of the Country of *Vaux and Lausanne in Switzerland.*

Laudunum Clavatum. *Laon in the D. of Rheims.*

Lemovices or Lemovici. The P. of *Limoges, the Limousin, or Angouleme.*

Leocata or Locate. *Lucat on the Coast of Guienne.*

Lepontii, Part of the *Grisons and Swissers.*

Lepontia Alpes. *Mont St. Bernard.*

Lero or Lerina. *St. Margaret in Provence.*

Levaci. A P. of *Hainault.*

Leuci or Luci. P. about *Toul, Metz, and Verdun.*

Leuseta. *Paris.*

Lexovii. The P. of *Lisieux in Normandy.*

Libici. A P. of *Narbonne.*

Ligeris. The R. *Loire.*

Limonum Civitas. *Poitiers, the Cap. of Poitou.*

Lingones and Lingonum Civitas. The P. and D. of *Langres in Champagne.*

Lugdunensis Provincia. See the Division of Gaul by *Cesar*, and the *Notitia Imperii* above.

Lugdunum Segusianorum. *Lions.*

Lutetia. *Paris.*

Lutava or Lutava Castrum. *Loderve in Languedoc.*

Magonalensium Civitas. The D. of *Montpellier.*

Magalona. *Maguelon in Languedoc*, on an Island, from whence the Bishoprick was transported to *Montpellier.*

Magetrobis. *Magstat in Lorraine.*

Magonum. The R. *Main in Germany.*

Mandubii, *Lauxois in Burgundy.*

Maritima Colonia. *Narbonensium, Martegues in Provence.*

Massilia. *Marseilles in Provence.*

Massiliense Orientale. *Gras de Passon, one of the Mouths of the Rhosne.*

Mattiacum Toxandrorum. *Middleburg in Zealand.*

Matiscona, Matissana, Castrum Matisconense. *Mascon in Burgundy.*

Matrona. The R. *Marne in Champagne.*

Mediolanium Biturigum. *Meun in Berry.*

Mediolanium Ebuovicum. *Evreux in Normandy.*

Mediolanium Insubrum. *Milan in Lombardy.*

Mediolanum Santonum. *Saintes in Xaintong.*

Mediomatrices. The P. of the C. of *Messin, most of Lorrain, and Part of Luxemburg.*

Meldæ. The P. of *Meaux.*

Melodunum. *Melun in Brie.*

Menapii. P. of the *Netherlands about Menapiorum Castellum, Mount Cassel; also in Brabant, Guelderland, Juliers, Cleves and Cologne.*

Metapontinum Medium. *Gras d'Orgon, one of the Mouths of the Rhosne.*

Metiosedum. See *Melodunum.*

Mimeni. The P. of *Sisteron, Digne, &c.*

Mons Setius. The Cape of *Agde in Languedoc.*

Morini. The P. about *Terouan in Artois, the Boulonnois, French and Imperial Flanders.*

Mosa. The R. *Mense.*

Mosella. The R. *Moselle.*

Namnetæ and Namnetes. The P. of the Diocese of *Nantes.*

Namnetum Insulæ. *Borvin, Noir-Moustier, and l'Isle Dieu.*

Nannetum Civitas. The same with *Nantes.*

Nantuates. Part of the *Grisons.*

Narbo. The T. of *Narbonne.*

Narbonensis Provincia. See above in the Division of *Gaul.*

Nava. The R. *Nabe in Germany.*

Nemausus Aremicorum, and Nemaucensium Civitas. *Nismes in Languedoc.*

Nemetes. The P. of the D. of *Spire.*

Nemetocenna, Nemetocerna, Nemetacum, and Nimetacum Atrebatiorum. *Arras or Lens.*

Neomagus Nemetum. *Spire in Germany.*

Nervii. The P. of *Hainault, and D. of Cambray.*

Nicea Vedianciortum. *Nice in Provence.*
 Nitiobriges. The P. of the *Agenois.*
 Novesium, Novesiæ, Nivensio, and Nivesium
 Ubiorum. *Nuys in Lower Germany.*
 Novem Populonia. *Gascogne.*
 Novidunum Diablitum. *Nogent le Rotrou*
or Dol in la Perche.
 Noviodunum Biturigum. *Newuy in Berry.*
 Noviodunum Sueffionum. *Noion in Soissons.*
 Noviodunum Vadicassium. *Nevers.*
 Noviodunum Veromanduorum. *Noion in*
the Isle of France.
 Noviomagus Batavorum. *Nimeguen in Guel-*
derland.
 Noviomagus Biturigum. *Bourg in Guienne.*
 Noviomagus Lexoviorum. *Lisieux in Nor-*
mandy.
 Noviomagus Nemetum. *Spira.*
 Noviomagus Sueffionum. *Noion in Soissons.*
 Noviomagus Trevirorum. *Numagen on the*
Moselle.

OBris or Obium. The R. Orb in the Pro.
 of *Narbonne.*
 Ocellum. *Esilles or Exilles near Susa on the*
Frontiers of Dauphiné.
 Octavonorum, or Octavonorum Colonia.
Frejus in Provence.
 Octodorus. *Martinach in the Valais.*
 Olbia. The T. of *Hieres* off of *Toulon.*
 Origiæum Atrebatiorum. *Orchies in the*
Artois.
 Oromanfaci. The P. of *Boulonnois, French*
and Imperial Flanders.
 Osismii and Osismiorum Civitas. The P. of
 the D. of *St. Pol and Triguier.*
 Oribius Portus. *Toulon.*

PÆmani. The P. about *Femine in Ardenne.*
 Parisii. The P. about *Paris.*
 Perviciacum. *Pervis in Brabant.*
 Petrocorii. The P. of *Perigord.*
 Pistavorum Civitas. The D. of *Poissou.*
 Pitones. The P. of *Poissou.*
 Pleumofii. P. of *Flanders* about *Tournay and*
Lisse.
 Pons Scaldis. *Condé.*
 Portus Abucina. The T. of *la Louve.*
 Preciani. The P. of the Mountains of *Co-*
minges.
 Prote. The Isle of *Porquerolles* off of *Tou-*
lon.
 Pyreneus Mons. The *Pyrenæes.*

RAtiastrum. *Limoge.*
 Ratomagus, Ritomagus, Rotomagus.
Roan in Normandy.
 Rauraci. The P. of the D. of *Basse.*
 Rauracense Castrum. The Valley of *Augst*
in Switzerland.
 Redones or Rhedones, and Rhedonum Civi-
 tas. The P. of *Renues, St. Brieux, St. Ma-*
lo, and Dol, in Brittany.
 Reii Albicorum, and Reiennum Civitas. The
 T. and D. of *Ries in Provence.*
 Revefio. *Le Pay in Velay.*
 Rhemi. The P. of the D. of *Rheims.*
 Rhodanus. The R. *Rhone*, which rises in
Switzerland, runs through several Pr. and
 falls into the *Mediterranean* by several
 Mouths.
 Rhode, and Rhodocorum Civitas. *Pecau in*
Lower Languedec.
 Riduna. The Isle of *Aldernay*, betwixt
France and Britain.
 Rodumna Segufianorum. *Roan.*
 Rotomagenium Civitas. The D. of *Roan.*
 Rufiana or Rufiniana. *Ruffach in Alsace.*
 Russino Sardoum. *La Tour de Rouffillon.*
 Ruteni and Rutheni. The P. of *Revergue.*
 Rutinorum Civitas. The D. of *Rhodes* in
Lower Languedec.

SAbis Fluv. The R. *Sambre* in the *Nether-*
lands.
 Sagiorum or Saiorum Civitas. The D. of
Seez in Normandy.
 Salæ. The R. *Issel* in the *United Netherlands.*
 Salassi. The P. of the Valley of *Aost* in
Piedmont.
 Salinæ, Salusses, Saliniennum Civitas. The
 D. of *Aost.*
 Salsulæ. The T. of *Salzes* in the C. of *Rous-*
illon.
 Salyi, Salyes, Salvyii, Salyces. The P. of
 the D. of *Aix and Arles* in the Pro. of
Narbonne.
 Samara or Sambrica. The R. *Somme*, which
 runs through *Picardy.*
 Samarobrina, Samarobriga, Samarobriua.
Amiens in Picardy.
 Samnitæ. The P. of *Nantes.*
 Sanicium, Saniciti Veldanciorum, or Ven-
 dianfiorum, and Saniciennum Civitas.
 The T. and D. of *Sanex in Dauphiné.*
 Santones. The P. of *Xaintonge.*
 Santonum Portus. *Rochel.*
 Santo-

- Santonum Promontorium. The Point of Tremblade.
- Sarnia. The Isle of Guernsey.
- Sauconna. The R. *Saon*, the same with *Arar*.
- Scaldis Fluvius. The R. *Scheld* in the Netherlands.
- Sebusiani. See *Segusiani*.
- Secodunum, or Segodunum. *Rhodes* in *Ro-vergue*.
- Sedinum and Sedini. The T. of *Sion*, and the P. of the *Upper Valais*.
- Segalauni or Segovellani. The P. of the Du. of *Valentinois*.
- Segestiorum Civitas. The D. of *Sisteron* in *Provence*.
- Segni. The P. of the D. of *Limburg*.
- Segusiani. The P. of the Marq. of *Susa*, the *Brianconnois*, and *Lionnois*.
- Segusium. The T. of *Susa*.
- Sena. The Isle of *Sein* on the Coast of *Brittany*.
- Senones. The P. of the D. of *Sens* and *Auxerre*.
- Sequana. The R. *Sein*, which runs through *Paris*.
- Sequani. The P. of *Franche County*.
- Sessui or Sessuvii. P. of the D. of *Seez*.
- Sicambri. A P. of *Cleve*.
- Sico-Portus. *Les Sables d'Olon* or *Pornick*.
- Sotiates, Sontiates, and Sotiatum Oppidum. The T. and D. of *Aire*, or (as some think) *Sora* in *Armanac*.
- Stalioeanus Portus. *St. Pol de Leon* in *Little Brittany*.
- Stoecades. Islands off of *Toulon*.
- Stratiburgo. *Strasbourg*.
- Sueconi. A P. in *Flanders* near *Tournay*.
- Suessiones. P. of the D. of *Soissons*.
- Sunici. A P. about *Limburg*, and Part of *Juliers*.
- Sylvanestæ, Sylvanestes, Sylvanesti, and Subanesti. The P. of the D. of *Senlis*.
- TAbudæ Ostium. The Mouth of the R. *Scheld*.
- Tarasco. *Tarascon* in *Provence*, and another T. of that Name in *Languedoc*.
- Tarba Civitas. The D. of *Bigorre*.
- Tarbelli. The P. of *Bearn*.
- Tarufates. The Territory of *Tartas* in *Gascogne*.
- Tasta Datorum. *Dax* or *Acs*.
- Taurini. The P. about *Turin*.
- Tauroentum or Taurois. *La Ciotat* near *Marseilles*.
- Tectosages Volcæ. The P. of the W. Part of *Languedoc*.
- Telis. The R. *Egli* in the C. of *Roussillon*.
- Telo Martius, Saliorum or Comoniorum. *Toulon*.
- Teruana. *Terouane* in *Artois*.
- Thermæ Onesæ. *Bagniers* in *Bigorre*.
- Thicis. The R. *Tesche* in the C. of *Roussillon*.
- Tigurinus Pagus. The Can. of *Zurich*.
- Tolosa or Tholosa, and Tolosatium Civitas. The T. and D. of *Toulouse*.
- Tornacum. *Tournay* in *Flanders*.
- Tetonis Villa. *Thionville* in *Luxemburg*.
- Toxandri. The P. of *Zealand*.
- Trecasses, and Trecassium Civitas. The T. and P. of *Trois* in *Champagne*.
- Treviri, and Trevirorum Civitas. The T. and D. of *Treves* in *Germany*, and Part of *Luxemburg*.
- Tribocci. The P. about *Strasbourg*.
- Tricastini. The P. of *St. Pol de Trois Châteaux*.
- Trophæum Segalaunorum. *Cursol* in the *Vivareze*, where *Q. Fab. Max. Emil.* kill'd 200000 Gauls.
- Tublingi. The P. of *Mont-Belliard*, *Bedfort*, and *Ferrette*.
- Tulingi. The People of *Lorraine*.
- Tullum. *Toul* in *Lorraine*.
- Tungri. The P. about *Liege*, *Cologne*, *Juliers*, *Limburg*, and Part of *Luxemburg*.
- Tungrorum Civitas. The D. of *Liege*.
- Turba or Tursambrica. *Tarbes* in *Bigorre*.
- Turones. The P. of *Tourain* or *Tours*.
- VAdicasses. The P. of *Nivernois*.
- Vagienni. The P. of *Salusses* in *Piedmont*.
- Vahalis. A Branch of the *Rhine* in the Netherlands.
- Valencia Segalaunorum. *Valence* in *Dauphine*.
- Valentinorum Civitas. The D. of *Valence*.
- Valentium Civitas. *St. Maurice* in *Valais*.
- Vangiones, and Vangionum Civitas. The P. of *Metz*, *Wormes*, &c.
- Vapingum Caturigum, and Vapingensium, or Vapincensium Civitas. The T. and D. of *Gap* in *Dauphine*.
- Varus. The R. *Var*, that divides *France* and *Italy*.
- Vafates, and Vafatica Civitas. The T. and D. of *Vasas* in *Guienne*.

Vasio, and Vasionensium Civitas. The T. and P. of *Venaisin* or *Vaison* in *Provence*.
 Vātuta. *Tongerén* in the D. of *Liege*.
 Ubii. The P. of the D. of *Cologne*.
 Ucecia. *Usetz* in *Upper Languedoc*.
 Vedantii. P. of *Nice*.
 Vellauni. The P. of *Vellay*.
 Vellocaſſes. A P. in the D. of *Roan*.
 Vencienſium Civitas. The D. of *St. Pol de Vences*.
 Veneri and Venetia. The T. and P. of the D. of *Vannes*.
 Veragri. The P. of *Lower Vallais*.
 Verbigenus Pagus. *Wifſſburg* in *Swiſſerland*.
 Viridonenſium, or Veridunenſium Civitas. The D. of *Verdun*.
 Veromandui. The P. of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*.
 Veſdantiorum, or Vendiontiorum Sanicium, *Sanes* or *Senes* in *Provence*.
 Veſontio. *Beſançon* in *Burgundy*.
 Veſuna Petrocoriorum. *Perigieux*.
 Ugernum. *Bocaire* in *Languedoc*.
 Vienna Allobrogum. *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*.
 Viennenſis Gallia. See the Division of *Gaul* above.
 Vindocinenſe Caſtrum, or Viridonenſe. *Vindifch* in *Swiſſerland*.
 Vintium Neruſionum, or Ventia. *Vence* in *Provence*.
 Viſontio, or Viſontium Sequanorum. *Beſançon* in *Burgundy*.
 Uliariuſ Inſula. *Oleron*.
 Ulgeentium or Ulceenſium, Apta or Avia Julia. Apt in *Provence*.
 Undalum Cavarum. *Le Pont de Sorgue* in *Provence*.
 Unelli or Venelli. The P. of *Coutance* in *Normandy*.
 Vocates or Boates. The P. of *Busch* in *Guienne*.
 Vocontii. The P. of *Diois* and *Baronies* in *Provence*.
 Vogeuſus Mons. The Mountains of *Vauze*, which ſeparate *Lorrain*, *Alſace* and *Burgundy*.
 Volcæ Teſtoſages and Arecomici. P. of *Languedoc*.
 Vorganium. *St. Pol de Leon* in *Brittany*.
 Uxantos Inſula. *Uſhant*.
 Uxellodunum Cadurcorum. *Le Buech d'Uxelon* or *d'Iſſoudun* in *Quercy*.

There are other Diviſions of *Gaul* mention'd by *Roman* Authors, as follow, viz.

1. *Gallia Ciſalpinga*, i. e. *Gaul* on the S. Side of the *Alps*. 2. *Gallia Tranſalpina*, i. e. *Gaul* on the N. Side of the *Alps*, which we have deſcrib'd already. *Gallia Ciſalpinga*, was again divided into *Ciſpadana* and *Tranſpadana*, i. e. on the S. and N. Side the *Po*. 3. *Gallia Ciſalpinga* is ſometimes called *Citerior*, or *Hiſher Gaul*, and *Gallia Tranſalpina*, *Ulterior*, or *Further Gaul*. 4. *Gallia Togata*, which was Part of *Gallia Ciſalpinga*, where they wore the *Roman Habit*. 5. *Gallia Subalpina*, now *Piedmont*, and the neighbouring Countries. 6. *Gallia Braccata*, ſo call'd, becauſe the People wore *Breeches*, the ſame with *Gallia Narbonenſis*. 7. *Gallia Comata*, ſo call'd, becauſe the People wore long Hair, which contain'd *Gallia Aquitana*, *Belgica*, and *Celtica*, or *Lugdunenſis*. 8. *Gallia Gothica*, now *Languedoc*. *Valeſius*, in his *Notitia Galliarum*, alledges, That *Spain* and *Great Britain* were alſo comprehended under the Name of *Gallia*, and brings ſome Authorities to prove it, though they ſeem to fall ſhort of full Evidence: The chief Argument is, That they were ſubject to the *Præſens Prætorio Galliarum*; and becauſe *Aurelianus Viſtor* ſays, *Cuncta que trans Alpes Gallia ſunt*, *Conſtantio Ceſari ab Imperatore Diocleſiano commiſſa eſſe*, & *Magnentium Fratri Decentio Ceſari Gallias commiſſiſſe*. But the firſt argues no more than, That *Spain* and Part of *Britain* were ſubject to the *Roman Empire*, and by conſequence to what Governors they pleas'd; and the 2d argues only, That the Perſons nam'd had the Government of all *Gaul* beyond the *Alps*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Gallia Ciſalpinga*. The Deſcription of which we refer to *Italy*.

As to the Name *Galli* and *Gallia*, Authors differ much; ſome derive it from the *Armenian* Word *Gallim*, which ſignifies an Inundation; and ſay, that *Noah* was call'd *Gallus*, becauſe preſerved from the Deluge; and *Xenophon* in *Æquivocis* ſays, *Ninuſ's* Great Grandfather was called *Gallus*. Some derive it from the Greek Word *Γαλα*, *Lac*, becauſe they were generally of a fairer Complexion than the *Italians*. Others derive it from *Galatha*, Daughter to *Hercules*, or from another of that Name; Mother to *Celtus* their King, who was ſo much beloved by his Subjects, that they called themſelves *Celtæ* from him. But ſome of the old Grammarians derive their Name *Celtæ* from the Greek

Greek Word Κελνται, Horsemen, because they made great use of Cavalry in their Wars. Cluverius derives it from the Celtrick Word *Gallen*, the same with the German Word *Wallen*, which signifies to march; and this Name was given them from their wandering Life, and going in Colonies into other Countries, some of 'em to Italy, some of 'em to Germany, others to Illyricum, and from thence into Greece and Asia; and that this Name was given them by Foreigners, appears from *Cæsar*, who says, That the Inhabitants of *Gallia Comata* were by themselves called *Celta*, and by the Romans, *Galli*. Cluverius adds, That the Latins, and afterwards the Greeks, call'd those People both in Europe and Asia by the common Name of *Galli*, Γαλλοι or Γαλλοι; and that they were first called *Galli* by the Romans when they passed the Alps, and settled in Italy, which signifies Strangers or Travellers.

For the Origine of the Name of *Franci* and *Francia*, and the Country from whence the *Franks* came, we refer to what we said from Cluverius before, Page 417. with which *Brietius* seems to agree, and says, the Name was that of a Military Society, who enter'd into a Confederacy for Defence of their Liberty, not of any particular People; and that the *Ausvarii* and *Salii*, People of Germany, were the first who called themselves by that Name. *Baudrand* alledges from Cluverius, *Amianus*, *Eutropius*, *Procopius*, *Vopiscus*, and others, That the People afterwards called *Franks* possessed a great Part of Germany beyond the Rhine and the Danube; and that they chiefly came from that Coun-

try now called the Circle of *Westphalia*, as appears by the Monuments of *Paderborn*, collected from the Roman, French, and Saxon History, by Prince Ferdinand of *Fursenberg*, Bishop of *Paderborn* and *Munster*; and that France was formerly divided into 4 Parts: The 1st called *Francia Transrhena*, which was the oldest, and lay betwixt the Rhine, the *Weser*, and the *Elb*. The 2d called *Francia Gallica Minor*, which comprehended most of *Germania Secunda*, and of both Parts of *Gallia Belgica*, where the first Kings of the *Franks* settled after passing the Rhine, and removed their Seat from *Duysburg* in the Dutchy of *Cleve* to *Cambray*. The 3d called *Francia Gallica Major*, after *K. Clovis* subdued the innermost Parts of France, and fixed his Seat at *Paris*. After which, the French Kingdom began to be divided into *Neustria* and *Austrasia*, viz. into E. and W. The 4th was *Francia Nova*, or the Eastern Part of Germany, which after the Conquest of the *Alemanni* was added to the Kingdom of *Austrasia*, in which lies *Franconia*, that had its Name from the *Franks*, and did not give Name to them, as some have imagin'd.

Valesius, in his *Notitia Galliarum*, says, *Gallia* was distinguished from *Francia* first by *Audoenus* in *Capitulo* 21. of his Book *De Vita B. Eligii Noviomagensis Episcopi*; where, by the Name of France, is understood *Neustria* and *Austria*; and by the Name of *Gallia*, is understood *Aquitania*, *Burgundia*, *Provincia*, and *Septimania*. The Curious, who desire to know more of this, may consult those Authors themselves.

Tables of the Divisions of the Governments of the Kingdom of FRANCE, according to the States-General.
By M. Sanson, Geographer in Ordinary to the Fr. King.

FRANCE has several Provinces, reduced under Twelve Governments, according to those called the *States-General*, viz.

Six are for most part in the Territories of the

Four lie on the Ocean,

Two on the Mediterranean,

In the Netherlands, the Provinces of

And several Acquisitions, viz.

In Germany, the Provinces of

In Italy,

In Spain,

Ille of France
 Champagne
 Orleans
 Burgundy
 Lyonnais
 Dauphiné
 Picardy
 Normandy
 Britanny
 Guienne, and
 Gasconne
 Languedoc
 Provence
 Flanders, in Part
 Artois
 Haynaut, in Part
 Namur, in Part
 Luxembourg
 Cambresis
 Franche-Comté
 Lorrain
 Alsace
 Pignerol, and
 Casal
 Roussillon

The General Government of the Isle of FRANCE contains as follows.

Towns.

On the River Seyne, —

Paris
 Melun
 Corbeil
 Montereau
 S. Germain en Laye
 Mante
 Meulan

The General Government of the Isle of France continued.

Towns.

Beauvais
 Noyon
 Laon
 Soissons
 Senlis
 S. Denis
 Pont Oyse
 Magny
 Clermont
 Compiègne
 Chauny
 Crespy en Valois
 Nemours
 Moret
 Courtenay
 Fontainebleau
 Dourdan
 Chastres
 Montfort
 P. Amaury
 Dreux
 Brie-Comte-Robert
 Rosoy

On the North of the Seyne,

On the South of the Seyne,

On the East of the Seyne, and in Brie,

The General Government of CHAMPAGNE contains as follows.

On the River Marne,

Champagne.

On the North of the Marne,

Chaalons
 Langres
 Chaumont
 Joinville
 S. Dizier
 Vitry
 Espernay
 Rheims
 Fismes
 Rhetel
 Rocroy
 Charleville
 Mézières

The

The General Government of Champagne continued.

Champagne still.	Towns.
On the North of the Marne still.	Sedan Monzon St. Menesoul Beaumont en Argonne Troyes Pont sur Seyne Noyent sur Seyne Bray sur Seyne Bar sur Aube Verzy Fere Champenoise Sens Villeneuve l'Archevesq; Villeneuve le Roy Jaigny S. Florentin Chablis
On the S. of the Marne, and On the S. of the Marne, and On the S. of the Marne, and	Meaux Chateau Thierry Provins Sezanne Coulmiers Montmirail
On the River Marne, Between the Rivers Seyne and Marne,	
La Brie in part, where are,	

The General Government of ORLEANS contains as follows.

Orleanois, where are, —	Orleans Joinville Beaugency Gergeau
Blasjais, where are, —	Blois Remoretin
Tourain, where are, —	Tours Amboise Loches Chinon L'Isle Bouchart Chat. Regnault Angers Saumur La Fleche Le Lude
Angoumois, where are, —	

The General Government of Orleans continued.

Towns.	Towns.
Angoumois still. —	Craon Chat. Gontier Pont de Cé Le Mans Mayenne Laval Domfront Chat. du Loir Nogent le Rotrou Mortagne Bellesme Chartres Chat. Dun Vendosme Montargis Esfampes Gien Lorris Briare Nevers La Charite Clamecy Decize S. Pierre le Montier Bourges Issoudun Chat. Roux Sancerre Argenton Boisbelle Le Blanc Angoulême Cognac Jarnac La Rochelle Marans Poitiers Chastelleraut Loudun Mirebeau Richelieu Tours Maillezais Luçon Niort Fontenay le Comte Beaumont Olmé
Le Maine, where are, —	
Perche, where are, —	
Beauce, where are, —	
Vendosme, where is, —	
Gastinois, where are, —	
Nivernois, where are, —	
Berry, where are, —	
Angoumois, where are, —	
Aunis, where are, —	
Poitou, where are, —	
The Upper.	
The Lower.	

The General Government of BURGUNDY
contains as follows.

	Towns.
	Dyon
	Auxerre
	Chastillon
	Bar sur Seyne
	Semur
	Auxonne
Towards the North,	Beaune
	Nuits
	S. Jean de
	Losne
	Beſegarde
	Arnay le Duc
	Avallon
	Coulange
	Montreuil
	Aſſey le Duc
	Aulun
	Challou
	Maſcon
	Semeur en
	Briennois
	Bourbon lancy
Towards the South,	Charolles
	Clugny
	Tornus
	Dun le Roy
	Ancy le Duc
	Toulon
	St. Gengoux
	Verdun
	Bourg en
	Breſſe
On the Weſt of the River Dain,	Coligny
	Pont de Vaux
	Montrevel
	Chastillon
	Montluet
La Breſſe, —	Beſlay
On the Eaſt of the River Dain,	Gex
	Seiſſel
	Chateaneuf
	Chastillon
	Trevoux
The Sovereignty of Dombes, where are,	Chalamont
	S. Trivier
The General Government of LYONNOIS contains as follows.	
	Lyon
	S. Chammond
Le Lyonois, where are, —	Condrieu
	Breſſe
	Tarare

The General Government of LYONNOIS continued.

	Towns.
	Monbriffon
	S. Eſtiene de
	Furens
Le Foreſt, where are, —	Feurs
	Rouane
	S. Rambert
	Ville Franche
Le Beaujolais, where are, —	Beaujeu
	Beſſeville
	Moulins
	Bourbon l'Ar-
	chambant
	Monlugon
Le Bourbonnois, where are, —	S. Amand
	Xancoins
	Germigny
	Gannat
	Vichy
	S. Flour
Upper —	Orilhac
	Murat
	Salers
	Clermont
	Riom
L'Auvergne, where are, —	Montferrand
	Iſſoixe
	Brioude
	Vic le Comte
Lower. —	Thiers
	Auliergues
	S. Pourcain
	Montpenſer
	Maringne
	Eſſuam
	Gueret
La Marche du Limosin, where are, —	Belac
	Dorat
	S. Junien

The General Government of DAUPHINE
contains as follows.

	Vienne
	Valence
	Montelimart
	Donzeres
On the River Rhone, —	Mondragon
	Thain
	S. Valier
	Cremieu

The

999

The General Government of PFEARDY contains as follows.

	Towns.
In the Inland	Ambiens
yuinuoO	Corbie
On the River	Pernonne
Some,	Harn
	S. Quentin
	Pequigny
	Bray
On the N. of	Dourlens
the River	Encre
Some,	Le Castellet
On the S. of	Vermand
the River	Mondidier
Some,	Roye
	Chaume
	La Fere
	Guise
Towards	Ribemont
Champagne,	La Capelle
	Aubenton
	Vervins
	Moncornet
	Abbeville
On the Coast	Boulogne
Oreals gnd	Calais
yuinuoO	Montrevil
In the Inland	S. Vallery
Country,	Ardes
	Rue
The General Government of NOR-	
-MANDY contains as follows.	
	Rouch
	Eureux :
	Lifoux :
	Gisors
	Candebee :
	Montiviller
	Lillebonne
	Newschaffel
	Aumale
	Gournay
	Andelis
On the Coast	Fons de
In the Inland	L' Arche
Country,	Lowiers
	Ponteau de
	Mer
	Pont l'Eveque

The General Government of Normandy continued.

		Towns.
The Upper Still,	In the Inland Country still,	Orbec Bernay Conches Laigle Verneuil Le Haure Dieppe Eu Fécamp Harfleur Honfleur Quillebeuf Caen Bayeux Coutances Auranches Sez Alençon Falaise Argentan Hiesmes Montgommery Condé Mortain Vire St. Lo Thorigny Carentan Valognes S. Saviour le Vicomte Montebourg Trevieres Gaurey S. James Briouze Argences Cherbourg Barfleur Granville St. Michel
	On the Coasts,	
The Lower,	In the Inland Country,	
	On the Coasts,	

The General Government of BRITANNY contains as follows.

The Upper,	In the Inland Country,	Rennes Nantes Dol Vitray Fougères

The General Government of Brittany continued.

		Towns.
The Upper Still,	In the Inland Country still,	Dinant Antrain Ancenis Machecou S. Malo S. Briene Croisic Malestroit Rohan Karhai Treguier S. Pol de Leon Mortain Brest Quimpercorrentin Quimperlay Blavet Hennegon Vannes
	On the Coasts,	
The Lower,	In the Inland Country,	
	On the Coasts,	

The General Government of GUIENNE and GASCOGNE contains as follows.

In Guienne, the Provinces of	Guienne,	Bordeaux Blaye Libourne Saintes Brouage Perigueux Sarlat Bergerac Limoges Tulle Brive Cahors Rodez Vabres Agen Ayre S. Sever Dax Albert Bayonne S. Palais S. Jean Pied de Port Mauléon
	Saintonge,	
In Gasconne, the Provinces of	Perigort,	
	Limosin,	
	Quercy,	
	Rohergue,	
	Aginois,	
	Gasconne,	
	Les Landes,	
	Labourt,	
	Basse Navarre,	
	Soule,	

The

FRANCE.

1661

Gasconne still,	Bearn,	Pau
		Lescar
		Oleron
	Bigorre,	Tarbe
		S. Bertrand
	Comminges,	Lombes
	Conferans,	S. Licer
	Armagnae,	Aux
		Leffouze
	Gavre,	Verdun
	Estarrac,	Mirande
	Condommois	Condom
	Bazadois,	Bazas
		Nerac

The General Government of **LANGUE-DOC** contains as follows.

Upper Langue- doc,	Upper Langue- doc,	Toulouse
		Montauban
		Alby
		Lavaur
		Cotres
		S. Papoul
		Mirepoix
		Rieux
		Castelnau- dary
		Foix
Lower Langue- doc,	Lower Langue- doc,	Pamiez
		Narbonne
		Beziers
		Agde
		Montpellier
		Aygues-mor- tes
		Leucate
		Nismes
		Beaucaire
		Uzès
The Vivarais, The Velay, The Gevaudan,	The Vivarais, The Velay, The Gevaudan,	Pont St. E- spirit
		Lodève
		Perzenas
		S. Pons de Tommières
		Carcassonne
		Aleth
		Limoux
		Viviers
		Le Puy
		Mende

The General Government of **PRO-
VENCE** contains as follows.

On the N. of the River Du- rance,	On the N. of the River Du- rance,	Towns.
		Forcalquier
		Apt
		Sisteron
		Aix
		Rie
		Senes
		Digne
		Glandeves
		Vence
On the S. of the River Du- rance,	On the S. of the River Du- rance,	Grasse
		Draguignan
		Brignolles
		Tarascon
		Marseille
		Toulon
		S. Tropez
		Frejula
		Antibe
		Arles
On the Coasts,	On the Coasts,	Salon
		Avignon
The adjacent Lands,	The adjacent Lands,	Orange
		Orange

The **ISLES** of France.

Against the Coasts of Normandy and Britta- ny,	Against the Coasts of Normandy and Britta- ny,	Jersey
		Garnsey
		On the Coasts of Brittany,
		Ouessant
		Bed-Isle
		On the Coasts of Poitou,
		Normandie
		Bouin
		On the Coast of the Pays d'Aunis,
		Ré
On the Coast of Saintonge,	On the Coast of Saintonge,	Oleron
		On the Coasts of Provence the Isles of the Levant, viz.
		Porqueresses
		Porcos
		Du Levant
		The

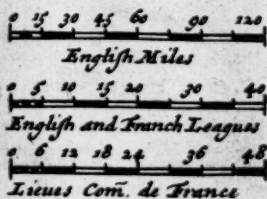
The ACQUISITIONS.

The ACQUISITIONS.		Towns
In the Netherlands, the Provinces of	Flanders in Part, where are,	- Little Tournay - Douay - Ypres - Dunkirk - Graveline - Menin
	Artois, where are,	- Arras S. Omer - Ayre - Kalenciennes - Barvaux - Mons
	Haynault in Part, where are,	- Mauberge - Conde - Marienburg - Philippeville
	Namur in Part where is,	- Charlemont - Luxembourg
	Luxembourg, Cambrésis, &c.	- Thionville - Montmedy - Cambray

The ACQUISITIONS.

The ACQUISITIONS.		Towns.
In Germany, the Provinces of	The Franche-Comté,	- Besangon - Dole - Gray - Salins - Metz - Toul - Verdun - Nancy - Brifac - Ensisheim - Haguenau - Freiburg
	Lorraine,	
	Alsace,	
In Italy,		Pignerol, & Cnzal
In Spain,	Rouffillon,	Perpignan
		Villefranche
		Elne

It must be observed, That *Sanson* having published his Maps and Divisions by his Master's Authority, was obliged to comply with the Ambitious Temper of that Court, and to mention as Parts of his Master's Dominions, some Places that never belonged to him, as our Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, and the Principality of *Orange*, to which he never had any Title. There has also happened a considerable Change in his Acquisitions since *Sanson* wrote, for the French King has lost *Casal* and *Pignerol* in Italy; the Dutchies of *Lorraine* and *Bar* are restored to their own Duke; *Brifac* and *Fribourg* were restored to the Empire by the Treaty of *Reswick*; and *Lisse* and *Tournay* in *Flanders* have been since recovered by the Confederate Arms.



The WESTERN or
ATLANTICK
OCEAN

A New Map of
FRANCE
According to the Newest Observations By H. Moll Geographer.





C H A P. XXXI.

Modern F R A N C E.

B *Rietius* says, That the Country in general is temperate, but somewhat too moist and windy. The Soil produces whatever is necessary for Man, without standing in need of Foreign Commodities: That it abounds with Corn, and most of the Provinces have Vines: That the Wool of *Berry* is extraordinary good: There's no better Oil than that of *Provence*: That they have Herds and Flocks of black and small Cattle every where; and that several of the Provinces produce Horses fit for War.

Their Riches, he says, consists in Corn, Flax, Wool, Iron, and Commodities almost of all sorts. Their Salt brings them in vast Sums from *Spain*, *Great Britain*, and the *Netherlands*. Their noblest Salt-Pits are in the Country of *Dunois*, and in the Jurisdiction of *Nantes* and *Saintonge*. Their Iron Mines are spread through the whole Kingdom; but the best are those of *Nivers* or the *Nivernois*. He brings it as an Argument of the Riches of *France*, That in 1636, it appeared by the King's Accounts, That 156000000 of *French* Money had been expended in one Year upon War. He adds, they were so populous, that no Part of the Country was uninhabited; that the Villages in most Places join'd one another; and that in the Time of *Charles IX.* it appeared upon Computation, that there were 20000000 of People in the Kingdom; and that *Paris* alone could upon Occasion raise 200000 Fighting Men. Cardinal *Richelieu* reckon'd there were in *France* 600000 Foot, and 150000 Horsemen, who in 15 Days time might be taught the Use of their Arms. The *Atlas Historique* says, That in the last War, which begun about the Time of the Revolution, they had 400000 Horse and 300000 Foot in the

Field, besides a Fleet of 665 Men of War and Tenders, and 40 Gallies, 60000 Mariners, 101 Companies of Marines, and 1048 Naval Officers; and that the Revenues of *France* in 1695, according to the Accounts of Receipt, amounted to 187037669 of their Money. But the Particulars of these Things we refer to their proper Places.

The Manners of the present French.

AS to the Manners of the Modern *French*, *Brietius* owns their Levity, which he says is discover'd by their Words, Gestures, and Apparel: The latter they change so often, that a *Venetian* being order'd to paint a *Frenchman*, he drew him naked, with a Bundle of Cloth and a Pair of Shears lying by him, with this Sentence, *Ut voles; i. e.* Make me what Fashion you please; and yet he justly wonders, that most other Nations of *Europe* are so ready to follow their Fashions. *Thuanus* and he both own the Character given their Ancestors, *That at first Onset they are more than Men; and at the last less than Women*, to be in a great measure applicable to them still. But they are not so ready to abandon their Conquests as their Ancestors were; and *Europe* has felt by dear Experience, that they are apt enough to rally, and as able to make good Retreats when worsted in Battle, as other Nations. *Brietius* adds, That no People in the World are more generous than the Nobility and Gentry of *France*, more prodigal of their Lives, or inclinable to Duelling. He adds, That they value Learned Men of all Faculties, love to make a splendid and great Appearance, are very

hospitable, and more loving and civil to Strangers than to their own Countrymen. *Julius Scaliger* says, they are very quick to lay hold of all Events, easily learn all Arts and Sciences, and have a greater Vigour and Readiness of Mind than any other Nation; that they make a speedy Progress in whatever they apply themselves to, and are very industrious in Merchandize, Mechanical Arts, Arms, and Learning. He adds, they are a subtle People, and careful of the Publick Faith: But the rest of *Europe* will scarce own the Truth of the latter, especially since their Kings became absolute.

Thuanus says, when they once take Arms, they are very unwilling to lay them down; and when they have no Foreign Enemy, are apt to fall into Civil Wars and Broils, and to betake themselves to the Highway, or go abroad to Foreign Wars. *Barclay*, in his *Icône Animorum*, Cap. 3. says, they love their Princes, think it scarce lawful to controul them, and bear their Yoke patiently; which agrees with the Character given of them by the *D. de Montmorency* to the *Qu. Dowager*, as *Thuanus* informs us; viz. That they were never weary of the Government of their own Kings and Princes, but cannot endure that of others: Yet it appears by their History, that they have been as apt to rebel as any People. *Barclay* adds, They are a Warlike Nation, and fight best on Horseback; but have not been very happy in retaining their Foreign Conquests, because of their too great Ardor, which soon flags: That they are too ready both to condemn and credit their Enemies when subdued, to use their Advantage with too much Insolence, and to live more licentiously than other People, which has frequently made them a Prey to those they have conquer'd. No Nation, he says, is more adapted by Nature to a Masculine Politeness, has more Manly Countenances, or is more decent in their Motions and Gestures, which sets off the Virtues of their Great Men, and serves for a Cover to those of the meanest Qualifications: But he justly observes, that those of other Nations make themselves ridiculous by imitating their Motions, Fashions, and Gestures, except they have a natural Genius for it. He applauds them highly for being civil to Strangers, without Regard to their Quality, if they be Men of Merit; and

adds, that if Strangers avoid Pride and Barbarity, the *French* do not take it ill if they observe the Manners and Customs of their own Countries. The meaner People, he says, have naturally a great Respect for those of Quality, and their Grandees are respected in the same manner by those of inferior Degrees: But the Temper of the Nation cannot bear Contempt or Disdain; so that their Great Men acquire more Authority by their Civility to their Inferiors, than by their Power. The Nobility, he says, will sacrifice all to their Honour, which is frequently prejudicial to themselves and their Country, and makes them despise Merchandize and Trade, or to match with those that follow them, which many times engages them in wicked and unlawful Courses, or to live miserably to support their Titles. This makes them fond to obtain Offices and Posts of Honour, which are many times procured by Bribery, and encourages their receiving of Bribes from those under them, to enable them to keep a Rank answerable to their Titles. It likewise occasions the Advancement of abundance of Men of mean Extract, who have Money to purchase Posts and Titles from Favourites. He taxes their Youth with too great Levity, with being too free in their Reproaches, and inclinable to Amours, Licentiousness, and Tumults. He charges the People in general with being more civil to Strangers at home, than to one another abroad, where they frequently quarrel for Trifles; and by their Law-Suits at Foreign Tribunals, bring an Odium upon their Country, as if they were naturally of a turbulent and unquiet Temper. He charges them also with being too apt to quarrel, and take Sides at home, to the great Effusion of Blood, for almost nothing, that they may obtain the Reputation of brave Men, who despise Death; which makes them frequently engage rashly in one another's Quarrels, without enquiring into the Cause of 'em, or having any Regard to Kindred, Acquaintance, &c. This we may reasonably suppose to have been one of the main Things which occasioned their present King's severe Edicts against Duels, and his punishing them accordingly. *Barclay* says however, That those Faults, which are too common in their Youth, are more than made

made up by the Wisdom, Civility, and other good Qualities, of those of riper Years, who are easy of Access to Strangers, if they be not openly vicious or impertinent, and courteous to all Men, which has made *France* so long to be accounted the Theatre of good Breeding. So much for the Character of the Country and People in general. We shall take Notice of what's peculiar to the several Provinces as we come to them.

For their Language, *Brieti* says, 'tis a Dialect of the Latin, corrupted by the Invasion of barbarous Nations, as is that of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Their Modern RELIGION.

AS to their Religion, *Brieti* says, That when Christianity was almost swallowed up by Heresies in the 5th Century, the *French* being then Pagans, were converted in the Reign of *Clovis*, that they might be afterwards the Guardians of the Pope, the Defence of the Church, and the Head of Christendom, as Pope *Boniface IX.* express'd it. Hence the *French* Kings came to be called Most Christian; which Title was first given them in the Will of *St. Remigius*, and afterwards confirmed by several Popes. He says, they begun their Year from *Easter*, until the Time of *Charles IX.*

But whatever Encomiums *Brieti*, *La Forrest*, and other *French* Popish Authors, may give this Nation for their Adherence to the Papal See, and their Defence of Popery, the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, and other Popish Nations, charge them with being defective in Point of Devotion, and to be guilty of the same Levity in Point of Religion as in other Things; and 'tis plain from History, that several of their Kings have quarrell'd with the Popes for assuming too much Power; and that *Lewis XIV.* has done it as much as any when he thought it for his Interest. 'Tis likewise very well known, that the *French* would never receive the Council of *Trent*; and that the *Gallican* Clergy, by their Declaration in 1682, asserted the Liberty of their Church, the Authority of General Councils; and that the Pope's Judgment is not irreverfible, their Word is *Irreformabile*, except the Con-

sent of the Church go along with it; and they expressly condemn his Power over Princes in Temporal Matters, to depose them directly or indirectly, or to absolve Subjects from their Allegiance.

On the other hand, it must be own'd, that the Nation in gross has always adher'd to the Church of *Rome*; and that of all the Countries in *Christendom*, none has been so much the Stage of Action upon the single Score of Religion as *France*, which will appear by what follows.

Of the Reformation of Religion there.

SINCE Popery came to its Height, there have always been some in *France* who either oppos'd it by Martyrdom or Military Defence against the barbarous Massacres contriv'd by the Priests, and executed by their superstitious Abettors.

About 1160, when Transubstantiation came to be publickly taught, a young Merchant of *Lions* call'd *Waldo*, who had formerly led a very dissolute Life, being terrify'd by the sudden Death of one of his Companions in a Debauch, resolv'd to reform his Conversation: In order to which, he applied himself seriously to Prayer, and reading of the Scriptures, by which he discover'd the Falseness of that, and of many other Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, which he oppos'd publickly. His Followers, from him call'd *Waldenses*, became so numerous, that Pope *Alexander III.* anathematiz'd them. Upon which, being chas'd from *Lions*, they spread in *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, and afterwards through the other Provinces into *Flanders* and *Germany*; so that to put a Stop to their Growth, *K. Philip Augustus* of *France* is said to have raz'd 300 Gentlemen's Seats, destroy'd several Wall'd Cities, and burnt a great many others in *France* and *Germany*. They were likewise so cruelly persecuted by the Bishops of *Mentz* and *Strausburg*, that they were burnt by 80 at a time in one Fire, as *Aeneas Sylvius*, *Sleydan*, and other Historians, inform us: But instead of decreasing their Numbers, this Persecution made them overspread a great Part of *Europe*, and they multiply'd so much, that in less than 100 Years after *Waldo*, *Perin*

M m m m m a Lyons

Lyons tells us, there were in the small Bishoprick of *Passau* alone above 80000 of 'em, who being persecuted with Reproaches, as well as by Fire and Sword, publish'd the Articles of their Faith, which they dedicated to the *French King*; and by them it appears, that they agreed in most Points with the present Protestants. Many of these Things came to light by the Quarrels of Papists among themselves, and partly by the taking of *Montbrun* in 1585 by the *Mareschal de Lesdiguieres*, then a Protestant, who sav'd the Records of those Persecutions found in that Place, when the Monks design'd to have burnt them, because they contain'd an Account of the Cruelties committed upon the *Waldenses*; and prov'd, that their Doctrine was the same with ours, besides the Testimonies that appeared in those Records of their pious and harmless Lives.

In 1200, those People in the Province of *Albigensis* in *Languedoc*, from whence they were called *Albigenses*, stood upon their Defence against their Persecutors, wherein they were assisted by the Cities of *Toulouse*, *Montauban*, and many others, besides the publick Assistance they had from the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and from many great People in *England*. Upon which, *Philip Augustus* making War against them, they were drove into *Bohemia* and *Savoy*, and several of 'em fled into *England*.

In the 14th Century, the Doctrine of *Waldo* was much illustrated by our *John Wickliff*, when the D. of *Lancaster*, and many other Great Men, favour'd him and his Followers.

In 1448, the *French King's* Lieutenant, the Count of *Arux*, went with an Army into the Country of *Vallais*, whither many of the *Albigenses* had retir'd, and stifled above 3000 of 'em, by setting Fire to the Mouths of the Caves where they were shelter'd; among whom were 400 Infants, found smother'd in their Cradles, or in the Arms of their dead Mothers; and this Persecution was promoted against them thro' all *Europe* by the Pope, which brought on the War of *Bohemia* by *Ziska*, formerly mentioned. The Remainder of the *Albigenses* fled into the D. of *Savoy's* Country, where they liv'd in two small Cities, and some Vallies of *Piedmont*, without Persecution,

till about 1556, their Faith being the same with that of the Peasants of the Country, who had not known any thing of the Ceremonies of *Rome*; says *Perin Lyons*, tho' they were Neighbours to it. We refer the further Account of them to our Description of *Piedmont*; but it must be observ'd, that their Doctrine spread again into *France*, and the Professors of it were cruelly persecuted, particularly in *Provence*, where many of 'em were massacred in 1545, in the Reign of *Francis I.* to whom the famous *Calvin* had dedicated his Institutions 9 Years before. The Learning, Industry, and Eloquence, of that great Man, promoted the Reformation so much in *France* and other Parts of *Europe*, that *Burclay*, a Roman Catholick, in his *Euphormion*, made this Distich upon him:

*Et qui tergeninam rides Calvine Coronam,
Et Latium Latio destruis Eloquio.*

Which may be English'd thus:

*And Calvin who derides the Triple Crown,
By Roman Tongue, the Roman Church
pulls down.*

The Persecution was more or less in *France* according to the Temper of the reigning Princes; and 'tis observ'd, that *Henry II.* in 1549, desiring to hear one of those condemn'd Protestants discourse, the Courtiers pick'd out one who was esteem'd a very weak Man; but having baffled the Bishop of *Castillon* in Debate, the King would see him die; and observing him to turn his Face towards the Window where he stood to see the Execution, he was so much frightened at it, that he swore he would come no more to see such Sight. The ordinary Courts of Justice being glutted with those Executions, and several of the Judges converted by the Arguments of the Martyrs, the King, in 1550, order'd they should be brought before the Court called the *Mercurial*, constituted by *Lewis XII.* which consisted of the King, the Princes of the Blood, and other Grandees, in order to send the Protestants to the Shambles as fast as they were summoned; which, instead of stifling the Religion, increas'd it by the Conversion of several Princes and great Men, some of whom were imprison'd, and others fled. Soon after this, viz. in 1559,

Henry

Henry II. died of a Wound in his Eye, which he received at a Tournament by the Splinter of a Lance, as he tilted with the Count *de Montgomery*, Captain of the *Scots Guards*. Upon which, turning his Face towards the *Basile*, where many of the Protestants were in Prison, he own'd it to be the just Judgment of God upon him for his Cruelty to those honest People. To which the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, a cruel Persecutor, reply'd, That 'twas false, and the Devil dictated the Words. *Francis II.* succeeded at 16 Years of Age, when the D. of *Guise*, and his Brother the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, taking the Advantage of his Minority, design'd to usurp the Crown; and as the readiest Way to attain it, pretended a great Zeal for Popery, and Hatred to the Reformation. This occasioned Scholars of both Parties to write *pro* and *con*, some for Religion, others for the State; and one writ a Book, shewing the Lawfulness of defending themselves against Tyrants. Upon which the Protestants resolv'd to stand on their Defence, and chose *Anthony K. of Navarre* for their Head, he being then a Protestant, and the first Prince of the Blood; but they afterwards chose his Brother *Lewis* Prince of *Condé* as a fitter Person to be their General; but this being discover'd the Day before they were to rise in Arms, many of them were put to Death for it, and suffer'd with so much Patience and Magnanimity, that it very much increas'd their Party. This occasioned the calling of an Assembly of the Nobles at *Fountainbleau*, where the Great Admiral *Coligny* presented a Petition in Behalf of the Protestants, which he told them he could have sign'd by 50000 Men, who aim'd at nothing but Liberty of Conscience, and the securing the Crown to the Princes of the Blood. The Constable, the Chancellor, and other great Officers, made Speeches full of Moderation; but the House of *Guise* appear'd with Rancor against the Protestants, because they stood in their Way of usurping the Crown. The K. of *Navarre*, and his Brother the Pr. of *Condé*, absented, because they could not trust the Court, till their Brother the Cardinal *de Bourbon* obtain'd an Oath from the King and Queen for their Safety and Liberty: Notwithstanding which, they were clapp'd up in Prison, to be proceeded against as Trai-

tors; but the Court finding they could not do it legally, they contriv'd that the K. of *Navarre* should be sent for to the French K. who was to make several Demands of him, that they knew he could not comply with; and upon his Refusal, the K. was to give a Signal to murder him, on Pretence of his undutiful Behaviour, when the D. of *Guise* was to give the first Blow: But *Francis II.* being mov'd with Pity to a King and Prince of his own Blood, forbore giving the Signal; so that the K. of *Navarre* escap'd, for which the D. of *Guise* called the French King a Poltroon to his Face. The D. afterwards got the Pr. of *Condé* illegally condemn'd, design'd the like against the K. of *Navarre*, and to have brought them both to the Block; but 'twas happily prevented by the Death of *Francis II.* who being succeeded by his Brother *Charles IX.* a Minor, some of the Grandees and the Council prevail'd with the Queen Mother, who was then Regent, to forbear proceeding against the King of *Navarre* and the Prince, lest the House of *Guise* should become her Masters, usurp the Government from her self, and the Crown from her Son. Upon which they were both set at Liberty, and the K. of *Navarre* was made Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. The House of *Guise* spread Libels through the Nation, charging the Queen and the Protestants to have poison'd King *Francis*, tho' his Physicians attested that there was no Sign of Poison about him. This Change of Government occasioned the calling of an Assembly at *Poissy*, where *Beza*, *Peter Martyr*, and other Protestant Divines, appear'd in Defence of their Religion. The former argued so learnedly against Transubstantiation, that he convinc'd the Cardinal, and prov'd that 'twas not the Protestants, but the Corruption and Persecutions of the Church of *Rome*, which occasioned those Troubles in the Kingdom. The Cardinal's yielding in the Point of Transubstantiation, was very pleasing to the Queen and Princes, tho' disagreeable to the Clergy, who bandy'd against his Explanation of the Manner of our Saviour's Presence; but the Conference had this Effect, that the Protestants were confirm'd in their Belief, and the Papists stagger'd in theirs; so that in many Places they allow'd the Protestants the Use of their Churches by Turns. Upon this

this the D. of *Guise* retired from Court, and accused the King and Queen to the Pope of Apostacy, which he confirmed by their having a little before prevented the Execution of a barbarous Massacre of the Protestants that he had contriv'd. The Queen finding her self in Danger, desir'd to know the Strength of the Reform'd, in case she should be attack'd on their Account; and received an Assurance from 2150 of their Churches, that they would spend their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of her and the King her Son. The Papiſts being stir'd up in many Places by the Clergy, and an Enthusiastical Cordelier, they enter'd into a League, and took Arms against the Queen and the King; the Cordelier having assur'd them, that they should be invisible while he carried his Wooden Cross before them. They defeated some of the King's Troops at first, and took some Towns; but at last the Cordelier was besieged at *Bariols* with part of his Followers, where 400 of 'em were killed, and he himself slain with his Cross in his Hand. Two Companies of Protestants were the first who storm'd the Town; and when they saw it taken, retir'd to the Fields to give God Thanks for the Victory, but would have none of the Plunder, tho' the King's General sent to them to come and take their Share; answering, That they would keep their Hands clean, and content themselves with doing God and their King the best Service they could.

The Queen, to prevent such Insurrections for the future, assembled at *St. Germain's* the Princes and Grandees, where an Edict was made for allowing the Protestants the free Exercise of their Religion; to which all the Ministers of State, and Deputies of the Assembly, agreed in *January 1561*. In *August* after, the Queen wrote a long Letter to the Pope, representing the dangerous Condition of the Kingdom, by reason of the Corruptions in Religion, wherein, as *Montſieur d'Aubigny* in his History of the Civil Wars of *France* informs us, she charged the Church of *Rome* with most of her material Errors, which she desired might be reformed: But the House of *Guise* still pursuing their Design on the Crown, violently oppos'd it, broke the Edict, committed barbarous Massacres on the Protestants in se-

veral Provinces, where they stabb'd, ston'd, strangled, burnt, famish'd, drown'd, stifled, or put to other cruel Deaths, all the Reform'd that came in their way. These inhuman Cruelties having excited the Compassion of several great Men, they met at the Admiral's, in order to consult of Methods for their own Preservation, and that of their Brethren; but the Admiral being a cautious, experienc'd, and prudent Man, rais'd such Objections against their Proposals, as put them to Silence; nor could he be induc'd to join with them, till (says *M. d'Aubigny*) he was prevail'd on by the Tears and Prayers of his Lady, who was a Person of extraordinary Piety and Parts; and represented to him, That he must be answerable to God for all the innocent Blood that was shed, since 'twas in his Power, by his Interest, Courage and Conduct, to prevent it. After several Conferences of this sort, he told her the Danger of the Attempt, of the League made betwixt the Courts of *France* and *Spain* for the Extirpation of Protestants, and of the Apostacy of the K. of *Navarre* and the Constable, which added so much Strength to their Enemies; and at last desir'd she would take 3 Weeks to consider whether she could bear to have him executed as a Traitor, her Children reduced to Beggary, if not murder'd, and her self and all her Friends expos'd to the like Calamities, and the Reproaches of the People, who always judge of Things by the Success; and if she thought she had Constancy enough to bear up under all those Circumstances, he would take her Advice: To which she suddenly reply'd, That the 3 Weeks were already at an end; That she was fully resolv'd to bear all that could happen; adding, That the Murthers committed in that Time by the Papiſts, would lie upon his Head: Therefore she charged him in the Name of God to delay no longer, otherwise she must be a Witness against him at the Great Day.

Upon this he applied himself to form his Party, who chusing the Pr. of *Condé* for their Head, they became so powerful in a little time, by Qu. *Elizabeth's* Assistance, to whom they gave *Havre-de-Grace* for a Cautionary Town, that they gained a Victory over their Enemies in *September, 1562*, brought the K. to a Peace, and the granting

of another Edict for establishing Liberty of Conscience, which the Court broke soon after, return'd to their former Violences against the Protestants, and laugh'd at 'em for thinking they would observe Edicts. This occasion'd a 2d War, wherein the Protestants also prevailed, and procured a 3d Edict; for the Performance of which, the Protestants had *Rochel*, *Montaban*, *Coniac*, and *La Charite*, put into their Hands as Cautionary Towns; but King *Charles* soon after broke this Agreement, and the Papists return'd to their former Cruelties and Massacres. This obliged the Pr. of *Condé* and the Admiral to take Arms again; and the Queen of *Navarre* going to *Rochel*, was declar'd Head of the Protestants; but having devoted her Son, afterwards *Henry IV.* whom she bred up in that Religion, to their Service, she resign'd her Charge to him, and made his Uncle the Pr. of *Condé*, and the Admiral, his Lieutenant-Generals. They brought the King to several other Agreements; but he having broke 'em all, they were forc'd to continue the War, wherein there fell on the King's Side *Anthony K. of Navarre*, and the Constable *Montmorancy*, who had apostatis'd, besides the D. of *Guise*, and many other great Men; and on the Side of the Protestants, the Pr. of *Condé* was basely assassinated, but left a Son that inherited his Virtues, as the D. of *Guise* did one who was Heir to his Vices. After this, the War was managed by the Admiral, in the Name of the two young Princes of *Navarre* as Head, and of the Prince of *Condé* as Successor to his Father's Command. He govern'd Affairs so wisely, keeping the two young Princes always with him, that the Bishop of *Rodez*, tho' a violent Papist, confesses, the King not daring to fight him, and having lost all Hopes of subduing the Protestants by Force, he resolv'd to ruin them on Pretence of a Peace, and by such other Methods as the Bishop himself calls wicked, which he effected thus: The King knowing, says *M. d'Aubigny*, the Protestants to be possessed of 200 Cities, the worst of which was capable to hold out a Month's Siege against the Royal Army, he granted them another Edict, which was duly observ'd for two Years, and pretended so much Kindness to the Admiral and the Protestants, that he became suspected at *Rome*.

He always call'd the Admiral Father, granted him such Requests as he had refused to the Queen and his Brothers; and *d'Aubigny* thinks, the Admiral would certainly have obtained the sole Dominion of him, had it not been for the Queen and the *Guises*, who put him upon the most horrid Acts of Dissimulation and Cruelty that ever were heard of. Thus to gull the Protestants, he forc'd his Sister against her Will to marry the Prince of *Navarre*, as the surest Pledge of his Favour to them, and pretended to join with them against the Crown of *Spain* in Favour of the *Netherland* Protestants; so that under Pretext of this Marriage, he brought the Chief of the Protestants together, that he might have an Opportunity to butcher them all at once. Too many of 'em believ'd, while others mistrusted him; and the excellent Queen of *Navarre*, whom even Popish Authors confess to have been the Glory of her Sex, coming to see the Marriage of her Son, was before the Day poison'd by a Pair of Gloves, as *d'Avila* confesses; which the Court excus'd the best they could, and disown'd their Hand in it, lest it should prevent the Match, and the Massacre that was carried on under Pretext of it in 6 Days after, on the 24th of *August*, 1572, when the famous Admiral, 20 other great Men, 1200 Gentlemen, and above 100000 Protestants of all sorts, were murder'd in *Paris*, and other Parts of the Kingdom, as the Bishop of *Rodez* himself confesses, without Respect to Age, Sex, or Relation. The King boasted of this inhuman Cruelty, ask'd the Queen, If she had not dissembled well? And went to the Parliament of *Paris* on purpose to own it, where the Chief President *M. de Thou*, tho' he abhorr'd it in his Heart, and wept for it at home, made a long Harangue to his Majesty in Commendation of it, and of that Principle too common among Princes, *That he who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to reign*. This horrid Plot was carried on with so much Secrecy, that none but the King, the Queen, the Dukes of *Anjou* and *Guise*, and the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, knew of it, till 'twas put in Execution. After which, the Court of *Rome*, who suspected the King before, approved this Massacre, with his Conduct in it, and appointed a Jubile in Honour of it;

but

but the Divine Justice soon overtook the principal Contrivers, for the King dy'd wallowing in his Blood, which issued from all the Passages and Pores of his Body: The Duke of *Guise*, and his Brother the Cardinal, were assassinated by Command of *Henry III.* the Queen Mother died of Grief a few Days after them, hated by all, and lamented by none, says the Bishop of *Rodez*; and the D. of *Anjou*, who succeeded by the Name of *Henry III.* was stabb'd to Death by a *Jacobin* Friar.

But to return to the Course of the History; The Court thinking they had utterly ruin'd the Protestants by this inhuman Butchery, found themselves much disappointed, and the Protestants inspir'd with a greater Resolution to stand on their Defence than ever. Having assembled all the Protestants at *Lions*, to murder them in the same manner as they had done those of *Paris*, the common Hangman and the Garrison refus'd to do it, and left it to the Courtiers themselves. The Duke of *Anjou* marched with an Army to besiege *Rochel*; and for the greater Terror of the Protestants, forc'd the young King of *Navarre* to attend him in that Expedition; but the Town, by *Qu. Elizabeth's* Assistance, made so brave a Defence, that he was forc'd to raise the Siege, with the Loss of 40000 Men, granted the Town honourable Conditions; and the King was so much humbled with this Loss, that he publish'd another Edict for Liberty of Conscience to the Protestants. When he fell sick of the Distemper above-mentioned, he had such a perfect Hatred for his Mother, and his Brother the D. of *Anjou*, who had been Companions with him in his Cruelty, that he sent for the K. of *Navarre*, then a Prisoner, confess'd him to be a Person of Honour, and recommended to him the Care of his Queen and Daughter, as not thinking any body else worthy of that Trust.

The Duke of *Anjou*, his 2d Brother and Successor, being then K. of *Poland*, his 3d Brother the D. of *Alençon*, and other Grandees, attempted to deprive the Queen Mother of the Regency; but she was too quick for them, assum'd the Government in the Name of the D. of *Anjou*; and to strengthen her self, releas'd the K. of *Navarre* and the Pr. of *Condé* out of Prison,

after some bitter Invektives against their Religion. Upon this the Pr. retired to *Germany*, where he rais'd Forces in Defence of the Protestants, and the K. of *Navarre* escap'd to *Rochelle*, by which Means they brought *Henry III.* to a large Edict for Freedom of Religion to the Protestants; at which the Papiſts being offended, they fram'd that call'd the *Catholick League*, under the Conduct of the House of *Guise*, who still aspir'd to the Crown. The Queen and the *Guises*, in order to make a Breach betwixt the King and the Protestants, put him upon demanding their Cautionary Towns, and them upon refusing 'em. This brought on a new War, wherein the Protestants having the Advantage, they obtained another Edict in 1580. But the Power of the League increasing by the Assistance of *Spain*, the House of *Guise* made the King a meer Cypher; and in an Assembly held at *Blais* in 1585, forc'd him to repeal all the Edicts in favour of the Protestants, to make another for banishing them on Pain of Death, to disinheret the K. of *Navarre* and the Pr. of *Condé*, and to settle the Succession upon their Uncle the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, who was an old Man, and incapable of Issue; which was in Effect to settle it upon themselves. The King perceiving this, that they took the whole Administration upon them, and frequently left out his Name, he order'd the D. of *Guise*, and his Brother the Cardinal, both to be killed in 1588. After which, their other Brother the D. of *Mayenne* became Head of the League. That same Year the Pr. of *Condé* was poison'd by his Enemies, to the great Loss of the Protestants. The King, to strengthen himself against the League, join'd with the K. of *Navarre* and the Protestants, laid Siege to *Paris*, which held out for the League, and was likely to have ruin'd the *Guises* and their Faction, when he was murder'd, as hinted above, by a *Jacobin* Friar, the 1st of *August*, 1589. The King liv'd some Hours after receiving the Wound, sent for the K. of *Navarre*, declar'd him his Successor, all his own Brothers being dead, advis'd him to turn Papiſt, and exhorted the Royal Party to be faithful to him. The King of *Navarre* was reduc'd to a great Straight, being loth to offend his Protestant Friends by turning Papiſt, or to lose the Crown for the

the Sake of his Religion. The Leaguers refused to own him, declar'd the Cardinal of *Bourbon* King, who dying soon after, they acted in their own Names, procured the Pope to excommunicate the K. of *Navarre*, now *Henry IV.* and by the Assistance of *Spain*, drove him to *Diep*, where he was ready to embark for *England*, when he receiv'd a timely Reinforcement from Qu. *Elizabeth*, which enabled him to bear up against them. The *Spaniards*, who join'd with the *Leaguers*, solicited them to chuse a King, by which they hop'd to make a Match betwixt their own Family and that of *France*, which divided the League, set the D. of *Mayenne* against them, who aspir'd to the Crown himself, and being married, and having no Son, could not answer their Design of a Match, which turn'd to the Advantage of *Henry IV.* who, after carrying on the War with various Success, was, in order to secure his Possession of the Crown, prevailed on by the Importunity of the Papists who adher'd to him, and his Mistrust of Providence, to embrace Popery, by which he made K. *Henry III.*'s Party firm to him; and his Protestant Friends not forsaking him, tho' highly griev'd at his Revolt, he carried all before him, and quite broke the League. After this, he pass'd an Act of Oblivion, discover'd an unparallel'd Clemency to his greatest Enemies, particularly to the Parliament of *Toulouse*, who had condemn'd and executed him in Effigie as a Traitor, settled the Protestant Religion by the Edict of *Nantes* with greater Liberty than ever, made Protestants equally capable of all Preferments with Papists, and their Causes tryable only in Judicatures, compos'd of an equal Number of Papists and Protestants; and by Consent of the States, made this Edict irrevocable and perpetual in 1598. The Curious, who desire to know more of these Things, may consult *d'Aubigny's* History above-mentioned, who being in Favour with *Henry IV.* was furnish'd with Materials by his Order, and writes with a great deal of more Candor, and from better Vouchers, than *d'Avila* and others, who wrote the History of *France*. The greatest Weakness of this Prince was his Fear of the Jesuits, whom he restor'd after they had been banish'd *France*, because one of 'em attempted his

Life, and aiming at his Heart, wounded him in the Mouth. The D. of *Sully*, a Protestant, his Chief Minister and Favourite, dissuaded him from it; but perceiving the King's Fear of that Society to be unsurmountable, he was forc'd to be silent; so that the Pillar erected in *Paris*, to the perpetual Reproach of the Society for that barbarous Attempt, was pull'd down, and the King contented himself with ordering the *French* Jesuits for Time to come to cut off one Corner of their Caps, and to make 'em triangular: But after he had settled the Kingdom in Peace, and had levy'd an Army on some great Design, which was generally thought to be against the House of *Austria* he was stabb'd to the Heart by *Ravillac*, a Friar, in his Coach, the 14th of May, 1610. The Assassin was taken with his Knife in his Hand; and the D. of *Epernon* reflecting upon the ill Conduct of those who immediately kill'd the Friar that murder'd *Henry III.* prevented *Ravillac's* being killed in the like manner, by forbidding any one to attempt it on Pain of Death; so that he was secur'd, but in so negligent a manner, says *M. le Vassor*, as appear'd suspicious and affected; for instead of being closely confin'd, every one had Liberty to speak to him the two first Days; and the Bishop of *Rodez*, in his History of *Henry IV.* says, That when the Villain was put on the Rack to discover his Accomplices, his Confession was kept secret; and that when those who examin'd him were ask'd concerning it, they durst make no Answer, but shrugged up their Shoulders; by which 'twould seem there were some concern'd that were too great to be nam'd, which is not improbable, considering what *M. Vassor* says, That *Galigai*, and *Conchini* her Husband, who were the Queen's Favourites, and Pensioners of *Spain*, had threaten'd the King; and that the Queen soon wip'd off her Tears, when the Chancellor and *Villeroy* made her sensible, that every Moment was precious; and that she must forthwith make her Advantage of the Absence of two of the Princes of the Blood, and of the Weakness of the other, to get her self declar'd Regent during the Minority of her Son *Lewis XIII.* which the Parliament was forc'd to agree to, being threaten'd by the Duke d'*Epernon*, Captain of the Guards, and

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furrounded by a Military Force. King Henry IV. being thus murder'd, Qu. Elizabeth dead some Years before, and her Successor K. James not having pursued her Measures in supporting the Protestants of France, their Interest declin'd every Day: Many of the great Men apostatis'd after Henry IV.'s Example; more did the like afterwards, to procure the Favour of the Queen Regent; and others kept their Profession on purpose to serve her Ends. The first Attempt made upon the Protestants, was the taking the Church-Lands in the Province of *Bearn* in the Kingdom of *Navarre* from them for the Use of the Popish Clergy, the altering of that Government, and annexing it to France. This made the Protestants take Arms in Defence of their Rights and Privileges under the D. of *Roan*, whom they chose for their General, as appears by his Memoirs. He was join'd by the Dukes of *Soubise* and *Sully*, and other great Protestants, and might easily have re-establish'd the Protestant Religion there, without Hazard of being shaken, had they been duly supported by *England*. For the Reasons that hinder'd it in the Reigns of K. James and K. Charles I. we refer to their History; and shall only take Notice, That when the Long Parliament was in Treaty with Deputies from *Bordeaux*, in order to have supported the Protestants of France, their Design was overturn'd by *Cromwell's* usurping the Government; which cost some engaged in the Design their Lives, after *Cromwell* and *Mazarine* had come to an Agreement, as Sheriff *Bethel*, in his Account of the Original Growth and Decay of the Reform'd in France, informs us.

The Reader may see at large from *Vassor* and others, how, during the Regency of Qu. Mary. de Medicis in the Minority of her Son Lewis XIII. that cunning and treacherous Princess ruin'd the Protestants, by dividing them among themselves, by bringing over the Princes of the Blood from their Party, and other Intrigues; and when Lewis XIII. came of Age, being set on by the Popish Clergy, he took from them all their Cautionary Towns; and after having reduc'd *Rochele* in 1628, and made a Peace with the Protestants the Year following, the Popish Bishops resolv'd on their Ruin. They had now no Place of Retreat left to

secure themselves from Massacres and other Violences; for the French King had likewise possess'd himself of *Orange*. Accordingly they begun their first Insults upon the Reform'd at *Pamier*, where the Bishop committed all sorts of Violence upon them, contrary to the Edict of *Nantes*. He turn'd them out of the Town, pull'd down their Church, and set up a Gallows in the Place where it stood, with a Cross adjoining to it, and this barbarous Inscription, *Either the Cross, or the Gallows*. But some Changes at Court prevented the taking of the like Measures against 'em throughout the Kingdom; for the Protestants being then necessary to the Court, who were sensible of the Service they had done them in preventing the Usurpation of the House of *Guise*, they put a Stop to those Proceedings. After the Death of Lewis XIII. they contributed so much to the keeping of the Crown upon the Head of the present King, and to the preserving of *Mazarine*, that the Cardinal prevented their utter Extirpation; and a Declaration was publish'd by the King in 1652, owning those Services, and confirming the Edict of *Nantes*. Yet the other Popish Bishops prevailed to have that Edict infringed in 1656, by another Declaration of the King, contrary to that of 1652. Upon this, the Reform'd presented a Memorial to the King, setting forth their Services, in preserving the Crown to his Grandfather, his Father, and himself; and desir'd that the Edict of *Nantes*, which by the Authority of several Kings and of the States had been made irrevocable, should be observ'd. To this the King answer'd in 1658, That he would appoint Commissioners of both Religions to enquire into the Breach of it; but the Popish Bishops prevented its having any Effect. The Cardinal de *Mazarine* dying in 1661, the Popish Bishops took the Opportunity to push on their Designs against the Protestants, and stir'd-up the Pr. of *Condé*, and his Brother the Pr. of *Conti*, against the Protestants, because they had taken Part with the King against them. Upon which they were prosecuted in the Governments of *Burgundy* and *Languedoc*, which were subject to those Princes, and in like manner at *Rochele* and *Sedan*: But the Differences that happen'd betwixt the King and the Pope prevented a general Persecution.

secution for some time; and the Queen Mother, who was sensible of their Services to her self and her Son, did likewise interpose for them; so that in 1666, they were upon the growing Hand as to Number: But that Princess dying then, every one knows how barbarously the Protestants there have been treated since, and how ungratefully and perfidiously the French King repealed the Edict of *Nantes*, what Multitudes of Protestants he banish'd, what Numbers he has dragoon'd into a Compliance with the Church of *Rome*, and by what violent Measures he suppressed the publick Exercise of their Religion throughout all his Dominions and New Conquests; besides the Persecution he rais'd by his Influence against the Protestants in the Dominions of *Savoie* and in the Empire, by the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*. We shall only add concerning the French Protestants, That by their Confession, their Doctrine appears to be the same with other Protestants; and that their Government was Presbitery.

The HISTORY of France.

MExoray rejects the fabulous Kings of France, mentioned by *Hannibaud* the Monk; tho' he owns they had several Kings, as appears by History before *Pharamond*. We have observ'd before, that their Kings mentioned by the *Romans* were but petty Princes of small Districts; and for such as seem'd to have been General Kings, they were chosen to command in Time of War, but not Hereditary.

1. Therefore *Pharamond* is justly reckon'd to be their first King of that Sort, who laid the Foundation of their present Monarchy, about 418, or (as some say) 424, which is the common Opinion. *Mezoriay* thinks his Name to be an Appellative, and to signify the Father of the Nation, the Word in the old German Tongue importing, *The Mouth of Generations*. He adds, That they were elected, or at least approved, by the Lords and Chiefs, who set them upon a great Shield, and they were confirm'd by the Acclamations of the People, who were drawn up in Arms for that purpose in a large Field. The *Atlas Historique* says, he came into Gaul at the Head of the *Franks*, who had chosen him for King, conquer'd some Part of the Country, establish'd the *Salic Law*, and, after 10 Years Reign, died in 428.

2. *Clodion*, his Son, succeeded; and because he wore long Hair, was called *Crinitus*. In the latter end of his Father's Reign, or the beginning of his own, the *Gauls* were drove beyond the *Rhine* by the *Romans*, and he kept his Court at *Duysburg* in the Dutchy of *Cleves*; but he afterwards invaded the Country called *Gallia Belgica*, and subdued it as far as *Cambray*, where he was buried after 20 Years Reign.

3. *Meroveus*, his Kinsman, was chosen in his Place, exclusive of his Sons, about 428, at *Amiens*; and from him came the *Merovingian* Race. He assisted *Actius* the Roman General in the Defeat of *Atila* with 200000 Huns in *Campis Catalaunicis*, which some will have to be *Chalons* in *Champagne*, and others to be *Soulogne* near *Orleans*.

4. *Childeric I.* his Son, succeeded in 458; but was depos'd for his lewd Life, and *Egidius* the Roman General chosen in his stead. Upon this, he retir'd to *K. Basin* of *Thuringia*, leaving one *Guyemans* behind him, who promis'd to work his Restoration. In order to this, he got into the Favour of *Egidius*, perswaded him to over-charge the People with Taxes; and when they complain'd of it, he advis'd him to cut off the Chief of those who had depos'd *Childeric*, on Pretence they would also depose him. The People being thus incens'd, *Gayemans* perswaded them to recal *Childeric*, as the only Way to deliver themselves from the Oppression of the *Romans*; which they did, and *Childeric* died in the 24th Year of his Reign.

5. His Son *Clovis*, call'd *The Great*, succeeded in 484. He was the first French K. who embrac'd Christianity, which not only confirm'd him in his Throne, most of the *Gauls* being then Christians, but increas'd the Number of his Subjects, because many Christians came to him from other Countries for Protection against the *Arians*. The fabulous Monks say, That the Bottle of Oil, which they still keep, and call the *St. Ampoule*, or Holy Oil, with which they anoint their Kings, was at his Baptism convey'd to him by a Heavenly Dove; and that the Royal Standard, embroider'd with Flower-de-Luces, which they call the *Standard Royal de l'Oriflamme*, was lodg'd by an Angel in the Hand of an Hermite, who liv'd near *St. Germain en Laye*; and that he had the Gift of healing the King's-Evil confer'd

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upon him. They say, his Conversion was occasioned thus: Being engag'd in a Battle against the *Germans* at *Tolbiac*, where his Men begun to fly, he call'd upon the God of his Wife, who was a Christian, and vow'd to embrace her Faith, if he gave him the Victory; which having obtain'd, he was accordingly baptiz'd. He was a very great Prince, subdued most of *Gaul* by Miracle, if we believe the Monks, and rescued the *French* from the *Roman* Empire, defeated *Alaric* K. of the *Goths*, whom he killed near *Poitiers* with his own Hand, and died about 511.

6. He was succeeded by his 4 Sons, viz. *Thierry* K. of *Metz* or *Austrasia*, *Clodomir* K. of *Orleans*, *Childebert* K. of *Paris*, and *Clotharius* K. of *Soissons*, who were independant one of another. *Childebert* is reckon'd the *French* King, because he was the Chief of them. He was a very charitable Prince, melted down his Silver and Gold Plate to relieve the Necessities of the Poor, and died in the 47th Year of his Reign, after having subdued the Kingdom of *Burgundy*.

7. *Clotharius*, his Brother, succeeded in 558, and having surviv'd all the rest, enjoy'd the whole Kingdom, as his Father left it. His Son *Chramne* revolted against him with the Assistance of the *Britains*, but was defeated, taken Prisoner, and his cruel Father order'd him with his Wife and Children to be burnt, which he endeavour'd to expiate by large Gifts to the Clergy and the Church; and dying in 561, the Kingdom was divided betwixt his 4 Sons, *Cherebert* K. of *Paris*, *Contran* K. of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, *Sigebert* K. of *Austrasia*, and *Chilperic* K. of *Soissons*.

8. *Cherebert*, who is reckon'd the *French* King, was a very lewd Man, and died after 2 Years Reign.

9. *Chilperic*, his Brother, succeeded in 570, was guilty of great Cruelties, and particularly of murdering his Wife, by the Advice of *Fredegond*, his own and his Brother's Concubine, who afterwards caus'd him to be murder'd, because he had discover'd her Lewdness with another Man.

10. His Son *Clotharius*, by the infamous *Fredegond*, succeeded in his Cradle about 584; and being carried in it at the Head of his Army, his Troops, encouraged by

his Mother, defeated those of *Childebert* King of *Austrasia*. When he came of Age, he united all *France* to his Crown, and put *Brunehaud*, Daughter to the K. of the *Wisigoths*, and Grandmother to the Kings of *Austrasia*, to a cruel Death. She was ty'd naked to the Tail of a Wild Horse, being condemn'd by a General Council or Meeting of the *French* States, for having occasioned the Death of 10 Kings, having been also a Woman of insatiable Lust, and prostituted her self to many great Men, in order to carry on her Intrigues; so that she, with his own Mother *Fredegond*, were reckon'd the Monsters of their Age and Sex for Cruelty and Lewdness. *Clotharius* died in 629.

11. *Dagobert* I. by some call'd *The Great*, succeeded his Father *Clotharius*, did many great Actions, and was the first sole K. of *France*, says *Mezeray*; but lost his Reputation by his Lewdness, Cruelty, Avarice and Murthers. He made his Son *Sigebert* K. of *Austrasia*, with the Consent of his great Lords, &c. during his own Life, was successful against the *Sclavonians*, and assisted *Sisenand* to mount the Throne of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*.

12. He was succeeded by his Son *Clotvis* II. in 638, who, with the 10 Kings that followed him, are called *Fainneans* or *Idle Drones*, because, instead of minding the Government themselves, they left all to those Officers call'd the *Maires* of their Palace, to whom every body made their Court, while the Princes spent their Time in Pleasures, and were in a manner kept Prisoners in their Palaces, with such Servants as the *Maire* pleased, who were rather Spies upon them than Attendants. *Clotvis* married a Slave belonging to *Erchinoald*, the *Maire* of his Palace, and died in 655.

13. *Clotharius* III. one of his Sons by that Slave, succeeded, was govern'd by *Ebroin*, the *Maire* of his Palace, who put his Queen into a Monastery, because she gave the King good Advice. *Clotharius* died in 669. His Reign being odious for the Cruelty and Avarice of his Governor *Ebroin*.

14. *Childeric* II. Brother to *Clotharius*, succeeded, shut up *Ebroin* and his own Brother *Thierry*, who disputed the Crown with him, in two Monasteries; but falling into all
manners

manner of Cruelties and Debaucheries, the Grandees cut him off, with his Wife and his Son, in 674.

15. *Thierry* his Brother came out of his Confinement, and succeeded, spent his Life in Sensuality, and died in 691.

16. *Clovis III.* his Son, succeeded, by the Interest of *Pepin* Pr. of *Austrasia*, and *Maire* of the Palace in *Neustria*, who kept all the Power in his own Hands; and according to the Practice of his Predecessors in Office, never suffered the King to be seen out of his Palace but once a Year in the Meeting of the States, which assembled Annually on the first of *March*. *Clovis* died in 695.

17. *Childebert II.* his Brother, succeeded, was more a Slave to *Pepin* than *Clovis*, and died in 711.

18. *Dagobert II.* his Son, succeeded. In his Reign died *Pepin*, who had govern'd France with great Success, says the *Atlas Historique*, for 27 Years. He was Father to *Charles Martel*, by one of his Mistresses. After *Pepin's* Death, the *Neustrians* shook off the Yoke of the *Austrasians*, and of his Widow and Son *Charles*; and under the Conduct of *Dagobert II.* routed the *Austrasians*. *Dagobert* died in 716.

19. His Son *Thierry* being an Infant, *Clotharius IV.* a Prince of the Blood Royal, was set on the Throne by the Interest of *Charles*, surnam'd *Martel*, because of his Warlike Temper. *Clotharius* died in 719.

20. *Chilperic* succeeded, by the Interest of *Charles Martel*, who brought him out of a Monastery, and govern'd all the 3 Kingdoms as *Maire* of the Palace. *Chilperic* died in 721.

21. *Thierry*, Son to *Dagobert II.* succeeded likewise by the Interest of *Charles Martel*, with the Consent of the States. *Charles* defeated the *Saracens*, who invaded France from *Spain*, and managed the Government. *Thierry* died in 738, and *Charles* govern'd by himself, without setting up any other King, till 741, that he died. Before his Death, he divided the Kingdom betwixt his three Sons, *Carloman*, *Pepin*, and *Griffon*: The latter was dispossest of his Share, and imprisoned by his two Brothers, who, after the Throne had been vacant 5 Years, set up for Successor.

22. *Childeric III.* suppos'd to be the Son of *Thierry II.* who being a weak Prince, was

degraded, shaved, and shut up in a Monastery; and *Pepin* was declared King by a General Assembly of the States. Thus ended the Kings of the *Merovingian* Race.

23. *Pepin*, call'd the first of the *Carlovingian* Race, because Son to *Charles Martel*, begun his Reign in 752, was crown'd and anointed by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Mentz*, and was the first French K. at whose Inauguration those Ceremonies were used. He subdued the *Saxons*, reduc'd the *Lombards*, re-conquer'd *Aquitain* from the *Saracens*, suppress'd the Office of *Maire* of the Palace, and died in 770.

24. *Charles* and *Carloman* his Sons succeeded. *Carloman* was a weak and fantastical Prince, and very troublesome to his elder Brother. He died in the 3d Year of his Reign, and left the whole Monarchy to *Charles*, who defeated the *Saxons*, subdued *Lombardy* at the Request of the Pope, shut their King *Didier* up in a Monastery, and took the Crown to himself. He made several Conquests in *Spain*, and reduc'd *Brittany*. He made a League with *Achais* King of *Scots* in 790, as 'tis suppos'd, (says *Menzey*) who sent him *Claudius Clemens*, and *Alcuinus*, or (as some call him) *Albinus*, two very Learned Men for that Time, who laid the Foundation of the University of *Paris*. The Antiquity of this League is controverted, as is also *Alcuinus's* being a *Scotsman*; but *Buchanan* asserts them both. He says, the League was occasioned, because of the Assistance which *Achais* gave to *Charles the Great* against the *Saxons*, who from *England* and *Germany* invaded the Coasts of *France* with their Shipping, while *Charlemagne* made War upon the *German Saxons*. He adds, That *Alcuinus*, whom some will have to be an *English Saxon*, was a *Scotsman*, Preceptor to *Charles the Great*; and that he himself had seen a Treatise of *Rhetorick*, writ by that Learned Man, with his Name *Joannes Albinus*, which is the same with *Scotus*, prefix'd to it: But of this we leave the Reader to make his own Judgment, and shall only take Notice, That the Christian Name of *Albinus* or *Alcuinus*, the *English Saxon*, who is also said to have been Preceptor to *Charlemagne*, is by *Bale*, in his Centuries of *British Writers*, said to be *Flaccus*: Therefore 'tis probable, that the *Joannes*, who with *Claudius Clemens*, another

Scotus

Scotsman, first taught Learning publicly at *Paris*, is the *Scots Albinus* mentioned by *Buchanan*, and perhaps the same whom *Bale* calls *Joannes Mailrostus* or of *Melroft*, a *Scot* by Name and Nation, Colleague to *Alcuinus*, that went over to *France* with *Claudius Clemens* his Countryman, who was the First President of the University of *Paris*. To what we have said of *Charlemagne* in the History of the Emperors of *Germany*, we shall only add, That the Pope, in Acknowledgment of the Favours he had received from that Prince, his Father, and Grandfather, and for the Protection he gave to the See of *Rome* against the *Greek Emperors*, prevailed on the *Romans* to chuse him Emperor, and crown'd him at *Rome* in the Year 800. His brave Actions procur'd him the Surname of *Magnus*. He was a great Patron of Learning, but is charged with being too much given to Women. He died in 814.

25. *Louis* his Son succeeded, and was surnam'd *The Pious*, because of his great Devotion, and attempting to reform the Corruptions of his Court. He took his eldest Son *Lotharius* to be Associate in the Empire, gave *Aquitain* to *Pepin*, and *Bavaria* to *Louis*, with the Title of Kings; and at the Instance of his Wife, gave *Rhetia* to his youngest Son *Charles*, an Infant of 6 Years old. This provok'd his elder Brothers; so that *Lotharius* made War on his Father, and shut him up in a Monastery, from whence he was afterwards set at Liberty, and pardon'd his Sons, who never were very obedient to him. He died in 840.

26. *Lotharius*, his eldest Son, succeeded, and claiming the Sovereignty over his Brothers, they resisted him, which occasioned a Battle at *Fontenay* in 841 betwixt the 4 Brothers, when above 100000 *French-men*, says the *Atlas Historique*, fell on the Field. *Charles* and *Louis*, the two youngest, obtain'd the Victory against *Lotharius* and *Pepin*. *Lotharius* was Emperor and King of *Italy*, *Louis* was K. of *Germany*, *Charles* was K. of *Burgundy* and *Neustria*, is called the 2d of that Name of the *French Kings*; and *Pepin* laid Claim to the Kingdom of *Aquitania*. During these Civil Wars, the *Normans* enter'd *Neustria*, from whence they could not be expelled. *Charles* was chosen Emperor

in 877; but being hateful to his Subjects, they conspired against him, and he was poison'd by his own Physician that same Year.

27. His Son *Louis II.* surnam'd the *Stammerer*, succeeded to his Father's Throne, and to the Hatred of his Subjects, who gave him but very indifferent Obedience. He was crown'd Emperor in a Council at *Troyes*, where Pope *John VIII.* who was chas'd out of *Italy* by the Count of *Spoletto* and the Marq. of *Tuscany*, Pretenders to the Empire, presided. *Louis* died in 877, and was suppos'd to have been poison'd.

28. His Sons *Louis* and *Carloman* succeeded, and divided the Dominions betwixt them. *Louis* had *Neustria*, and died in the 3d Year of his Reign; *Carloman* had *Aquitain* and *Burgundy*, and died in the 5th of his. They liv'd in a good Correspondence, which made them very much regreted after their Death.

29. *Charles the Fat*, who was Emperor, succeeded in 884, tho' the Crown belong'd to *Charles the Simple*, Son to *Lewis the Stammerer*, who was then but 7 Years of Age. *Charles the Fat* did afterwards lose his Senses, was abandon'd by every body, and must have died for Want, had not *Luitperd* Bishop of *Mentz* entertain'd him out of Pity. He died in 888, and (as some say) was strangled.

30. There being no Princes left of the *Carlovingian Race*, but *Arnold* a Bastard, and the Infant *Charles*, the *French* chose *Eudes* Count of *Paris*, and Duke of *France*. Some say, he was only made Guardian to *Charles the Simple*. Part of the *Neustrians* would not own him, but sent for *Charles* from *England*, whither his Mother had convey'd him; but *Eudes* kept Possession till his Death in 893, was a very brave Prince, and defeated the *Normans*, who attempted the Conquest of *Burgundy*.

31. *Charles the Simple* succeeded at 13 Years of Age, made War afterwards against the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*; but the *French* Lords being offended with his Weakness, they depos'd him in 923, and he died in 929. His Queen *Ogina*, an *English* Woman, retir'd with his Son *Louis* to her own Country.

32. *Raoul D. of Burgundy* was chosen in his stead by the Nobility in 923. He had War with the *Germans* and *Normans*, and died without Children in 936.

33. *Louis*, called the *Ultramarine*, because educated in *England*, succeeded by the Interest of *Hugh le Blanc D. of France*, who prevailed with the Nobility to call him over. He had War with the *Germans* and *Normans*, was taken by the latter, but afterwards set at Liberty, and died in 954.

34. *Lotharius* his Son succeeded. He expelled the *Germans* out of *France*, made War upon *Lorrain* and the *Normans*; and before his Death, took his Son *Louis* to be Sharer of the Government; and from his Time, the Custom of dividing the Kingdom among the Sons of the Kings was laid aside, the eldest being made King, and the younger had Lands allow'd them for Appennage. *Lotharius* was poison'd by his own Wife, and died in 986.

35. He was succeeded by his Son *Louis*, call'd the *Drone*, or *Do nothing*. *Hugh Capet*, his Cousin-German, manag'd the Government, and *Louis* being poison'd by his own Wife, who lov'd Gallants better than him, died after 16 Months Reign, and was the last of the *Carlovingian-Race*.

36. *Hugh Capet*, the Founder of the present Line, from him called the *Capetian-Race*. He was Son to *Hugh*, call'd the *Great*, Count of *Paris*, who, tho' he had not the Sceptre, govern'd the Kingdom for 20 Years, was Son to a King, Uncle of a King, and Brother-in Law to 3 Kings. His Son *Hugh* being a Man of great Authority, and much belov'd by the People, was proclaim'd King in a General Assembly of the Nobility. He afterwards obtained of them to let him associate his Son *Robert* in the Government with himself, and imprison'd *Charles D. of Lorrain* and his Wife, who were the next Heirs to the Crown. He died in 996.

37. His Son *Robert* succeeded, was a Prince of excellent Endowments of Body and Mind. He had a peaceable Reign; but the Country was afflicted with a Plague, and 3 such terrible Famines in his Time, that the People eat the Corps of the Deceased, and stole Children and one another to satisfy their Hunger. A Conspiracy being form'd against him, and the Plotters brought to Trial, he would not suffer them

to be condemned, but order'd the Communion to be given them, and then let them go, saying, 'Twas not lawful to put those to Death whom our Saviour had admitted to his Table. He had the Character of being Master of his Morals as well as of his Subjects, and was very learned in the Mathematics. He died in 1031.

38. His Son *Henry I.* succeeded, and had great Contests with his Mother, who would have set up her belov'd Son *Robert*; but he quickly brought her to Reason. He was a warlike and liberal Prince, but not very successful against the *Normans*. Finding his Health decay, he got his Son *Philip* to be crown'd before he died, in an Assembly of the States, in Consideration of the great Services which he himself had done the Kingdom.

39. His Son *Philip I.* succeeded in 1060, was an Oppressor of his Subjects, put away his Wife, on Pretence that she was too near a-kin, and married another; for which he was excommunicated, but obtained Absolution from the Pope, and a Confirmation of his last Marriage. In his Reign began the *Croisades*, and the Orders of the *Knights-Templars*, the *Teutonic Knights*, and those of *St. John of Jerusalem*. He wasted himself by his Debauches, and died in 1108.

40. His Son *Louis VI.* call'd the *Big*, succeeded, and finding that the *Grandeess*, to whom *Hugh Capet* had given the several Governments of the Kingdom to hold in Sovereignty, grew so many petty Tyrants, he deprived them of their Authority. He established Order, Justice, Peace and Security, in the Kingdom, got his Son *Louis VII.* crown'd in his own Life-time, and reduc'd the Number of *Peers* who assisted at those Ceremonies to 12, 6 of 'em being Clergy, and 6 Laymen. He died in 1136.

41. His Son *Louis VII.* succeeded. He quarrel'd with the Pope, for which his Kingdom was excommunicated. He undertook a Voyage to the *Holy Land*, had the Character of a pious, charitable, just, liberal, and valiant Prince; but was not very successful in his great Undertakings. He died in 1180.

42. *Philip II.* his Son, call'd *Augustus*, succeeded. He dissolved a Confederacy of his Nobles against him, and brought them to Reason, expelled the *Jews*, burnt

those called *Albigenses*, for opposing the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and made War upon them in several Provinces. He banish'd Stage-Players as Corrupters of the People's Morals, sent Assistance to the *Holy Land*, and went thither himself. After his Return, he was seiz'd with a Distemper, which made the Nails fall off from his Fingers. He united *Normandy* to his Crown, drove the *English* out of *Poitou*, defeated the Emperor *Otho* at the Battle of *Bovines*, and was the first *French* King who kept a standing Army constantly on foot. He was an Enemy to *Richard* K. of *England*, obstructed his Progress in the *Holy Land*, and influenc'd the Emperor to keep him Prisoner in his Return from thence, for which *Richard* did afterwards make War upon him. *Philip* oppress'd his People with Taxes, set out an Army of 15000 Men against the *Albigenses*, with a Cross upon their Breast, to distinguish them from those who went into the *Holy Land*, and wore it on their Shoulder. At that Time the *Cordeliers* and the *Jacobins* were set up to preach against the *Albigenses*. The Croisado rais'd against them, says *Mezeray*, consisted of 50000 Men, (among whom there were 6 Bishops) who took *Beziers* in *Languedoc* by Assault, where they killed 60000 of those poor People, which oblig'd several other Towns possessed by them to surrender. The Croisado invaded several great Lords besides the *Albigenses*, and likewise the Dominions of the K. of *Arragon*, on Pretence of favouring them. *Philip* died in 1223.

43. He was succeeded by his Son *Louis* VIII. call'd the *Lion*, who was chosen K. of *England* in his Father's Life-time; but being afterwards expelled from thence, he return'd to *France*, and not having been crown'd in his Father's Life-time as usual, he was consecrated at *Rheims* after his Father's Death. He took from the *English* the *Limosin*, *Perigord*, the Country of *Aunis*, and *Rochele*, made a terrible War upon the *Albigenses*; and in his Return from that War, was poison'd by one of his Grantees in 1226.

44. His Son *Louis* IX. call'd *St. Louis*, succeeded. He had Quarrels with his Nobles, who pretended to the Regency during his Minority; but his Mother *Blanche*, a Woman of great Parts, carried it from them, and was the first of her Sex who administred

the Government in *France*. She reduced all the Factions, and took great Care of her Son's Education. He proved a brave and excellent Prince, made two Voyages into the *Holy Land*, in the first of which he was defeated and taken. He return'd after 6 Years, establish'd good Laws, and undertook another Croisado to the *Holy Land*, from whence he return'd, and gain'd two Battles against the Infidels near *Tanis*, where he died of the Plague that had infected his Camp in 1270.

45. His Son *Philip* III. succeeded, was a valiant, good, liberal, pious, and just Prince, but too credulous; so that he was ready to have condemn'd his Wife on a false Accusation of having poison'd his Son; but she justified her self fully from the Charge. He died in 1285, after his Return from making War on *Peter* the Cruel of *Arragon* for the *Sicilian* Vespers.

46. His Son *Philip* IV. surnam'd the *Fair*, succeeded. He fix'd the Parliament at *Paris*, which before us'd to follow the Court. He re-conquer'd *Guienne* from *Edward* I. of *England*, who refused to appear at Parliament when summoned as his Vassal. He gained several Battles against the *Flemmings* in League with the *English*; but was defeated by them at the Battle of *Courtray*, where most of his Nobles were slain. He defeated them afterwards at *Mont en Puelle*, and then came to a Peace. He was excommunicated by Pope *Boniface*, because he would not go to the *Holy Land*; which the King did not value, alledging, the Pope might advise and exhort, but had no Power to command in such Cases; and the Assembly of the States declared, That they own'd no other Superior in Temporals but the King. The Croisadoes against the *Albigenses* continued in his Reign, and several Councils were held against them. This Prince, on his Death-Bed, repented of over-charging his People with Taxes, which he order'd his Successor to avoid, and died in 1314.

47. His Son *Louis* X. call'd *Hutin*, succeeded; but dar'd not go to *Rheims* to be consecrated, because of the Divisions in his Court, and the Opposition he fear'd to his Coronation. He was a facetious, weak, and debauch'd Prince. He prosecuted those who had the Charge of his Treasury, in order to squeeze Money from them; and his

Chief

Chief Minister *Enguerrand de Marigny* was condemn'd by the States and hang'd for Extortion, and for his Wife's endeavouring to bewitch the King, and, in concert with some Sorcerers, to make him languish to Death by some Waxen Images. Poisoning became very frequent in this King's Reign. He died in 1317.

48. His Brother *Philip V.* succeeded as Regent, because his Brother's Wife was with Child. She was brought to Bed of a Prince, who died soon after: Upon which he succeeded to the Throne. He had Quarrels with his Clergy about the Tythes, and became odious to his People for over-charging them with Taxes. He banish'd the Lepers and Jews, because they had agreed together to poison the Wells with the Nastiness of their Distempers. He died in 1322, without Male-Issue.

49. His Brother *Charles IV.* surnam'd the *Fair*, succeeded. He made a strict Enquiry into the Behaviour of those concern'd in his Treasury, the Farms of his Revenue, Taxes, &c. and made them refund their unjust Gains. He oppressed his People with Taxes, supported *Charles Count of Flanders* against his rebellious Subjects; and by Means of the Count *de Valois*, suppressed the Seditions that were raised against him at home. He died in the 7th Year of his Reign, and his Wife being with Child, the Regency was confer'd on *Philip de Valois*, his Cousin-German. The Queen being brought to Bed of a Daughter, *Edward III.* of *England* claim'd the Crown, because he had married *Isabel*, Sister to *Charles the Fair*; but the *Grandeess* alledg'd his Claim was against the *Salic Law*, which excluded Females from the Succession.

50. *Philip de Valois*, the first of that Family, was called to the Crown as next Heir-Male in 1328, and kept Possession, notwithstanding *Edward's* Claim, and his defeating him at the Battle of *P'eleuse* or *Sluys*, and that of *Creci*, where about 32000 Men were killed. *Philip* defeated the *Flemmings*, who had revolted against their Sovereign at *Mont-Cassel*, reunited *Champagne* and *La Brie* to the Crown, and receiv'd *Dauphiné* from *Humber*, their last Prince, on Condition that the eldest Son of *France* should always bear the Title and Arms of the Dauphin. He also purchas'd from the K. of *Aragon*

the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Cerdagne*, with the Barony of *Montpellier*, which that King held in Fee of the Crown of *France*. He died in 1350.

51. His Son *John* succeeded, who was a Pr. of Valour and Experience, but very unfortunate. The *English* made a great Progress in *Normandy*, while the Pr. of *Wales* did the like in *Poitou*. The King advanced against the latter as the weaker, who demanded Peace, and offer'd very advantageous Conditions, which the K. rejected, and gave Battle to the *English*, who defeated him, took himself and his youngest Son, and carried them to *England*. During his Imprisonment, his eldest Son *Charles* was made Regent; but his Administration was disturb'd by many Seditions. K. *John* was set at Liberty after 4 Years, on Promise of paying a great Ransom; but the D. of *Anjou*, his 2d Son, who was one of his Hostages, having made his Escape, he was obliged to return to *England*, where he died in 1364.

52. His Son *Charles V.* surnam'd the *Wise*, succeeded. He was successful against the *English*, whom he defeated in several Battles, and recover'd many Places from them. He procur'd an Order, That succeeding Kings should be reckon'd of Age when they were 13 Years and 1 Day old. He made War upon the *English* with 5 Armies, and re-conquer'd all they had taken, says the *Atlas Historique*. He died of Poison, given him by *Charles the Wicked of Navarre*, in 1380.

53. *Charles VI.* his Son, succeeded, who had a long and unfortunate Reign, for the wicked Disposition of his Mother, the Badness of his Wife, the Ambition, Avarice, and Cruelty of his Uncles, and the Sedition of his Subjects, embroil'd him continually. He afterwards lost his Senses, and fancied he saw strange Visions, which made him so mad, that they were forc'd to bind him. His Generals lost the famous Battle of *Agincourt*, where they were defeated by the *English*, who afterwards re-conquer'd *Normandy*. In his Reign, the D. of *Burgundy* got the D. of *Orleans* assassinated, which was the Occasion of many Murders. He died in 1422, and was the first who reduc'd the Arms of *France* to 3 Flower-de-Luces; whereas his Predecessors bore them without Number. He added two Flying Harts for Supporters, because,

as some say, he took a Hart when a Hunting, that had a Collar about its Neck, with this Inscription, *Cæsar hath given it you*; or, according to others, because he dream'd that he was carried through the Air by a Hart with Wings.

54. His Son *Charles VII.* called the *Victorious*, succeeded, tho' *Henry VI. K. of England*, being but two Years of Age, was proclaim'd King of *France*, and crown'd at *Notre-Dame*: His Father *Henry V.* who was declared Regent of *France*, having died some time before *Charles VI.* *Charles VII.* transferred the Parliament to *Poitiers*, and was crown'd there, but with small Probability of enjoying any thing more than the Title. He was upon the very Brink of Ruin, having been defeated by the D. of *Bedford*, and just about retiring into *Dauphiné*, when the Lord *de Baudricourt*, Governor of *Vaucouleurs* in *Champagne*, sent a Maiden to the King about 18 or 20 Years of Age, who affirm'd, That she had an express Commission from God to relieve *Orleans*, then besieged by the *English*, and was frequently solicited by Angels and Saints to cause the K. to be crown'd at *Rheims*. Her Name was *Joan*, born at *Dammery*, a Village on the *Meuse*, of mean Parentage, and was bred to keep Sheep. *Mezeray* says, she gave several miraculous Proofs of her being divinely inspir'd; and that the Doctors of Divinity and the Parliament, who examin'd her, gave their Opinion, That there was something supernatural in her Behaviour. Some Forces, at her Direction, were appointed to march to the Relief of *Orleans*, where she fought bravely, and obliged the *English* to raise the Siege. She carried the King to *Rheims*, and took several Towns in her Way, for which the King enobled her, her Father, and 3 Brothers, and chang'd their Name of *Arc* into that of *De Luce* or *Lilly*; and for their Coat of Arms, gave them a *Field-Azure*, with a Sword plac'd in *Pal*, the Cross and Pommel *Or*, accosted with two Flowers-de-Luce, and sustaining a Crown of the same upon its Point. The Curious may see more in *Mezeray* of her Success, and of her being taken at last and condemn'd by the *English* as a Witch, a Heretic, and a Whore, for which she was burnt at *Rouen*; and when she was on the Pile, she foretold the *English*, says the same

Author, That the Justice of God would drive them out of *France*, and pursue them home. The *French King* solicited the Pope to have the Sentence against her revis'd, which was accordingly done and revers'd, *Charles* had procur'd *John D. of Burgundy* to be murder'd while he was Dauphin, which made *Philip the Good of Burgundy* his Enemy; but he found Means to be reconcil'd with him, as we mentioned in the History of *Flanders*; and joining him against the *English*, he took from them all they had in *France* but *Calais*. *Charles* was a Prince of very good Qualities, but was too much govern'd by his Favourites and Mistresses. His Son the Dauphin, afterwards *Louis XI.* was very undutiful to him; so that when he had subdued all his Foreign Enemies, he was afraid of those of his own Household; and out of an Apprehension that they would poison him at the Instance of his Son, he abstained so long from Viſuals, that he lost his Stomach, and died of Hunger in 1461.

55. *Louis XI.* his Son, succeeded, who was one of the cunningest Princes of his Time, and embroil'd himself with all his Neighbours. He was a Dissembler, suspicious, vindictive, and cruel to the highest degree. He understood the Art of Bribery to Perfection, by which he carried on his Designs at Foreign Courts, and dissolved the League which the D. of *Burgundy* and other Princes of the Blood had form'd against him, on Pretence of the Publick Good, by agreeing to their Demands; but afterwards broke his Contract. He govern'd without a Council, broke the Power of the States of the Kingdom, and was the first who is said to have put the *French Kings Hors de Page*; i. e. Out of a Necessity of depending on the Parliament or General Meeting of the States. He cut off above 4000 People by way of Justice in his Reign, was a great Bigot, and at last became so jealous of every body, that he shut himself up in a sort of Prison, where his Jealousy put him upon abundance of Cruelties and Extravagancies, of which the Curious may see more in *Mezeray* and *Commynes*. He instituted the Order of *St. Michael*, and died in 1483.

56. His Son *Charles VIII.* called the *Conqueror*, succeeded at 14 Years of Age. The Princes

Princes of the Blood contended for the Regency, alledging, That he could not be reckon'd any thing but Minor, considering the Weakness of his Constitution, and his Want of Education, his Father having kept him always like a Prisoner, shut up in a Castle with inferior Servants, because of his Jealousy. The Controversy was refer'd to the General Meeting of the States, who declar'd the K. Major; That his Sister the Lady *Beaujeu* should be his Governess, and be assisted by a Council of 12. When *Charles* came of Age, he reduc'd *Guienne*, that had revolted, and made War upon *Brittany*, of which he afterwards married the Heiress, tho' she was affianc'd to the Archduke *Maximilian*, and sent back *Margaret* of *Austria*, who was affianc'd to himself. The Emperor and he came afterwards to an Agreement. *Charles* undertook the War of *Italy*, which cost *France* a great deal of Blood and Treasure to little Purpose. He conquer'd the Kingdom of *Naples* in 4 Months; but soon after lost it by his Negligence. He died in 1498, being poison'd, as was suppos'd, by an Orange.

57. He was succeeded by *Louis XII.* D. of *Orleans*, as nearest a-kin, who, at his coming to the Crown, declar'd he would pardon all those who had offended him; and that the K. of *France* would not revenge the D. of *Orleans's* Quarrels. He was much belov'd by his People, eas'd them of their Taxes, and encourag'd Learning; so that he was called the Father of his Subjects. He made void his Marriage with *Jane*, Daughter to *Louis XI.* whom he married contrary to his Inclination, and espoused the Widow of his Predecessor, who was his first Mistress. He conquer'd the *Milanese*, and divided *Naples* with the K. of *Arragon*; but his Negligence, and the Loss of two Battles by his Generals in *Italy*, ruin'd all his Affairs in that Country. He died in 1515.

58. He was succeeded by his Kinsman *Francis I.* who was taught the Art of War by the famous Captain the Chevalier de *Bayard*. He conquer'd the *Milanese*, and stood fair to be chosen Emperor; but the K. of *England* and the Electors, says the *Atlas Historique*, did not support him according to Promise; so that *Charles V.* obtain'd the Imperial Crown, which laid the Foundation of incurable Jealousies betwixt him and

that Emperor. He chased the Imperialists out of *Provence*, and laid Siege to *Pavia*, where he was defeated and taken, and afterwards carried to *Madrid*. He was set at Liberty after 13 Months Imprisonment, upon a Treaty so disadvantageous to *France*, that the States declar'd it void. He united *Brittany* to his Crown; and in his Reign, the *French* Tongue began first to be used in all Publick Acts. He was call'd the Father of the Learned, exceeded all his Predecessors in Bounty, Magnificence, and Clemency, and had scarcely an Equal for Valour, Eloquence, and Learning; but he had the Weakness to be too much govern'd by his Ministers and Mistresses: Yet in the latter end of his Reign, he reform'd many of those Disorders, was very saving, and left great Sums to his Successor. He died in 1547.

59. His Son *Henry II.* succeeded, was a very prodigal Prince, and tho' he laid exorbitant Taxes upon the People, he run out 15 or 16000000. He recalled the Constable *Montmerancy*, whom his Father had banish'd, and order'd him never to employ. He broke the Peace with the Emperor, seiz'd *Lorraine*, with the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, ravag'd *Flanders*, cruelly persecuted the Reform'd, and was wholly govern'd by his Favourites and Mistresses, and particularly by *Diana* of *Poitiers*, tho' she was 40 Years of Age, and he but young, which was fatal to him. He married *Katharine de Medicis*, who occasioned so much Mischief to *France* during the Reign of her 3 Sons, and was killed by the Splinter of a Lance as he tilted with the Count de *Montgomery* in a Tournament in 1559. He dissolv'd the Match that was agreed on betwixt *Edward VI.* of *England*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, whom he procured for his own Son.

60. *Francis II.* his Son, succeeded; in whose Reign, the Factions that had been form'd during that of his Father began to break out; which having mentioned already in the Account of the Reformation, we shall not repeat. He died in 1560.

61. His Brother *Charles IX.* succeeded, was wholly govern'd by the House of *Guise*, a horrid Dissembler, ill educated, of a violent Temper, and swore at every Word. We have already given an Account of the barbarous Massacre which he made of his

Protestant Subjects, contrary to the publick Faith and solemn Treaties, which makes his Memory infamous. The Curious may find an Account of that, and his other wicked Practices, at large in *Mexeray*. He died in 1574.

62. His Brother *Henry III.* succeeded, whose Reign was a Mixture of Bigotry and Debauchery, and managed by Favourites and Mistresses. He frequently assisted at Processions in the Habit of a Penitent, and at other Times diverted himself by cutting off the Heads of Images, which he would glue again in his Closet. He spent 200000 Crowns Annually on little Dogs, Monkeys, and Parrots, and had a great deal of Trouble with the Catholick League. The Pope published a Monitory against him for cutting off the D. of *Guise* and the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, which drew the Hatred of the Monks upon him; and at last he was murder'd by one of them in 1589, as we have mentioned before. He instituted the Order of the *Holy Ghost*, and was the last of the House of *Valois*.

63. *Henry IV.* the first of the House of *Bourbon*, succeeded, tho' no nearer related to him than the 11th Degree. We have already mentioned the Opposition made to him by the League, and his turning Papist to secure the Possession of the Crown: After which, he ruin'd the Catholick League. He had 10 Years War with *Spain*, which was concluded by the Treaty of *Veruins*. His noble Atchievements, and excellent Qualities, procur'd him justly the Surname of *Great*, and the Title of Arbiter of *Christianity*; but he had very great Faults, says the *Atlas Historique*, was covetous, ungrateful to his Friends, and excessively given to Gaming and Women, by whom he had a great Number of Bastards, and legitimated 11 of 'em. We have formerly given an Account of his being murder'd in 1610.

64. His Son *Louis XIII.* succeeded, and his Mother *Mary de Medicis* was Regent during his Minority. His Chief Minister was the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, one of the greatest Politicians of his Age, who brought the Kingdom to a flourishing State; but contributed much to make the King Absolute, and the Subjects Slaves. He perswaded the King to deprive the Protestants of their Cautionary Towns, and to take away

most of their Privileges. He broke the Power of the Nobility, and brought many of 'em to the Block, and particularly the D. of *Montmorancy*, the last of that great and ancient Family, who was beheaded at *Tolouse*, the Cardinal having made the King inexorable, notwithstanding the great Intercession made for him. That Prelate did likewise ill treat the Queen Mother, tho' she had been the Cause of his Advancement. He became redoubtable to the King himself, so that he was glad when he died. *Louis* took *Perpignan* and the County of *Roussillon* from the *Spaniards*, and was a Prince fitter to be govern'd himself, than to govern others. The Curious may find a full Account of his Government in the History of his Reign, writ by *M. Le Vasseur*. He died in 1643.

65. His Son *Louis XIV.* succeeded. He was born in 1638, in the 23d Year after his Father was married. During his Minority, the Kingdom was infested with Civil Wars, and he was like to have lost the Crown, had not the Protestants kept it on his Head. The Cardinal *de Mazarine* was his Chief Minister, who follow'd the Plan and Maxims laid down by Cardinal *Richelieu*, and taught *Louis XIV.* to do the same, who after the Cardinal's Death took the Government into his own Hands. Having already mention'd the principal Events of his Reign in the History of the United Provinces, we shall not repeat them, but only take Notice, That tho' he ow'd his Crown to his Protestant Subjects, as he acknowledg'd several times, he has persecuted them more barbarously, general Massacres excepted, than any of his Predecessors; and after the Treaty of *Nimwegen*, he pursued his Design of destroying 'em, repeal'd the irrevocable Edict of *Nantes*, and several of his own that were made in their Favour, banish'd Multitudes of 'em out of the Kingdom, dragoon'd the rest into a Compliance with the Church of *Rome*, sent those who refus'd to be Slaves, and enchain'd in his Gallies, took their Children from them to be perverted in Monasteries, where he shut up great Numbers of others come to Age on the same Design, and has totally abolish'd their Worship in his Dominions; for which the Popish Clergy have given him blasphemous Titles. In other Respects, he has been one of

of the greatest Princes that ever sat upon the *French* Throne, brought the *French* Monarchy to the highest Pitch of Grandeur, has advanc'd Arts, Commerce and Sciences, and been a great Rewarder of those who serv'd him faithfully: But his cruel and ungrateful Persecution above-mention'd, his bringing down the Power of his Nobility, depriving his Parliaments of their Authority, his exhausting the Blood and Treasure of his Subjects to support his unjust Conquests, and his Usurpation of the Crown of *Spain*, his notorious Breach of all the Treaties that ever he made, the blasphemous Titles and Praises he has assum'd to himself, and his lewd Life, are like to leave an indelible Stain upon his Reputation: And as he has ruin'd all the Foreign Princes that ever adher'd to him, his Obstinacy in retaining his Usurpations, and the many Battles he has lost, with the miserable Condition to which he has reduc'd his Subjects, is like to sink the Monarchy of *France*, and to bring it much lower than when he came to the Crown.

The Reason why we differ in the Number of the *French* Kings from *Mexeray* since *Dagobert* II. is, That he does not reckon *Clotharius* IV. in the Catalogue; tho' he owns, that he was King, but did not reign a full Year.

The Genealogy of the *French* Kings being plain from the History given of them, we shall only add, That the *Atlas Historique* derives the Pedigree of the Princes of *Condé* and *Conti* from *Louis* IX. who died in 1270; and from that Line came *Henry* IV. from whence the present *French* King is descended. His only lawful Issue is *Louis* the Dauphin, by *Mary Theresa* of *Austria*, the Infanta of *Spain*, born in 1661. The Dauphin, by *Mary Rene Christina*, a Daughter of *Bavaria*, has, 1. *Louis* D. of *Burgundy*, born in 1682, who married *Mary Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to the D. of *Savoy*. 2. *Philip* D. of *Anjou*, now K. of *Spain*, born in 1683, who married in 1701 *Maria Louisa*, the D. of *Savoy*'s youngest Daughter, by whom he has a Son, called Prince of *Asturias*. 3. *Gaston* D. of *Barry*, born in 1684.

The only Collateral Prince of the Blood now remaining, who has any Title to the Crown, is the D. of *Chartres*, Grandson to the late D. of *Orleans*, who was born Au-

gust 4. 1703. The other Princes of the Blood who are Legitimate, but have no Title to the Crown, are those of the Branch of *Condé*; and next to them take Place the Legitimated Bastards of *Henry* IV. and *Louis* XIV. who, by being legitimated, are made capable of any other Inheritance but that of the Crown.

The *Atlas Historique* gives us the following List of the other Princes, Domestick and Foreign, issued from the House of *France*, according to their Rank and Dignity; viz. the Pr. of *Conti*, the D. du *Main*, the C. de *Toulouse*, and the D. of *Vendôme*.

Of the Family of Lorrain,

1. The D. of Lorrain. 2. The Branch of *Haycourt*. 3. The Branch of *Armagnac*.

Of the House of Savoy,

1. The D. of Savoy. 2. The C. de *Saifons*.

Of the House of La Tour d'Auvergne,

1. The D. of *Bouillon*. 2. The C. d' *Auvergne*. 3. The H. of *Monaco*. 4. The H. of *Rohan*. 5. The H. of *La Trimouille*.

The Rank of the Chief Nobility, and the State of the King's Household.

1. The ancient Peers of *France*. 2. The Dukes and Peers. 3. The Orders of the King or the Knights: 1. Of *St. Michael*. 2. Of the *Holy Ghost*. 3. Of *St. Louis*. The Knights of *St. Michael* were instituted by *Louis* XI. in 1479, and are now of no great Repute, the Order being only look'd upon as a Step to that of the *Holy Ghost*, instituted by *Henry* III. in 1570, and given as a Token of special Favour to such as are Knights of *St. Michael*, and considerable for their Birth or Merit. The Great Master of the King's Household was the Pr. of *Condé*, lately deceas'd; the Great Master of the Horse, the C. of *Armagnac*; the Great Almoner, the Cardinal de *Bouillon*; the Great Chamberlain, the D. de *Bouillon*. The 4 first Gentlemen of the Chamber are, the D. de *Genres*, the D. de *la Trimouille*; the D. de *la Beauvillier*, and the D. d' *Aumont*. The Great Butler, the C. de *Coffe*; the Great Huntsman, the D. de *la Roche Foucault*; the Four Captains of the Guards du Corps, the D. de *Neailles*.

Noailles, the D. de *Duras*, the D. de *Villeroy*, the D. de *Lorge*: The Chief Porter, the Marquis de la *Chaize*; and a Keeper of the House. The Great Master of the House has under him, 1 Master of the Household in Ordinary, 12 Masters of the Household who serve Quarterly, 1 Great Butler, 1 Great Cup-bearer, 1 Great Carver, 36 Gentlemen Waiters.

In the King's Office or Court of Jurisdiction, 1 Master of the Chamber, 2 Comptrollers-General, 16 Comptrollers Clerks.

Belonging to the King's Pantry, 12 Chief Butlers, 12 Chief Carvers.

Belonging to the King's Kitchen, 12 Ordinary Querries, 8 Quarterly Querries, 3 Scullions, 4 Porters, and 79 other Officers.

In the Common Kitchen, there are 12 Master Cooks, and 31 other Officers.

In the Fruiterie, there's 1 Master Fruiterer, and 12 others that serve Quarterly.

In the Wood-Yard for the Household, there are 20 who serve Quarterly, with several other Officers.

The Persons who enter the King's Chamber while he is in Bed, are, the D. of *Orleans*, the D. of *Chartres*, M. le Prince, M. le Duc, the D. of *Main*, the C. de *Toulouse*, the Great Chamberlain, the 4 Gentlemen of the Chamber, the Great Master, the Mistress of the Wardrobe, the 4 first Valets de *Chambre*.

Those who enter at the Petty Levy, are, the Dukes of *Mazarine*, *Villeroy*, and *Charost*, the C. de *Grandmont*, the Marq. d' *Ango*, M. de *Beringhen*, the 4 Secretaries of the Closet, the 4 Gentlemen of the Wardrobe, the 2 Readers, the 2 Intendants: And the same Persons have the Privilege of entering the Chamber when the King goes to Bed.

Under the Great Master of the Horse, there's the first Query, 20 others call'd the King's Querries, 3 Querries in Ordinary, 3 Gentlemen Querries, 55 Pages, 1 Governor of the Pages, 2 Sub-Governors, 1 Præceptor of the Pages, 1 Almoner, 1 Steward or Purse-Master, 1 Master of Mathematicks, 1 Master Drawer, 1 Master for Blazoning, 1 for Arms, 1 Dancing-Master, 1 Writing-Master, 1 for Teaching the Use of the Pike and Musket, 15 Footmen, 4 Smiths, 12 Master Grooms, 4 Coachmen of the Body, 12 Master Coachmen.

In the Little Query or Stable, the Chief Query, 24 others, and 30 Pages.

Belonging to the King's Pleasures, 1 Master of the Nets or Toils, 1 Great Falconer, and 1 Great Wolf-Hunter.

In every one of the Royal Palaces, there's a Governor, Captain, Intendant, and several Subaltern Officers.

There are also under the Great Master of the Horse, 2 Masters of Ceremonies, and 2 Introducers of Ambassadors.

Under the Great Chamberlain, are the 4 first Gentlemen, and 24 Pages of the Chamber: And in the *Antichamber*, 2 Ushers in Ordinary, 4 Chief Valets de *Chambre*, and 132 other Officers.

Under the Great Master of the Wardrobe, there are the 4 Chief Valets, 16 others, 4 Pages, 3 Master Taylors, 1 Starcher, 26 other Pages, 2 Intendants of the Plate, 2 Door-Keepers of the Closet, 4 Secretaries of the Closet, 1 Closet-Keeper, 2 Readers, several Interpreters and Historiographers, 1 in Arabic and Syriac, 1 in Greek, 1 in Latin, and several other Officers.

Belonging to the Musick of the Chamber, there are 2 Superintendants of Musick, 4 small Violins, 24 Violins of the Chamber, 12 Trumpets belonging to the great Stable, 4 Trumpets of Pleasure, 4 Trumpets of the Chamber, 4 Drums, and 4 Fifes.

There are 24 Gentlemen in Ordinary of the King's Household, 1 Chief Physician, 1 in Ordinary, and 8 Quarterly Physicians; 1 First Surgeon, 1 in Ordinary, and 8 Quarterly Surgeons; 4 Apothecaries, and 4 others who assist them.

The *Grand Almoner* has under him, the Master of the Chapel, 1 Almoner in Ordinary, 1 Master of the Oratoire, the King's Confessor, 8 Quarterly Almoners, 1 Chaplain in Ordinary, 3 Quarterly Chaplains, 4 Officers of the Household, 9 Clerks of the Chapel, 4 Masters of Musick, 4 Organists, 6 Pages for Musick, and 100 others called the King's Musicians.

For the Royal Buildings, there's 1 Intendant, 1 Inspector-General, 3 other Intendants, 3 Comptrollers-General, 1 Chief Architect, and 2 Treasurers.

Under the Quartermaster of the Household, there are 12 others, and 48 Harbingers.

The Guard within the Louvre, consists of 1 Company of Scots Guards, which *La Croix*, in his Description of France, says, is the ancientest, and enjoys the greatest Privileges.

Their

Their Captain is always the first Man at Arms of *France*, and takes Place of the other 3 Captains. They always begin to serve the first Quarter of the Year; and when the Guards de Corps are quarter'd, they chuse the first Lodgings, and are nearest the King's Person. This Privilege was granted the *Scots* in Consideration of their ancient Alliance with that Crown, and the great Services they did it: But since *K. James VI.* of *Scotland* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, there have been few *Scots-men* in that Company; tho' 'tis still call'd by their Name. 'Twas at first compos'd of 100 *Scots* Gentlemen, who had distinguish'd themselves in War. They were allow'd to carry the *Scots* Standard, and had good Salaries. There are 24 of 'em still, besides the Captain, who have a considerable Allowance, and are call'd the Archers of the Guard de Corps. They wear Hoquetons or white Cassocks, cover'd with gilt Silver Shells, whence they are called Hoquetons. Besides these, there's in the *Louvre* 1 Company called *Guard-Port*, who keep Guard at the Gate, and 1 Company belonging to the Provost or Judge of the Household.

Without the *Louvre*, there's 1 Company of Gens d'Arms, 1 Company of Light Horse, 1 Regiment of *French* Guards, consisting of 32 Companies, 1 Regiment of *Swiss* Guards, 2 Companies of Musketers, 100 Halberdiers or Gentlemen Pensioners, 4 Companies of Guards de Corps that serve Quarterly, 12 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, 3 ancient Lieutenants, 2 Aid-Majors, 48 Exempts, who command the Guards in Absence of their Officers, and carry a Stick as a Mark of their Power and Employment; 48 Brigadiers, 4 Clerks of the Watch, 48 Trumpets, 5 Kettle-Drummers, 4 Almoners, 4 Surgeons, 25 Guards de la *Manche*, so call'd because they wear hanging Sleeves; 1 Company of 100 *Swissers*, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 8 Exempts, 4 Harbingers, 1 Captain of the Guards of the Gate, 4 Lieutenants, 12 Exempts, and 100 Guards.

The Provost of the Household has under him 4 Lieutenants, 12 Exempts, and 100 Guards.

The Dauphin has 12 Gentlemen of Honour, an Almoner, and other Officers belonging to his Chapel, a Master of the Household, 2 Gentlemen Servants, 1 Querry,

1 Governor of the Pages, 4 Valets de Chamber, 14 Footmen, 8 Barbers, 1 Company of Gens d'Arms, 1 of Light Horse, 6 Lieutenants for Hunting, and several other Officers: But his Household having never been form'd, he is for most part serv'd by his Father's Officers. His Sons have each their Officers; the D. of *Burgundy* 25, the D. of *Berry* 21, and the Dutcheffs of *Burgundy* has near 300.

The other great Officers of the Crown and Kingdom are, the Chancellor, who presides in all Courts in the King's Absence; a Keeper of the Seals, 4 Secretaries of State, the Colonel of the Horse, the Marshals of *France*, the Great Master of the Artillery, the Admiral of *France*, 2 Vice-Admirals, the General of the Gallies, the 4 Great Officers of the Order of the Holy Ghost, viz. the Chancellor, the Master of the Ceremonies, the Great Treasurer, and the Secretary; the Chief Presidents of the 12 Parliaments, the Governors and Lieutenant-Generals of the Provinces.

Besides the *French* King's Dominions in *Europe*, which may be seen in *Sansen's* Table, he has in *Africa*, above the Isle of *Madagascar*, the *Fort Dauphin*, and the adjacent Island of *Bourbon*. In *America*, *New France*, *Canada*, *Louisiana*. Among the *Caribbee* Islands, *Guadeloupe*, *Anguilla*, *Martinico*, *S. Croix*, *Bartholomie*, *St. Alouzie*, Part of *St. Christopher*, Part of *Newfoundland*, the Isles of *Anticosti*, and *St. John*; as *The Present State of Europe*, publish'd in *Germany* in 1704. informs us.

The Ecclesiastical Government of France.

THE *Atlas Historique* says, That the Clergy is the most considerable of the 3 Orders into which *France* is divided, tho' they have suffer'd a considerable Diminution of late. He reckons in *France* 13 Archbishopricks, 109 Bishopricks, 76 Heads of Religious Orders, 257 Commanderies of *Malta*, 556 Abbies of Nuns, 1356 Abbies of Monks, 700 Convents of Cordeliers, 1240 Priors, 15200 Chapels that have Chaplains, about 36441 Parishes, and 14077 Convents of all Orders.

The Number of Monks or Religious Men he computes thus; Canons or Prebendaries, 16000; Abbots, 5000; Chanters, 13000; Singing Boys, 6000; Monks endow'd with Revenues, 35600; Mendicants, 135000; Carmelites, Augustines, and Jacobines Reform'd, 9500; Capuchins, Recolets, and Picpuces of *St. Francis*, 21000; Minims, 2500; Hermites, 500. Total of Males, 122600. The Nuns of *St. Augustin*, 15000; of *St. Bennet*, 18000; of *St. Bernard*, 10000; of *Fontevaux*, 1500; of *S. Dominic*, 4000; of *Santa Clara*, 12500; *Carmelites*, 3000; *Ursulines*, 9000; of *S. Mary*, 7000. Those that live on Alms, 2000. The Total of Nuns, 82000. The Total of both, 204600.

The Places possess'd by the Clergy of *France*, he reckons thus; 900 Places wherein they have Jurisdiction without an Appeal; 17000 Arpents of Vineyards in full Property; 10000 from which they have $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, each Arpent containing 100 Perches, each Perch 22 Foot, and each Foot 12 Inches of *Paris* Measure. He adds, That the Ecclesiastical Revenues amount in the whole to 312000000 of *Livres*, which is about 26000000 Sterling.

He gives us the following Account of their Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and Parishes.

1. The Diocese of *Lions* is divided into 16 Archdeaconries, and 765 Parishes. The Archbishop of *Lions* has for Suffragans, the Bishop of *Aulun*, whose Diocese has 24 Archpriesthoods, and 611 Parishes; of *Langre*, who has 6 Archdeaconries, and 600 Parishes; of *Macon*, who has 4 Archpriesthoods, and 268 Parishes; and of *Chalons*, who has 5 Archpriesthoods, and 204 Parishes.

2. The Diocese of *Sens* has 5 Archd. and 674 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Troye*, who has 5 Archd. and 519 Par. of *Auxerre*, who has 4 Archd. and 238 Par. and of *Nevers*, who has 2 Archd. and 271 Par.

3. The Diocese of *Paris* is divided into 3 Archd. The Archb. Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Chartres*, who has 3 Archd. and 500 Par. of *Meaux*, who has 2 Archd. and 210 Par. of *Orleans*, who has 6 Archd. and

272 Par. of *Blois*, who has 3 Archd. and 504 Par.

4. The Diocese of *Rheims* is divided into 2 Archd. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Soissons*, who has 5 Rural Deanries, and 380 Par. of *Laon*, who has 2 Archd. and 300 Par. of *Chalons*, who has 9 Rural Deanries, and 300 Par. of *Noyons*, who has 12 Rural Deanries, and 404 Par. *Beauvais*, who has 3 Archd. and 92 Par. *Amiens*, 776 Par. *Senlis*, 72 Par. *Bohlogne*, 420.

5. The Diocese of *Reims* is divided into 6 Archd. and 1388 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Baiens*, who has 4 Archd. and 611 Par. *Evreux*, 3 Archd. 480 Par. *Auranche*, who has 2 Archd. and 180 Par. *Stez*, who has 5 Archd. and 500 Par. *Lisieux*, who has 4 Archd. and 580 Par. *Coutance*, who has 4 Archd. and 550 Par.

6. The Diocese of *Tours* has 3 Archd. and 400 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Mans*, who has 6 Archd. and 619 Par. *Renais*, who has 7 Archd. and 263 Par. *Angers*, who has 3 Archd. and 668 Par. *Nantes*, who has 2 Archd. and 212 Par. *Cornuaille*, who has 2 Archd. and 200 Par. *Vanne*, who has 4 Archp. and 160 Par. *St. Malo*, who has 2 Archd. and 200 Par. *St. Brien*, who has 2 Archd. and 120 Par. *Triguier*, who has 2 Archd. and 70 Par. *St. Pol de Leon*, 120 Par. *Dol*, 80 Par.

7. The Diocese of *Bourges* has 9 Archd. and 800 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishops of *Clermont*, who has 14 Archp. and 830 Par. *Limoges*, who has 16 Archp. and 900 Par. *Tulles*, who has 70 Par. *Le Puy*, who has 3 Archp. and 138 Par. *St. Flour*, who has 5 Archp. and 270 Par.

8. The Diocese of *Albi* has 10 Districts, and 327 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Cahors*, who has 2 Archd. and 422 Par. *Castres*, who has 2 Archd. and 100 Par. *Monte*, who has 4 Archp. and 200 Par. *Rodez*, 4 Archd. and 500 Par. *Vabre*, who has 150 Par.

9. The Diocese of *Bordeaux* has 3 Archd. and 400 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Poisiers*, who has 3 Archd. and 722 Par. *Sainte*, who has 17 Archd. and 291 Par. *Angouleme*, who has 13 Archp. and 290 Par. *Perigoux*, who has

440 Par. *Agen*, who has 6 Archbp. and 400 Parishes; *Condom*, who has 4 Archbp. and 130 Par. *Sarlat*, who has 7 Archbp. and 250 Par. *Rebelle*, who has 4 Archbp. and 320 Par. *Lucon*, who has 3 Archd. and 230 Par.

10. The Diocese of *Anche* has 8 Archd. and 372 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Dax*, who has 17 Archbp. and 194 Par. *Aire*, who has 6 Archbp. and 210 Par. *Bazas*, who has 250 Par. *Bayonne*, who has 60 Par. *Cominge*, who has 22 Congregations of Priests, and 200 Par. *Conse-rans*, who has 82 Par. *Leitoure*, who has 3 Archbp. and 73 Par. *Lescar*, who has 40 Par. *Oleron*, who has 200 Par. *Tarbes*, who has 240 Par.

11. The Diocese of *Narbon* has 240 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Carcaffene*, who has 96 Par. *Alet*, who has 880 Par. *Beziers*, who has 106 Par. *Agde*, who has 16 Par. *Lodow*, who has 48 Par. *Montpellier*, who has 120 Par. *Nismes*, who has 215 Par. *Uzes*, who has 182 Par. *S. Pons*, 40; *Alais*, the Parishes not set down.

12. The Diocese of *Toulouse* has 250 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Pamiers*, 100 Par. *Mirepois*, 62; *Montaban*, 90; *Lavaur*, 68. *S. Papoul*, 65. *Lombes*, 81; *Rieux*, 90.

13. The Diocese of *Arles* has 51 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Marseille*, 32 Par. *Orange*, 18; *St. Paul Trois Chasteaux*, 33; *Toulon*, 20.

14. The Diocese of *Aix* has 84 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Apt*, 32; *Riez*, 54; *Frejus*, not set down; *Gap*, 221; *Sisteron*, 59.

15. The Diocese of *Vienne* has 7 Archd. and 335 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Aneci*, *St. John de Mo-rienne*, Par. not set down; *Grenoble*, 4 Archd. 309 Par. *Valence*, 4 Archd. 104 Par. *Die*, 4 Archd. 170 Par. *Viviers*, 200 Par.

16. The Diocese of *Embrun* has 21 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Digne*, 32 Par. *Vance*, 23; *Glandeve*, 56; *Senex*, 42; *Grasse*, 22.

17. The Diocese of *Bezançon* has 5 Archd. and 780 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Porentruy*, the Par. not set down; of *Bellai*, Par. not set down; of *Straßburg*, Suff. of *Mentz*, 450 Par. In *Lor-rain*, the Bishop of *Metz*, 500 Par. the B. of

Toul, 1700; *Verdun*, 350. These 3 last depend on the Archbishop of *Treves*.

18. The Diocese of *Cambray* has 4 Archd. and 598 Par. The Archbishop's Suffragans are, the Bishop of *Arras*, who has 2 Archd. and 400 Par. of *Tournay*, who has 6 Rural Deanries, and 200 Par. *St. Omer*, who has 1 Archbp. and 110 Par. of *Ypres*, 7 Rural Deanries, and 150 Par. *Namur*, the Par. not set down.

The *Atlas Historique* adds, That the General Assemblies of the Clergy meet at *Paris* on Occasion, or when the King calls them to give him Money; but he does not tell us how that Assembly is constituted.

The Civil Government of France.

THE *Atlas Historique* says, this must be consider'd in its Sovereign and Subal-tern Jurisdictions. The latter are called by several Names, according to the Customs of the Provinces, viz. Bailiwicks, Senechausses, Provostships, Vigueries, Elections, &c. From those there lies an Appeal to the Præsidial Courts, the Chief Judges of which are called Presidents; and from them there lies an Appeal to the Parliaments or Sovereign Courts, which decide Causes finally. But because the *States of the Kingdom* represent the whole Body of the Monarchy, he begins with them, and tells us they are compos'd of the 3 Orders of the Kingdom; viz. the Nobility, the Clergy, and that called the 3d Estate. When the King has a Mind to assemble them, he sends an Edict to the Parliaments of the Kingdom, and the Parliaments send it to the inferior Courts. Each City, with the Nobility and Clergy, draw up what they would have propos'd; and this they call their *Cabier* or *Cayer*. These 3 Papers are sent to the Bailiffs or other Magistrates of the Districts, who send them to the Parliament, where the General *Cabier* of the Provinces is made up; and when the States are assembled, these *Cabiers* are reduc'd into 3, viz. one for each Estate. We formerly took Notice, That these Assemblies were Annual, or call'd oftner as Occasion requir'd; but there has been none since 1614, the *French Kings* having since that Time made themselves absolute.

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The Government is now managed by the following Councils :

1. That call'd the *Grand Council*, whose Jurisdiction extends over the whole Monarchy. 'Twas formerly called the King's Council, and compos'd of the Princes of the Blood, and great Officers of State ; but much alter'd at present, and consists of one call'd the Chief President, and 8 other Presidents, who serve by Turns, 4 each half Year ; 2 Advocates General, 1 Procurator-General, 12 Substitutes, 1 Chief Clerk, 5 Secretaries, 2 Honorary Presidents, 11 Honorary Counsellors, 1 First Usher or Door-Keeper, 20 other Ushers, and 23 Procurators. From this Court there lies no Appeal ; 'Tis generally held in *Paris* ; but at Court, when the King has a Mind to it, they determine all Appeals, contrary Judgments in other Courts, &c.

2. The *Council of War*, where the King presides. To this are generally call'd the Princes of the Blood, the Marshals of *France*, and the Lieutenant-Generals.

3. The *Council of State*, where all Foreign Alliances, Matters of Peace and War, and every Thing that relates to Church or State, are determin'd. To this are call'd the Ministers of State on Occasion ; but it is usually compos'd of no more but the King, the Dauphin, 1 Counsellor of State, and the 4 Secretaries of State.

4. The *Privy-Council*, or that for particular Causes. They determine Controversies about making void the Decrees of the particular Parliaments, Causes of Appeal, and the Exceptions of Judges in Causes betwixt City and City, and one private Man and another. 'Tis compos'd of a Chancellor, 21 Counsellors of State, 1 Comptroller-General of the Finances, 1 Intendant of the Finances, 12 Counsellors of State, who serve every half Year by Turns, and 84 Masters of Requests.

5. The *Council of the Finances* or *Exchequer*, determines in Chief all Affairs belonging to the Revenue ; for there are different Assemblies for all the Receipts and Intendencies of the Kingdom, both as to what concerns the Ecclesiastical Revenue and the Nobles, and several Offices for the Domains, Gabelles or Taxes, the 5 great Farms, and several other Receipts ; and every Office has their Counsellors of State to assist and

direct them in every thing that concerns the King's Interest. This Council is compos'd of the King, the Dauphin, the Chancellor, 4 Secretaries of State, and the Comptroller-General.

6. The *Council of Dispatches*, determines the Affairs relating to the Provinces in general, as Petitions, Commissions to Governors, Commandants, and other Officers of the Provinces and Towns. It consists of the King, the Dauphin, the Chancellor, and the 4 Secretaries of State.

7. The *Courts of Aids*, take Cognizance of the Taxes, Aids, Gabelles, Impôts, and other Farms and Revenues of the Kingdom. 'Tis a Sovereign Court, and determines Appeals from the Inferior Judges subject to their Jurisdiction ; as are those call'd Elections, the Granaries of Salt, &c. There lies no Appeal from them but to the Council. The Court of Aids at *Paris* is compos'd of 6 Presidents, 40 Counsellors, divided into 2 Chambers ; 1 Procurator-General, 1 Advocate-General, 2 Substitutes, 2 Chief Clerks, 4 Secretaries, 1 Chief and 7 other Ushers, and 3 Honorary Counsellors. The other Towns where those Courts of Aids are established, are, *Montpellier*, *Clermont*, *Bourdeaux*, *Aix*, *Rouen*, *Grenoble*, *Montauban*, *Metz*, *Renne*, *Pau*, *Dole*, *Dijon*.

8. The *Chambers of Accounts*, are Sovereign Courts, which settle the Accounts of all those concern'd in the King's Affairs. They receive Homage and Fealty from all the Vassals of the Crown, keep the Acknowledgments and Number of all the Fiefs, and their Dependencies. They register all Patents for erecting Dutchies and Marquisates ; and those Chambers in all other Parts of the Kingdom are obliged to send Annually to that of *Paris* a Copy of the Accounts of all their Provinces, that they may know the State of all the Finances. The Chamber of Accounts at *Paris* states the Account of the Royal Treasury, and of the Royal Palaces, and consists of 1 Chief President, 10 others, 30 Correctors, 74 Auditors, 1 Advocate-General, 1 Procurator-General, 4 Honorary Secretaries, 2 Chief Clerks, 2 Book-Keepers, 1 Chief Usher, 30 others, 29 Procurators, 1 Deputy for the Receipt of Fees, 1 Receiver for the Necessaries of the Court. The other Towns where

where such Courts sit are; *Rouen, Dijon, Nantes, Montpellier, Grenoble, Aix, Pau, Lisle*, when in the Hands of the French, and *Dole*.

9. The Courts of the Generalities or Intendancies, are established in certain great Towns, where the Treasurers-General have Offices to facilitate the Receipt of the Money arising from Taxes and Subsidies. They are divided into Elections, which are Subaltern Courts, depending on the Courts of Aids of the Province. Every Election has a Receiver, who pays the Money to the Receiver-General of the Generality. The Towns where those Generalities, or Intendancies are established are, *Paris*, which has 20 Elections, and 1904 Parishes; *Orleans*, 12 E. and 1148 P. *Chalons*, 11 E. and 1299 P. *Amiens*, 6 E. 1260 P. *Rouen*, 12 E. 1623 P. *Caen*, 9 E. 1008 P. *Bourges*, 4 E. 566 P. *Tours*, 16 E. 1539 P. *Poitiers*, 9 E. 1164 P. *Rion*, 8 E. 827 P. *Bordeaux*, 9 E. 1995 P. *Tholouse*, 11 E. 1013 P. *Montpellier*, 11 E. 1466 P. *Lion*, 5 E. 865 P. *Aix*, 17 Vigueries, 644 P. *Grenoble*, 6 E. 600 P. *Dijon*, 1761 P. *Nantes*, the Parishes not set down; *Limoge*, 7 E. 1268 P. *Moulins*, 9 E. 1170 P. *Soissons*, 7 E. 1088 P. *Montauban*, 11 E. 951 P. *Alençon*, 9 E. 1276 P. *Metz*, *Lisle*, and *Rochelle*, the Parishes not set down.

10. The Parliaments, which are Sovereign Courts, compos'd of Presidents, Counsellors, Advocates, and Procurators-General. They were established for doing Justice to the Subjects, and at first consisted of the Princes of the Blood, the Officers of the Crown, Prelates, and the great Lords of the Kingdom, who met two or three times in the Year where the King appointed; but in 1302, *Philip the Fair* fix'd this Assembly at *Paris*. They had much greater Power formerly than now, since *Lewis XIV.* has made them meer Tools to his arbitrary Power. *Hotoman*, in his *Franco-Gallia*, inveighs against the Constitution of these Courts by *Lewis*, called *Hurtin*, or the Turbulent, as some say, or by *Philip the Fair* according to others in 1314, on purpose to deprive the States General of their Power by degrees, because the Kings knew they could make up this constant Senate of their own Creatures, and by that Means make their Power Arbitrary. He adds, That this gave Occasion to Multitudes of Law-Suits

and Pleas, which gave Rise to the erecting of such Parliaments in other Places of the Kingdom. But that their Power was greater than now, is own'd by *Matharellus*, in his Answer to *Hotoman*, where he says, That this Parliament was instituted as a Third betwixt the King and the People, who might sue the Kings and Princes in this Court; and that the Kings themselves submitted to their Decisions, which he says made them more glorious, than their conquering of the whole World could have done.

The *Atlas Historique* gives us the following Account of the Parliament of *Paris*, by which we may judge of the rest.

The great Chamber of the Parliament is compos'd of 1 President, 7 other Presidents, a Mortier, so called from a sort of Cap they wear; 10 Ecclesiastick Counsellors, and 19 Lay Counsellors.

The 5 Chambers of Enquiry consist of 2 Presidents, and 28 Counsellors each.

The Criminal Court consists of 4 Presidents, a Mortier, and 18 Counsellors; and the Civil, of 4 Presidents, and 26 Counsellors.

The Parliament of *Paris* has under its Jurisdiction, the Isle of *France*, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, the *Orleannois*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Perché*, *Touraine*, *Poitou*, *Aunis*, *Angoumois*, *Berry*, *Marche*, *Auvergne*, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Lionnois*, and Part of *Burgundy*.

The Parliament of *Tholouse* was instituted by *Philip the Fair* in 1302, and has under it *Languedoc*, Part of *Guienne*, and the County of *Foix*.

The Parliament of *Rouen* was established at the same Time, and has under it *Upper* and *Lower Normandy*.

The P. of *Grenoble* was established in 1340, and has under it *Dauphiné*.

The P. of *Bordeaux* in 1462, and has under it Part of *Guienne*, *Saintonge*, and the *Limousin*.

The P. of *Dijon* in 1476, and has under it Part of *Burgundy* and *La Bresse*.

The P. of *Aix* in 1501, and has under it all *Provence*.

The P. of *Renne* in 1560, and has under it all *Brittany*.

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The P. of *Pau* in 1602, and has under it *Bearn*, and the Country of *Soule*.

The P. of *Metz* in 1633, and has under it the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

The P. of *Besançon* in 1674, and has under it the *French County*.

The P. of *Tournay* in 1668; and while in the Hands of *France*, had under it all the *French Netherlands*.

The P. of *Perpignan*, not said when establish'd, has under it the County of *Roussillon*.

The P. of *Brisc* in 1675, now removed to *Colmar*, has under it *Alsace*.

The P. of *Aras*, not said when establish'd, has under it the *Artois*.

There is also a Court of Money of 9 Presidents, and 29 Counsellors, to inspect the Weight and Goodness of the Coin.

For the Division of *France* into General Governments, we refer to *Sanson's Table*.

The Military Government of France.

THE *Atlas Historique* observes very justly, That *France* is the most formidable Kingdom in *Europe*; and that the Policy of its Ministers has brought thither all the Manufactures of *Christendom*, as the best Way to support its Power; and that under the present K. it arrived to a higher Pitch of Glory than ever, but by such Methods, as are not for the Good of the People, nor for the true Interest of the Kingdom; tho' at the same Time, abating for the Tyranny, there is nothing more regular and orderly than their Administration. He begins with their Revenues as the Sinews of War, and gives us two Accounts of it, one as it was in 1695, and the other as it is at present.

The State of the Revenues of France, as it appear'd by the Accounts of Receipt in 1695.

THE Product of the Revenues of the Generalities of the Kingdom	28.388.545
Of the Taxes and Posts	24.392.905
Of the Domain and cutting of Woods and Forrefts	00.849.661
The Farm of the Acts of Notary, Weights, Measures, and Rights of Entry	00.369.250
The Casual, Ordinary and Extraordinary, of the Taxes, Coffee, Tea, Powder, Salt-Petre, and of the 10th of Benefices, Casual, Extraordinary, and the Clergy of the several Provinces	25.771.210
From the New Capitation or Poll-Tax	105.793.335
From the Capitation of the Courts of Monies, the Great Council, the Secretaries of the K. and the Office of Finances	00.508.763

Which, divided by 12, makes 186.073.669
15.506.139 l. Sterl.

The *Atlas Historique* casts it up to 18703669, and accordingly we inserted it upon Trust from him, Page 1003, which the Reader is desired to correct.

The Annual Charge of the French K. he reckon'd then as follows;

	<i>l.</i>
For the King's Table, Stables, Privy Purse, and 100 <i>Swissers</i> —	3.616.084
The Guard du Corps, the Pensions of the <i>Swiss</i> , and Falconry—	1.470.808
The Household of the Duke and Dutchess of <i>Orleans</i> —	1.343.000
The extraordinary Charges of War.—	94.973.628
The Artillery —	1.397.510
The Marine —	13.738.226
The Gallies —	4.633.929
Fortifications —	1.845.703
The Repairs of the Royal Palaces, and the Ways —	1.921.020
For 8 Archbishopricks and Bishopricks vacant, and Plaister } for the City and Suburbs of <i>Paris</i> . —	3.242.693
Which, divided at 12 Livres per <i>l.</i> Sterl. is—	128.182.601
So that he saved for other Expences —	10.681.863 <i>l.</i> 8s. 4d. St.
	4.824.275 <i>l.</i> 11s. 8d. St.

The same Author adds, That his Revenues fell by the last Peace 60 or 70 Millions of *French Money*; but by the extraordinary Taxes upon his People, they are at present almost as high, which he computes thus;

The Taxes—	40.000.000
The Free Gift —	7.000.000
The Tenths and Extraordinary from the Clergy —	10.000.000
The Casual Right call'd <i>Poulette</i> , paid by the Officers of Ju- } dicature, and of the Exchequer —	3.000.000
The 5 great Farms —	63.150.000
The Farm of the Posts —	3.000.000
The Capitation or Poll-Tax —	60.000.000

Which is 15.512.500 *l.* Sterl. 186.150.000

The State of the French Artillery.

ONE Great Master of the Artillery, 1 Lieut. Gen. 30 other Lieutenants, 82 Commissaries, 182 Ordinary Commissaries, 126 Extraordinary Commissaries, 1 Regiment of Artillery, and 1 of Bombardiers. The Artillery is divided into that of *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Rouffillon*, *Dauphine*, the *Ile of France*, the *Lionnois*, and *Guienno*.

The State of the fix'd Cavalry.

'Tis divided into 3 Bodies; 1. The *Gens d'Armerie*, which in part makes up

the Troops of the Household, *viz.* the Regiments of the Guards du Corps, of the *Gens d'Arms*, of the Light Horse, the Musketeers, the *Scots Gens d'Arms*, and the Grenadiers. 2. The Light Horse, *viz.* the Regiments, Colonel, Royal, of the King, Royal *Ferrain*, King's Cuirassiers, Royal *Cravater*, and Royal *Rouffillon*. 3. The Dragoons, *viz.* the Regiments, Colonel, King's, Queen's, and Dauphin's. The Total of Horse he says in the last War amounted to 100000.

The fix'd Infantry is divided, 1. Into *French*, *viz.* the Regiments of Guards, *Swiss* Guards, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, *Navarre*, *Picmont*, *Normandy*. 2. Into Foreign, *viz.* the Regiments of *Swissers*, *Piternoss*, *German*, *Walloons*,

Wallons, and Irish. The Foot he says in the last War amounted to 300000. Total of Foot and Horse, 400000.

The Generals of the Armies,

Are usually the Marshals of *France*, who carry as a Mark of their Dignity Two Batoons *Azure*, strow'd with Flower-de-Luces Or, lying Saltyrwise behind their Escutcheon. Their Office depends absolutely on the Crown, and is given them for Life, as a Reward of some Military Achievement; but the Crown is not always obliged to employ them. They determine Differences in Point of Honour that happen among Gentlemen, and are not obliged to take any Oath before the Parliament. They determine all Military Causes, and sit at the Marble Table in the Court of Parliament. Their Power is greater since the Suppression of the Office of High Constable, upon whom they formerly depended. Their present Number is about 20.

The Lieutenant-Generals command the Army in Absence of the Marshals, and are about 80 in Number; and the Marshals de Camp, who are about 138, take Care of their Encampments: The Brigadiers are such as command Bodies of Troops.

The *Present State of Europe*, printed in Germany in 1704, make the Fr. K.'s Regiments of Foot about 217; his Regiments of Horse 104, of which the Royal Carabiniers was one, and consisted of 100 Companies, the King himself being Colonel. He makes his Regiments of Dragoons 43. And, besides the great Officers already mentioned, says, there is a Colonel-General of the Horse, a Colonel-General of the *Swissers*, and a Colonel-General of the Dragoons; but the Colonel-General of the Foot was suppressed in 1661.

The State of the French King's Naval Force.

THE Count de Tolouse Admiral, 2 Vice-Admirals, 4 Lieutenant-Generals, 9 Commanders of Squadrons, 6 Captains of the Ports, 160 Captains of Men of War,

3 Inspectors, 3 Majors, 6 Captains of Gallies, 42 Captains of Frigats, 9 Lieutenants of the Ports, 261 Lieutenants of Men of War, 9 Aid-Majors, 9 Lieutenants of Gallies, 34 Captains of Fire-Ships, 8 Ensigns of the Ports, 409 Ensigns of Men of War, 9 Sub-Lieutenants of Gallies, 47 Lieutenants of Frigats, 8 Captains of Flutes, 9 Aids of Artillery: In all, 147 Officers, 60000 Mariner, and 101 Companies of Marines. Besides which, he entertains 1000 young Gentlemen called *Guards Marine*, which are instructed in his Arsenals, where there are Intendants for Justice, Government, and all that's necessary for keeping the Men of War in Order: To which End he has also 3 Treasurers-General, 1 Inspector of the Men of War, and 1 Secretary-General.

The State of the Men of War is as follows:

26 First Rates, 30 Second, 46 Third, 12 Fourth, and 24 Fifth; 27 light Frigats, 5 Bomb-Gallies, 22 Fire-Ships, 26 Flutes, 29 Corvets or Long Barks, and 379 Ships out of Service: In all, 626.

The State of the Gallies.

1 Royal Galley, 1 called the *Patron Galley*, 32 other Gallies, besides 2 at *Bourdeaux*, 2 at *Dunkirk*, and 2 at *St. Malo*: In all, 40. The Royal Galley is that which the General goes on board, and carries the Royal Standard; and the Patron Galley is that which carries the Vice-Admiral. Those Gallies make use both of Sails and Oars, are usually from 20 to 22 Fathom long, 3 broad, and 1 deep.

The Officers belonging to them are; the General at present, the Duke de Vendosme, 1 Lieut. Gen. 5 Commanders of Squadrons, 1 Captain of the Ports, 40 Captains of Gallies, 1 Intendant, 1 Major, 7 Captain-Lieutenants, 2 Lieutenants of the Ports, 41 Lieutenants of Gallies, 3 Aid-Majors, 2 Sub-Lieutenants of the Royal Galley, 40 other Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns of the Royal Galley, 2 Ensigns of the Ports, 40 Ensigns of the Gallies, and 11000 Galley-Slaves.

The Arsenals for the Men of War are at *Toulon, Bayonne, Rochefort, Port Louis, Le Havre, Brest, and Dunkirk*; and the Arsenal for the Gallies is at *Marseilles*.

The Orders of Knighthood.

1. Those of *Malta*, who are divided into 3 Nations, have 6 Grand Priors, and very ample Possessions. The Grand Priors are, 1. Of *Provence*. 2. Of *Auvergne*. 3. Of *France*. 4. Of *Aquitain*. 5. Of *Toulouse*.

2. The Order of *St. Michael*, erected in 1469; another of *St. Michael* the Patron of *France*: Their Number is not to exceed 100. This Order is much decay'd of late, and given mostly to Foreigners.

3. The Order of the *Holy Ghost*, erected by *Henry III.* to draw the Nobility from the *Guisian* Faction. The K. is the Chief of this Order, and under him are many Commendeurs, who have Benefices annex'd to their Places, and a great Number of Knights. Their Officers are, the Great Chancellor of the Order, the Provost or Master of the Ceremonies, the Great Treasurer, and his Secretary.

4. The Knights of our Blessed Lady of *Mount Carmel*, united with those of *St. Lazarus* by *Henry IV.* The K. is their Chief; next to him is the Great Master of the Order. Their other Officers are, the Vicar-General, and Chancellor. They have 5 Grand Priors, and 140 Beneficiary Companions.

5. The Order of *St. Louis*, erected by the present King in 1691, to reward those who distinguish'd themselves by Land or Sea. The King is Chief; next to him the Dauphin, then the Princes of the Blood, the Marshalls, the Admiral of *France*, and the General of the Gallies. They have 8 principal Dignitaries, called *Grand Croix*, who have each an Annual Pension of 6000 Livres; 80 Beneficiary Companions, of which the 8 principal have 4000 Livres per Annum each. Their Number is what the King pleases. The Officers are, the Treasurer and Secretary.

The State of Learning in France.

Their Universities are at *Paris, Toulouse, Bourdeaux, Poitiers, Orleans, Bourges, Angers, Caen, Montpellier, Cahors, Nantes, Rheims, Valence, Aix, Perpignan, Doney, and Besancon*. In all, 17. In these they teach Law, Physick, the Liberal Arts, and give Degrees.

They have likewise several Academies for improving Polite Learning at *Paris, Arles, Soissons, Villefranche, Nismes, and Angers*. The chief of those are,

1. The *French Academy* founded by *Lewis XIII.* to refine and improve the *French Tongue*. They have noble Privileges, are 40 in Number, meet in the *Louvre*; and every two Years, on *St. Lewis's Day*, have Gold Medals presented to those who carry the Prize for Poetry and Eloquence.

2. The Academy of Sciences for improving Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, for which End the King has built them a noble Observatory. They were founded in 1666, under the Direction of *M. Colbert*. They have 2 Presidents, and 20 Fellows. The latter divided into 6 Classes, and meet twice per Week in an Apartment of the King's Library. They have 3 Fellows for Astronomy, 3 for Mathematics, 3 for Geometry, 3 for Anatomy, 3 for Chymistry, and 3 for Botanny, who have each 1500 Livres per Annum. They have also 2 Candidates, out of which the vacant Fellowships are supplied by the King's Order; 20 Eleves or Proficients subordinate to the Candidates, and 10 Honorary Academicks.

3. The Academy of Devices or Incriptions of Medals, who meet every Tuesday and Sunday Evening in the same Chamber of the *Louvre*. 'Twas founded in 1667 by *M. Colbert*. Their Business is to invent and explain Emblems, and Emphatical Incriptions, to adorn the King's Buildings and Medals, to transmit his Actions to Posterity. They are divided into 8 Honorary Fellows, 2 of which are the President and Vice President, 10 Pensionaries, among whom are the Secretary, Director and Treasurer, 10 Candidates, and 9 Proficients.

4. The

4. The Academy of Architecture, founded in 1671, by the Direction of M. Colbert. They consist of an Inspector, and 8 Members, 2 of which are, the Comptroller of the King's Buildings, and the Secretary.

5. The Academy of Sculpture and Painting, which meets in the King's Closet of Pictures, and in the Gallery of Apollo in the Louvre. 'Twas begun by Martin Chamois, Baron of Laure, and was much improved by M. Colbert, and have every Day a naked Man to draw by. It consists of a Chancellor, Director, Rectors, and a great many Members.

In Times of Peace, there are generally 49 or 45 Foreign Ministers at the French Court.

The Geography of France.

WE shall begin, according to the Method of the French Geographers, with the Government of the Isle of France, so called, because almost encompassed with Rivers: For the Contents of which, we refer to *Sanson's Table*. Its Extent from N. to S. says *La Ferrest*, is 35 French Leagues, and much the same from E. to W. *Bleau* makes it but 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Moll* much the same; has *Picardy* on the N. *Le Gatinois* and *La Beausse* on the S. *Champaign* and *Brie* on the E. and *Normandy* on the W. 'Tis the least of all the Governments in France, but has the Advantage of being the Seat of their Kings. The Air is mild and temperate, and the Soil is very fertile in Corn, Wine, and Fruits. 'Tis adorn'd with several Royal Palaces, and an infinite Number of others; so that for 10 Leagues round *Paris*, there's abundance of Houses of Pleasure, whose charming Situation is much improv'd by Art.

This Government is divided into 12 Districts, viz. *Paris*, or the Isle of France, properly so call'd, *La Brie Françoise*; *Le Hurepois*, Part of *Gatinois*, the *Montois*, *Le Vexin Françoise*, *Le Beauvoisis*, *Le Vallois*, the County of *Senlis*, *Le Soissonnois*, *Le Laonnois*, and the Quarter of *Noiens*.

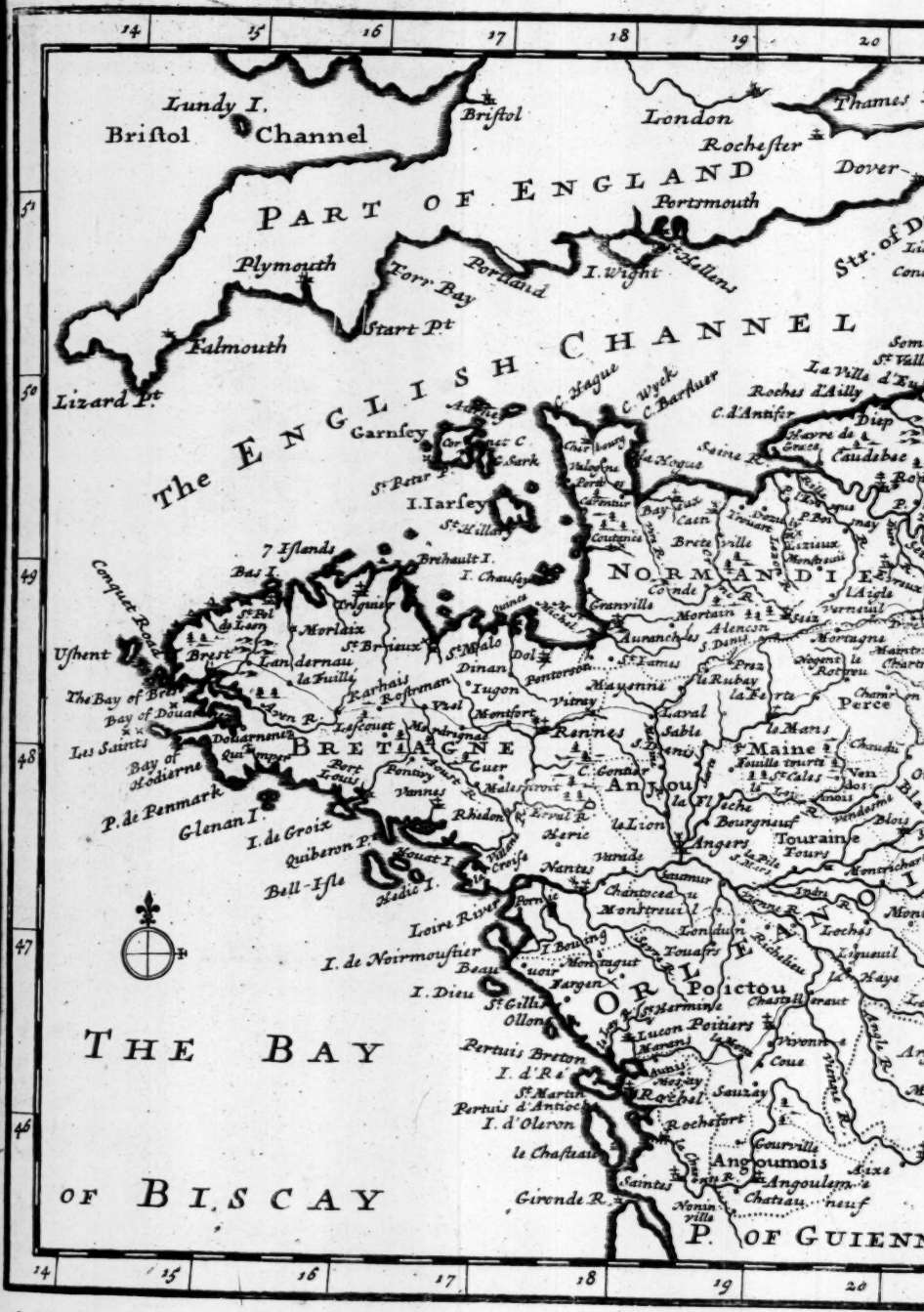
This is the Country inhabited by those whom the Greeks and Latins call *Parisii*. Some derive their Name from *Paris*, Son

to *Priamus K. of Troy*; some from another *Paris*; some from the *Parrhasii* in *Asia*, brought to France by *Hercules*, as is mentioned in the Life of *St. Dennis*, the first Bishop of *Paris*, writ by *Baptista Mantuanus*. Others again derive it from their living in the Neighbourhood of the Temple of *Isis*, formerly at *St. Germain* in *Pré*.

The Isle of France, properly so call'd, is of a lesser Extent, being little above 9 French Leagues from S. to N. and about 13 from E. to W. and this is what was anciently called France, and has since given its Name to the whole Monarchy. 'Twas call'd a County when Counts were first erected, and the last Count was *Hugh Capet*, afterwards made King, who, instead of a Viscount, who was substitute to the Count, he appointed that Officer called *Præpositum Parisiensis*; i. e. the Provost of *Paris*.

Their chief Towns are,

1. *Paris*, called by *Julius Cæsar*, *Latetia*; by *Strabo*, *Lucretia*; by *Ptolemy*, *Leucetia*; and by the Emperor *Lucian*, *Leustia*; which some derive from the Latin Word *Latum*, because of the marshy Ground in the Neighbourhood; and others from the Greek Word *Leucothecia*; i. e. a white Work, because the Houses were whiten'd with that Plaster which abounds in the neighbouring Country. *Cambden* says, That in the British, which was then the Language of Gaul, it signifies a fair Tower. 'Twas formerly a small Town upon the Island in the River *Seine*, which now runs thro' the middle of the City. Its pleasant and convenient Situation soon made it increase, and at last brought it to be the Seat of the Government. The Mountain on the S. abounds with wholesome Springs, and the adjacent Country is full of Stone Quarries. On the N. are Pits, from whence they dig their Plaster; and on the Banks of the *Seine* and the *Marn*, there are very pleasant Woods. The Plain on the N. abounds with Corn; and the Hills from *Mont le Hery* as far as *Poissy* produce store of excellent Wine, as do several of the neighbouring Territories. 'Tis water'd with innumerable Streams, which fall into the *Seine* and the *Marn*, and make the Transportation of Commodities to the City





The North Part of
FRANCE
Containing the Goverments of
PICARDY. NORMANDY. BRETAGNE. ISLE de FRANCE. CHAMPAGNE and ORLEANOIS. By H. Moll.

City from the neighbouring Countries very easy. When *Julianus Caesar* was sent into Gaul, he fix'd his Seat here, and built a Palace and Baths. *Gratian*, the Son of *Valentinian*, made it also the Place of his Abode; and *Clouis*, their first Christian K. brought the Seat of the Government hither from *Tours*: Since which, tho' the Monarchy has been several times divided, 'twas always reckon'd the Metropolis; so that by the Presence of the King, who endow'd it with large Privileges, and made it the Place of Councils, Synods, Meeting of the States, and of the Sovereign Courts, University, Academies, &c. formerly mentioned, it grew to be what it is. 'Twas erected into a Bishop's See, as they pretend, very early after the Conversion of France, and made an Archbishoprick by Pope *Gregory XV.* in 1622. 'Twas first walled round by *Philip Augustus*, but is much enlarged since. *Baudrand* says, 'tis divided into the Town, University, and City. The Town contains the 4 Suburbs of *St. Anthony*, the *Temple*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Dennis*, encompassed with the *Seine* on one Side, and Walls on the other. The City is that which lies betwixt the two upon the Island in the *Seine*, and joined to the other Parts by Bridges. The University lies on the S. Side the River, on a rising Ground, contains the Colleges for promoting of Learning, and the Suburbs of *St. Germain*, *St. Michael*, *St. James*, *S. Marcel*, and *St. Villoire*. The Suburb of *St. Germain* has the best Palaces and Colleges. *Baudrand* says, the whole City is divided into 16 Quarters or Wards: The 1st is that of the *Louvre*, *St. Honore*, and *St. Roche*. 2. *St. Germain de l'Auxerrois*. 3. *Mont Martyr*, or *St. Eustache*. 4. That of the *Halle*. 5. *St. Dennis*. 6. *St. Martin*. 7. *St. Avoye*. 8. *St. Anthony*. 9. That of the *Tisseranderie* or Weavers, and the *Verrerie* or Glass-makers. 10. That of the *Mortellerie*. 11. That of the *Greve*. 12. Of *St. James* of the *Shambles*. 13. Of the City and Isle of *Nostre-Dame* or our Lady. 14. Of *St. Severin*, of *St. Andrew*, of the *Arches*, and the Suburbs of *St. Germain*. 15. Of the Square of *Maubert*. 16. Of *St. Opportune*. In that Part call'd the Town, is the King's Palace of the *Louvre*, which, according to *Baudrand*, is the stateliest in Europe, and was for most part built by the present K. Another Palace

called the *Thuileries*, built also by him; and that called the *Palace Royal*, built by Cardinal *Richelieu*. Dr. *Norhleigh* says, were the *Louvre* finish'd according to the first Design, it would certainly exceed all the Structures in the World; whereas there are only two Sides compleated; and the *Hôtels* or Palaces of *Creguy*, *Longueville*, and *Montausier*, being since built within the Compass of that Structure, 'tis suppos'd 'twill never be finish'd, which he ascribes to the King's Prejudice, because the City took Part with the League against him during his Minority. He adds, That $\frac{1}{3}$ Part of the Charge employ'd in Building *Versailles*, would have made this as compleat and magnificent a Structure as ever the World beheld. Some say, *Philip Augustus* laid the Foundation of it; but a great Part of the Fabrick, as it now stands, ow'd its Rise to *Francis I.* *Mary de Medicis* turn'd the Hall call'd that of the *Swissers*, where Ambassadors formerly had Audience, into a Playhouse. On the Porches, there are several lofty Inscriptions in Commendation of the Structure, and flattering the present K. of which the 3 following are most remarkable.

1. *Rex, Regnum, atque Domus, tria sunt Miracula Mundi.*
Rex animo, Regnum viribus, Arte Domus.
2. *Non Orbis Gentem, non Urbem Gens habet ullam,*
Urbs ve Domum, Dominum, nec Domus ulla Patrem.
3. *Louvre Domus, Dominus Ludovicus, Regia Rege*
Digna suo, Cælo est hac Minor, illa Deo.

Old Language being not so proper for such a short Way of Writing as the Latin, we don't pretend to come near the Original in the same Number of Lines; but they may be paraphras'd thus:

1. King, Nation, House, the World's Three Wonders are;
He's brave, they'r strong, its Architectures rare.
2. Earth no such Race, no People such a Town,
No Town such House, no House such Lord does own.
3. *Louvre's* a Palace for Great Lewis fit,
God only him exceeds, as Heav'n does it.

Q q q q q

The

The Antiquities and Roman Statues, with the best Paintings, formerly kept here, are carried to *Versailles*; yet some fine Pieces are left, particularly *Paul of Verona's Marriage of Cana*, which the *Servi of Venice*, to whose Church it belong'd, had sold to the *French King*; but the Senate hearing of it, presented it to him, as a just Reproof to those mercenary Monks. The Fronts of the *Louvre* are finely adorn'd with Pillars and carv'd Work. In the Inner Front, there's an Order of *Corinthian Architecture*, with a noble Cornish, and fine Carvings. The Gallery, built by *Henry IV.* along the River to the *Thuilleries*, is very long, and reckoned the finest in *Europe*. Under it is the King's Printing-House, and the Apartments of his Painters, Carvers, Gravers, &c. The W. Part has a large Pavillion, in Form of a Dome, over the Gate, supported by two Ranks of large Pillars of the *Ionic Order*; and the Architrave of the Front to the Court has fine Sculptures. The E. Front, erected by *Lewis XIV.* contains the chief Gate, and a Terras, supported by 40 Columns of the *Corinthian Order detachée*, upon which there was to be a stately Balustre.

The *Thuillery* is a Part of the *Louvre*. That Side which fronts the Garden is a long and beautiful Fabrick, began by *Henry IV.* and compleated by *Louis XIV.* It has a Pavillion at each End, and a Dome in the Middle. The Theatre in it is exceeding noble. This Palace has 3. Courts before it, and the Gardens behind scarce inferior to those of *Versailles*; but the best Painting and Moveables are carried thither.

That called the *Royal Palace* consists of two fair Courts, with a delicious Garden behind it. Cardinal *Richelieu* built a Theatre here for Tragedies; but it has since been made use of for Comedies and Opera's.

The Town-House, founded by *Francis I.* and finished by *Henry IV.* stands in the Place called the *Greve*; but neither the Place nor the Structure, says the Doctor, are answerable to the Greatness of the City. It has a noble Way leading to it, a handsome Front of Stone, but Gatchick; a Spire over the Gate, two Pavillions at the Ends, a spacious Hall, and other Apartments within. The *Basile* is not unlike the Tower of *London*, surrounded with a plain Wall, and 8 an-

tick Turrets, built at first for Defence of the City, but now made use of as a Magazine, and a Prison for Criminals of State. There are two smaller Castles that were built for the same End, where the Provost and others now keep their Courts. Near the *Basile* stands the Arsenal, a spacious Pile, consisting of 3. great Courts, with a Garden; and the Portal, instead of Pillars, is supported by Cannon, with this Inscription:

*Aetna hac Henrico Vulcanis Tela ministrat,
Tela Giganteos debellatura furores.*

Alluding to the great Design that *Henry IV.* who built it, had in View when he was murder'd. In this Place there are many Workmen employ'd by the K. in casting of Statues, and other Things of Metal.

There's abundance of Noblemen's Houses, which they call *Hôtels*; the chief of which are, 1. That of *Colbert*, a noble Fabrick, with an exquisite Library. 2. That of *Mazarine*, a splendid Structure without; and curiously furnish'd with ancient and modern Statues and Paintings by the best Hands; Cabinets, Tapestries, and rich Vessels of Stone and Silver, the best of which the King has taken to himself. 3. That of *Seguier*, which is excellently furnish'd with Curiosities of all Sorts, particularly with precious China-work. 4. The Grand Prior's Palace, an ancient and large Structure, which formerly belong'd to the Knights Templers. 5. That of *Richelieu*, fam'd for an excellent Collection of Paintings. 6. The Palace of *Luxemburg* or *Orléans*, built by *Mary de Medicis*, which is one of the most regular and magnificent Structures in *Paris*. It has a famous Gallery, with Paintings by *Paul Reubin*, representing the Life of *Mary de Medicis*, from her Birth to the End of her Government; other curious Paintings, and stately Gardens, with publick Walks. 7. That call'd the King's Cabinet, which formerly contain'd great store of fine Pictures, Medals, Agats, &c. with the *Anticalia* found in *Childeric I's* Tomb at *Tournay*, his Library, and a considerable Collection of Manuscripts, which are now for most part carried to *Versailles*.

The other remarkable Places are, 1. The Abbey of *St. Victoire*, one of the oldest Foun-

Foundations in *Paris*, with a good Library, and some Manuscripts, that Students are admitted to make use of three times a Week. 2. The Royal Physick Garden, maintain'd at the King's Charge, where there are Lectures of Botany during the Season for Plants. 'Tis something longer, but not broader, than that of *Oxford*. It has a good Anatomy School, well furnish'd with Skeletons of Animals; and among the rest, one of a very large Elephant. Every body is admitted to see the Operations in the King's Laboratory, and the Medicines made here are given to the Poor. 3. The Hospital-General, which lies near it, is a vast Pile finish'd by Cardinal *Mazarine* in 1657, contains near 6000 Poor employ'd in several sorts of Work; and when sick, well look'd after. 4. Another Hospital called *Hôtel Dieu*, or the House of God, a very large Building, but neither handsome nor convenient, the Houses being too close about it for the numerous Patients with which 'tis sometimes over-crowded, the ordinary Number being 4000. 'Tis the chief Hospital for the Sick in *Paris*; and the Nuns of *St. Augustin* are obliged to look after them, which frequently occasions their deserting the Nunnery, and going off with their Male Patients. The Trouble and Danger that attends looking after the Sick here, makes it be thought very meritorious among the Papists; so that Ladies of the First Quality do many times employ themselves in those charitable Acts; and not many Years ago the Dutchess of *Nemours*, Mother to the Dutchess of *Orleans*, catch'd the Small-pox here, which occasioned her Death. 5. The Hospital of Charity, where the Friars of *St. John* attend on the Patients. Each Room has 3 Rows of Beds. 6. That called the *Incurable*, because none are admitted there till they are thought past Cure. 7. The *Hôtel Royal des Invalides*; i. e. The Royal Hospital for maim'd, aged, and disabled Soldiers, founded by the present King in 1670, and finish'd in 1678. 'Tis compos'd of 5 Squares, 1 large one in the Middle, and flank'd with 2 other Squares on each Side, with Piazza's and Corridores or Galleries round them all. The whole Fabric being of hewn Stone, makes a very good Appearance. In the Refectories where the Soldiers eat, most of the late Sieges un-

dertaken by the *French* are painted on the Walls. The Apothecary's Shop belonging to it is extremely well furnish'd, and well contriv'd. The Soldiers are attended by the Sisters of *St. Lazarus*. Dr. *Northleigh* says, That considering the Freedom allow'd Strangers to be present at Operations in all their Hospitals, the Advantage of their Chymical Lectures, Physick Garden, and frequent Practice in Anatomy, *Paris* seems to be the most accomplish'd School of any for young Physicians. 8. The *Gobelins* in the Suburbs of *St. Marcell*, formerly noted for making and dying the best Scarlet Cloth. Abundance of curious Workmen are now employ'd there by the K. to make the finest Tapestry, Plate, Mosaic, Iron, Copper, and Brass Works, Statues, Sculptures, Embroideries, &c. of which his Majesty reaps the Profit. 9. The University, which makes up $\frac{1}{4}$ of the City; and being founded by *Charles the Great*, they celebrate an Anniversary to his Memory. It had formerly more Colleges and Students than at present. *Baudrand* says, it has 24 Colleges; but Dr. *Northleigh* informs us, there are not above 8 or 9 at present where publick Exercises are perform'd; the chief of which are, the *Sorbon*, the Colleges of *du Plessis*, *Navarre*, and *Harcourt*. The University was formerly exempted from the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of *Paris*; but that Privilege is little regarded now. The chief Studies here are, Divinity, Physick, Law, and the Liberal Arts, for each of which they chuse a Professor 4 times a Year. The *Sorbon* and that of *Navarre* are most considerable for Divinity. The former had its Name from its Founder, in the Reign of *St. Louis*. 'Twas then a plain Structure, but since made very magnificent by Cardinal *Richelieu*. The Professors and Students are lodg'd in Apartments about the great Square. They have a handsome Library, which was much enlarged by the said Cardinal, especially with Manuscripts distinguished by his Arms. Among other Curiosities, they have two large MSS. Volumes of a *French* Translation of *Livy*, in the Reign of King *Charles V.* embellish'd with Paintings in Miniature on Vellum; an Art that has been lost above 200 Years ago. They have great store of Divinity Books; and all the Translations of the Bible, the Fathers, and School Divines.

Divines, are regularly plac'd according to their Seniority, and their Annotators in Rows underneath. When the Students have frequented the publick Lectures three Years, they take the Degree of Bachelors, and wear Lamb-skins and Tippets, like the Bachelors of Art at *Oxford*. In two Years more, they are made Licentiates; and these generally are Opponents to such as take the Degree of Doctor, who must answer all Opponents from Sun-rise to Sun-set, which makes that Title of great Repute. The College of *Navarre* is next in Rank, was founded by *K. Philip the Fair* for Noblemen's Sons; but now all sorts are admitted. They have 4 Divinity Professors, and the Archbishop of *Paris* is President. The College of *Harcourt* is a large Structure for Students of Philosophy. The College *du Pleffis* is a Nursery for the *Sorbon*. The College of the 4 Nations was founded by Cardinal *Mazarine* in 1661. It has a double Court, and a good Library given 'em by the said Cardinal, which is free for every body at certain Hours of the Day. Here they study the Canon and Civil Law, and School Divinity. The College Royal was founded by *Francis I.* for Law, Physick, Mathematicks, and the Oriental Languages, and further advanc'd by succeeding Princes. The Professors have their Salaries from the K. without any Dependence on the University. The Faculty of Arts for the same 4 Nations is a different Foundation from that of the College. Those of the Faculty have peculiar Houses allotted them, and each of 'em chuses a President Annually of their own Nation. The Schools for the Civil Law are in the Street *de Beauvais*, and were lately new modell'd by the K. The Physicians have a fair Theatre of Anatomy in the Street *de Boucherie*.

The most remarkable Churches, Abbies, and Monasteries, are, 1. The Cathedral of *Notre-Dame*, an ancient *Gothick* Structure, compleated at several times, but more strong than noble. In the Quire, there's abundance of fine Paintings, rich Tapestry, and store of Silver and Gold Plate for their Altars. It has about 50 Canons belonging to it. 'Tis said to have been founded in 522 by *K. Childerick*, and finish'd by his Successors. 'Tis built in Form of a Cross, has a small Spire in the Middle; and at the West End, two large square Towers, 389 Steps

high, flat at Top, with Balusters round, which makes the Front look spacious and noble. On the 3 W. Gates, there's a Row of Niches, with the Statues of 28 Kings of *France*. The Church is 66 Fathom long, 24 broad, and 17 high. The Roof is supported by 120 great Pillars. 2. The *Jesuits* Church, on the Front of whose College there are these Words in Capitals; *Collegium Ludovici Magni; i. e.* The College of *Lewis the Great*. Their Library is well stor'd with Books and MSS. They have another College in the Street of *St. Anthony*, with a magnificent Church of modern Structure, founded by Cardinal *Richelieu*, and a 3d in the Suburb of *St. Germain*, with a small Church of excellent Architecture. 3. The Church of *St. Genevieve*, which, with its Regular Canons, is said to have been founded by *K. Clovis*, who has an old Tomb here, but newly imbellish'd. The great Philosopher *Des Cartes* has likewise a Tomb here, with Inscriptions upon it in *Latin* and *French*. There's a good Apothecary's Shop and a Library, with a curious Collection of Coins, Medals, Antiquities, and other Rarities, belonging to this Convent. 4. The ancient Abbey of *St. Germain*, where the *French* Kings us'd to be interr'd, till the Inroads of the Northern Nations made them chuse *St. Dennis* for their Sepulchre. Many of their Tombs are still to be seen here, and among the rest, that of *K. Chilperick*, with a Latin Inscription upon it, praying, That his Bones may never be removed from thence. There are also some Tombs belonging to the Family of *Douglasi* in *Scotland*. The Library of this Monastery was formerly reckon'd the best in *Paris*, and still exceeds them all for MSS. except the King's Library. They pretend to a Missal 900 Years old, writ with a Stile on little Tables of Cedar; and show a great Volumn brought by a *French* Ambassador from *Constantinople*, with the Attestation of most of the Bishops of the Greek Church concerning their Belief of Transubstantiation; as to which *Dr. Northleigh* observes, That 'tis very probable those Greek Bishops might do much out of Complaisance to the *French* K. and his Ambassador; it being very usual for the Greeks to accommodate themselves both in Doctrine and Discipline to those among whom they live, as is plain from their Practice at *Rome* and *Venice*. They

They say, this Church is built in the very Place where the Temple of *Iſis* formerly ſtood; and that a Statue of that Idol being left on a Part of the Wall, a ſimple old Woman worſhip'd it for a Saint; upon which the Monks broke it to Pieces. 5. The Church of *Val de-grace*, and the Nunnery, which were founded by Queen *Anne*, upon the miraculous Birth, as they call it, of the preſent French K. after ſhe had been married 22 Years. Her Heart, and that of our *Henrietta Maria* Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, lie entomb'd here. The Altar and Cupulo are exceeding fine; and on the Portal are theſe Words, which the Occaſion make very remarkable, if not blaſphemous, *viz. Jeſu naſcenti Virginique Matri*; i. e. To the Infant *Jeſus*, and to the Virgin his Mother. The Nuns are all of noble Extraction, and chuſe a Lady Abbeſs once in 3 Years. *Madam la Valiere*, one of the French King's Miſtreſſes, retir'd to this Monastery after ſhe left the Court.

Their other remarkable Structures are,
1. That called the *Palais*, formerly the Reſidence of their Kings, but appropriated by *Philip the Fair* for the Parliament of *Paris*. The great Hall in which their Kings us'd anciently to perform their chief Solemnities, is arch'd with Stone, ſupported by Pillars, and very ſpacious; and in the Chambers about it are kept their Courts of Juſtice. That which was their Chamber of private Audience, is now the Place where the Remainers of their ancient Parliaments aſſemble when the K. has any thing of Moment to propoſe. It opens always on *St. Martin's Day*, when the Members attend in the great Hall in their Scarlet Robes. They pretend to have in the Chapel of *St. Louis*, which belongs to the Lawyers, the very Sponge dip'd in Vinegar and Gall which was given to our Saviour, the Head of the Spear with which they pierc'd his Side, and the Purple Robe entire with which he was cloath'd; tho' at *Rome* they ſhew a Piece of it with a great deal of Aſſurance.
2. The Obſervatory built for Aſtronomical Obſervations: 'Tis a vaulted Fabrick, without either Wood or Iron-work, 3 Stories high; and underneath there's a Cave, to which one deſcends by 200 Steps into little Allies, from whence there's a Proſpect through the very Top of the Houſe to the

Sky, in order to obſerve the Motions of the Stars by Day: But this Contrivance falling ſhort of Expectation, they imputed it to the not paſſing of any Stars through the Zenith of *Paris*. Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, 'tis better contriv'd than ours at *Greenwich*. Near the Obſervatory, ſtands a Timber Tower of Carpenters-work, for fixing their Tubes and Telescopes. 3. The *Pont-Royal*, a ſtrong plain Stone Bridge, lately built croſs the *Seine* to the *Thulleries*. In 1685, a Bag of Medals was lodg'd in ſome of the Maſonry of it, to perpetuate the Memory of their ſo much celebrated *Louis the Great*: 'Twas inclos'd in a Cedar Box with a blue Sattin, and the Arms of *France* upon it. One of theſe Medals was very large, of Copper-gilt, beſides 12 others of Gold and Silver. One of 'em had for Motto, *Germania Servata*; i. e. He ſav'd *Germany*. Another this, *Juſſit quiſcere*; i. e. He commanded Peace. On a 3d, *Jupiter* is repreſented, with this Motto, *Vibrata in Superbos Fulmina*; and underneath, *Genoa emendata*: Alluding to his Bombardment of *Genoa*, and his forcing their Doge to come to *Paris*, and make a Submiſſion to him. 4. *Pont Notre Dame*; i. e. Our Lady's Bridge; upon which there are Houſes like that of *London*, but 'tis nothing ſo large. 5. *Pont Neuf*, or the New Bridge, a curious Fabrick, begun by *Henry III.* and finiſhed by *Henry IV.* whoſe Statue on Horſeback ſtands upon it, much exceeding the natural Size, but of excellent Workmanſhip, with Inſcriptions about it relating to his memorable Actions; and ſeveral of his Battles are repreſented in *Baſſo-Relievo* upon the Pedestal; on each Angle of which lie 4 Slaves of maſſy Braſs. There are ſeveral other Bridges both of Wood and Stone; but theſe are the moſt remarkable. 6. A noble Monument erected in the Place of Victory, to the Memory of their preſent King, by the D. *de Feuilade*, is certainly the beſt Piece of Statuary in *Europe*; and if we believe the *French*, exceeds any that ever were erected for the *Greek* or *Roman* Emperors. The King's Statue is of maſſy Braſs, 13 Foot high, in his Robes, with a Victory behind him of the ſame Bulk and Metal, putting a Crown on his Head, poiſ'd with his Foot on a Globe; and under his Feet there's a Three-headed *Cerberus*, to repreſent *Lewis IV.* triumphing over the Triple League,

League, and this Inscription under it, *Viro Immortali*; i. e. To the Immortal Man; which being a fullsome Piece of Flattery, they pretend 'tis only meant of his Fame. The whole Mould was cast all at once, and weighs above 30000 Pounds. The Pedestal is 22 Foot high, which, with the massy Piece of Mould the Statue stands upon, makes the whole near 40 Foot high. Upon the Pedestal, there are 4 Slaves of Brass; with *Basso-Relievo's* of his Battles and Conquests. It stands in a very spacious Place; and to make it more uniform, they pull'd down a great many Houses, and the demolished Part of his own Palace. Under the Pedestal, there's a Pavement of Marble, enclos'd by stately Iron Grates, and a Centinel always stands by it. The great Inscription on the Pedestal runs thus:

*Ludovico Magno,
Patri Exercituum,
Et Duxori,
Semper Felici,*

*Domitia Hostibus, protectus Sociis;
Adjectis Imperio fortissimis Populis;*

*Exstructis ad Tutelam finium firmissimis Arcibus;
Oceano & Mediterraneo inter se junctis;
Prædari vetitis toto Mari Piratis; Emendatis
Legibus; Deleta Calviniana Impietate; Compulsis
ad Reverentiam Nominis Gentibus remotissimis:
Cumque summa Providentia, & Virtute Domi
forisque compositis, Franciscus Vice-Comes
d'Aubusson, Dux de la Fuillade, ex Francia
Paribus, & Tribunis Equitum unus in Allobrogibus
Prorex, & Prætorianorum Peditum præfectus.*

Ad Memoriam Posteritatis sempiternam.

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i. e. "To Lewis the Great, the Father, and always successful Leader of his Armies, for having subdued his Enemies, protected his Allies, added mighty People to his Empire; built impregnable Citadels to defend his Frontiers; join'd the Ocean and Mediterranean together; clear'd the whole Sea of Pirates; reform'd the Laws; abolish'd Calvinistical Impiety; forc'd the most remote Nations to revere his Name: And having settled all Things at home and abroad by his great Foresight and Valour, Francis Viscount of Aubusson, D. of La Fuillade, Peer of France, Colo-

nel of Horse, Viceroy of Savoy, and Captain of the Royal Guards, to perpetuate his Memory to Posterity, has erected, dedicated, and consecrated, this Statue.

There are also several Verses upon the Pedestal relating to the King's great Actions, but very fullsome; alledging, That he gives Laws to the World and himself. One of 'em is so haughty and insolent against the Genoese, that it merits a Place here, and is thus:

*Vane Ligur, frustra que animis elate superbis,
Justitiam monitus disce & non temere Divos.*

Which may be paraphras'd thus:

*Proud Genoese, you rais'd your Crests in vain,
Learn Justice, and the Gods no more disdain.*

Dr. Northleigh says, when he was there, they were preparing a Triumphal Arch, which, according to the Model, they design'd should exceed any thing of that sort, ancient or modern. It was to have two Faces of an extraordinary Height, with three Portals, after the Manner of the ancient and modern Romans. The Orders of the Columns were finely design'd, the Captives and Trophies excellently done by the famous *Perauld*, and the King's Statue on Horseback was to be plac'd on that Arch. 7. The *Place-Royal* is a magnificent Square, as large almost as Great *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, enclos'd with Piazza Walks, and the Platform with Iron Rails. *Lewis XIII's* Statue on Horseback, set up by Cardinal *Richelieu*, stands in the Middle of it, with several Inscriptions in French and Latin. The Cardinal's House stands in the same Place, and is noted for an excellent Collection of Paintings. 8. There's another *Place-Royal*, a vast Square, which opens towards the Street of *St. Honore*. The D. of *Vendosme's* Palace, and the Convent of *Capuchins*, were pull'd down to make Way for the present King's Statue, which was set up there upon a lofty Pedestal on Horseback in 1699, and enclos'd with curious Iron Rails. The Ceremonies perform'd at the opening of it, did perfectly resemble the Worship demanded by some of the Heathen Emperors to their Statues; for the Duke de *Guise*, with the Magistrates

Magistrates of *Paris*, on Horseback in all their Formalities, and the chief Citizens, attended by the Duke's Guards, and those of the City, &c. made a Procession round it with their Heads uncover'd, and bow'd as they pass'd by the Front.

Paris has 20 Gates; the most remarkable of which are those of *St. Anthony*, *St. Bernard*, *St. Dennis*, and *St. Martin*, all stately Pieces of Architecture, of a great Height, and resembling Triumphal Arches, with *Basso-Reliefs*, Trophies, and Inscriptions relating to the Actions of their present K. *Baudrand* says, in the City and Suburbs there are 4 Abbies of Men, many of Nuns, 10 Collegiate, and 43 Parochial Churches, with many Monasteries of both Sexes. Some reckon 30 Hospitals. *Dr. Northleigh* makes them 40 Parish Churches, 42 Abbies and Convents, 40 Nunneries, 24 Hospitals, 48 Colleges, and 17 Chapels. The *French* boast, that *Cæsar* mentions this City, and laid Siege to it; but the latter is without any good Authority; for it appears by *Cæsar's* Commentaries, that 'twas besieged, taken and burnt, by *Labienus*, while *Cæsar* was elsewhere. *Dr. Northleigh* says, the City is more gay and splendid in outward Appearance, than wealthy within. The Houses look very handsome without, are built with white Free-Stone, and have Sash-Windows. The Circumference of it is easily seen from the Towers of the Church of *Nostre-Dame*, and appears to be much less than *London*, but more circular. The Houses are generally 6 or 7 Stories high, about 30 or 40000 in Number, and contain by common Computation about 700000 Souls. He concludes from the People met with in the Streets, that 'tis nothing so populous as *London*; and whereas some argue otherwise from the great Number of Coaches seen there, he thinks *London* also exceeds it in that Respect. Some make it 3 *English* Miles long, and 2½ broad. *Sir William Petty* computes the Number of Houses to be but 23223, with 32 Palaces, and 38 Colleges, in which he reckons 81280 Families; which, allowing 6 Persons to a Family, makes up 487680 People. To prove this Account, he argues from their Number of Burials, which one Year with another he computes at 16381; and allowing 1 of 30 to die Annually, the Number of Souls will come to 491430, and the Me-

dium of these two Accounts some make 488955; but if we subtract the Number of Burials he mentions, it will leave but 475049; whereas *Sir William* reckons the Houses in *London* 105315, and the People to be 695618. From whence he concludes, That *London* contains above 100000 Inhabitants, more than *Rouen* and *Paris* together: But the Case is much alter'd since *Sir William* writ, which was about 28 Years ago, *London* being much increas'd since that Time; but we cannot suppose *Paris* has increas'd in Proportion, considering the great Number of People it has lost by the Persecution, and what it must also have suffer'd by the arbitrary Government of their K. and the exhausting of so many Men by Famine, continual War, &c. *Monsieur de Sealigne*, a Person of Quality, a Native of *France*, and a Man of Learning, who knows *Paris* very well, and is particularly vers'd in political Arithmetick, says, *Sir William Petty* has out of his Modesty computed the Number of Inhabitants in *Paris* to be more, and those of *London* to be less, than they are. He adds, That *Sir William* has form'd his Computation upon that of *M. Azout*, one of the *French* King's Mathematicians; and that there is ½ less People in *Paris* than when *M. Azout* writ, which is above 30 Years ago. He is of Opinion, That *London*, *Westminster*, *Southwark*, &c. takes up twice as much Ground as *Paris*; and that there are 6 times more Shopkeepers in the former than in the latter. *Dr. Northleigh* says, the Water of the *Seine* is very sweet, but has no Tide at *Paris*; that the Citizens have no Pumps, but preserve their Water in Cisterns.

Besides what this City suffered in the Time of the *Romans*, 'twas once burnt since, was almost ruin'd by an Inundation of the *Seine*, and has been several times besieged. *K. Henry V.* of *England* took it, and kept his Court here in great State in 1422. 'Twas besieged by *K. Henry III.* of *France* in 1589, when it held out for the Leaguers. The next Year 'twas block'd up by *Henry IV.* but the Leaguers held it out until reliev'd by the Dukes of *Parma* and *Moyenne*; tho' the People were reduc'd to such Straits, that they made Bread of dead Men's Bones.

The City is govern'd by a Magistrate called the Provost of the Merchants, some-

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what like our Lord Mayor, but supposed to be a Shadow of that Office called *Præpositus Parisiensis*, formerly mention'd; 4 Eschevins or Aldermen, 26 Counsellors, 10 Sergeants and Under-Officers; and for administering Justice, there's a Provost, 3 Lieutenants, with a Judge and Consul of Merchants. *La Crose* says, the Court always takes Care of the Choice of the Provost, because his Authority over the People is so great; and the Revenues of the Town-House, of which he has the Charge, so considerable, both he and the Sheriffs are reckon'd among the Number of the Nobles; and to prevent Tumults, they have under them 16 Quartermasters, with their Commissaries and other Under-Officers; 120 Archers or Watchmen, 60 Arbalesters or Crossbow-men, and 100 Arquebusers or Musquetiers, with a Watch of Foot and Horse that go the Rounds every Night, commanded by a Captain, who is called *Le Chevalier du Guet*, or Knight of the Watch. *Moll* places this City in Lat. 48. 48. Long. 20. 20. reckoning from *Fero* Island. Others make it Lat. 48. 50. and Long. 20. 15. reckoning from *Teneriff*; and *Sanfon* makes the Long. 20. 30. *Blau* makes the Lat. 48. 40. and the Long. 20. *Moll* makes it about 128 Miles S. E. from *Calais*, above 65 S. E. from *Rouen*, 270 E. from *Brest*, about 217 N. W. from *Lions*, and about 110 S. W. from *Mons*.

The most remarkable Places in the Neighbourhood and Viscounty of *Paris* are, 1. The Forrest of *Vincennes*, on the E. Side of the City, where the Citizens divert themselves by walking, and Exercises. There's a strong Castle in it, surrounded with a good Ditch, a Wall, and 8 great square Towers. It has been the Work of several Princes, and much imbellish'd by the present K. has a spacious Court, with a stately Chapel, and pleasant Walks. Several Kings have chosen it as a Place of Retreat to end their Days in. The Chains of the Streets of *Paris*, which were brought from thence by *Charles VI.* to punish the City for their Rebellion, are kept here; and there's a pleasant Convent of *Minims* in the Neighbourhood. There's an Oak here, under which *Louis IX.* us'd to administer Justice to his Subjects at a Table cover'd with a Carpet; whence came the *French* Phrase,

Mettre'un chose sur le Tapis; i. e. To propose a Thing, or lay it upon the Carpet. 2. *S. Dennis*, near the *Seine*, about 4 Miles N. from *Paris*, in a fine Plain. It has its Name from *S. Dennis* the *Arcopagite*, who they alledge was buried here; tho' the Monks of *S. Eutran* near *Ratisbon* in *Germany* pretend to have his Body, and that the *French* have only one of his Fingers. The *Parisians* say, he was their Apostle; but *Dr. Carot*, in his Lives of the Fathers, with *Lancy*, *Sirmond*, and *Du Pin*, their own Authors, prove that he never was in *France*. The Abbey was founded by *Dagobert I.* in 636, and repaired by one of their Abbots in 1444. 'Tis now chiefly remarkable for the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings, Princes and Princesses of the Blood. The most remarkable of the Royal Tombs, are those of *Francis I.* and *Lewis XI.* The famous *Mareschal Turenne* has a noble Tomb here erected by the King's Order, in Consideration of his Merit. It stands in a Marble Chapel built on purpose, where his Effigy lies at full Length, surrounded with Laurels and Trophies in *Relievo*, and a *Roman* Eagle retreating backwards, with display'd Wings, at the Sight of so formidable an Enemy. On the Altar in this Abbey, there's a Cross of massy Gold, 7 Foot high, set with Diamonds and rich Pearls, and by it a Table of Gold; the Altar itself being plaited over with Silver. This Town is also noted for its Fairs, and for a Battle in 1567, where the Protestants were defeated. *La Crose* mentions great Privileges given to the Abbot of this Place by *Charlemagne*, which look Romantick; as, that no King should be crown'd, or Bishop consecrated, without his Leave, &c. But whatever his Privileges were, they are now much lessen'd. He is still a Counsellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, is subject to no Bishop, may confer Orders, and his Monks may build Monasteries in any Part of the Kingdom, and chuse their Abbots. The Abbey Church, he says, is 300 Foot long, 200 wide, and 80 high, is supported by 60 Pillars, and has Copper Gates, formerly gilt. The Tombs and the Treasure belonging to them are inestimably rich. They boast of a prodigious Number of Relicks, and of great Quantities of ancient Medals and Jewels; some of them valued at 50000 Crowns apiece. The Abbot keeps the *Regalia*,

golia, and sends them to the Place where their Kings are consecrated. 3. *Mont-Morency*, now called *Anguien*, on a Hill, 12 Miles N. W. of *Paris*. It gives Name to a very fruitful and pleasant Valley, which abounds with Gentlemen's Seats, and Title to an Illustrious Family, that was the oldest in the Kingdom. 'Twas the first Barony in the Realm, had formerly 600 Mannors depending on it, and was conferred only upon Princes. 'Twas erected into a Barony by *Clovis I.* for one of that Family, who, at the Battle of *Tolbiac* in 496, took several Standards bearing the *Roman Eagle*, which was given that Family for their Arms. This Town was burnt by the *English* in 1358, but rebuilt next Year. 'Twas erected into a Dutchy and Peerage by *Henry II.* in 1551, in Honour of *Anne de Montmorency*, Constable of *France*, who being executed by *Louis XIII.* he gave the Honour to *Henry de Bourbon* Prince of *Condé* in 1635. 4. *Dammartin*, a Town honour'd with the Title of a County, 20 Miles N. E. from *Paris*, with a demolish'd Castle, formerly the Residence of its famous Counts. 5. *Charenton*, on the Conflux of the *Seine* and *Marne*, famous for a Church built there in the 16th Century, to which the Protestants of *Paris* us'd to resort for Worship; but demolished by the present *French K.* after he had revok'd the Edict of *Nantes*.

In the District call'd BRIE FRANCOISE,

There are, 1. *Lagny*, its Capital, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues E. from *Paris*, a small Town on the *Marne*. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Normans* in the 9th Century, and repair'd afterwards. 'Twas taken by *Henry IV.* soon after his coming to the Crown, retaken by the D. of *Parma* in 1590, but recover'd in a little time. It has the Title of a County, and a Monastery of *Benedictines*, founded by *S. Furfi* or *Poussi*, a *Scotts* Gentleman, in the 8th Century. It has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Marne*, and is noted for a Council held here in 1142 by the Pope's Legate. 2. *Brie Count Robert*, a small Town near the River *Jere*, in a fruitful Country, with a Court of Justice, depending on the Chatelet of *Paris*, from which it lies 15 Miles S. E. and is noted for the Birth of Pope *Martin IV.* *Ville-Neuve*, *St. George*, and *Rosay*, lie also in this District; with several other Places that do not merit a Description.

The District of HUREPOIS contains,

1. *Melun*, Lat. *Melodunum*, *Meledunum*, and *Mecledunum*, a T. on the *Seine*, about 25 Miles S. E. from *Paris*. It suffered much by the *Normans* in the 9th Century, was taken by the *English* in 1420, after 4 Months Siege, and several times plunder'd during the Wars betwixt the Protestants and Papists in the 16th Century. 'Tis supposed to be the *Melodunum* of *Cæsar*, is fortified with a Castle, encompassed with large Suburbs, and has the Title of a Viscounty. It has many beautiful Churches, besides the Abbey of *St. Peter*, and several other Monasteries. 2. *Dourdan*, a small Town on the River *Orge*, about 8 Leagues S. W. from *Paris*, which formerly belong'd to *Hugh Capet*. 'Twas ruin'd by the Protestants in 1562, and 1567, during the Civil Wars, and is noted for its Corn-Markets, and Manufacture of Silk Stockings. 3. *Montlhery*, a Town on a Hill, with the Ruins of a great Castle, formerly reckon'd impregnable. It lies above 4 Leagues S. W. from *Paris*, was under Counts of its own, and is noted for a Battle in 1465, where the Count de *Charolois*, afterwards D. of *Burgundy*, and the Princes of the Blood, had the Advantage over *Louis XI.* against whom they took Arms for the publick Good, because of his Tyranny and Male-Administration. 'Twas united to the Dutchy of *Chartres* by *Louis XIII.* 4. *Chartres* or *Chatres*, a Town on the River *Orge*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League S. W. from *Montlhery*, noted also for the above-mention'd Battle, which sometimes bears its Name, because fought betwixt that Town and *Montlhery*. 5. *Corbeil*, Lat. *Corbelium* or *Corvolium*, formerly a *Roman* Colony, and said to have taken its Name from *Corbulo*, a Governor of the *Gauls*. 'Tis a very pleasant Town, on the Conflux of the *Seine* and *Juyne*, about 15 Miles S. from *Paris*, had formerly Counts of its own, was united to the Crown in 1112, and has still the Title of a County and Charellany. The Church of *S. Spire* here has a College of 12 Canons.

The District of GATINOIS has,

1. *Nemours*, Lat. *Nemofium*, and *Nemoracum*, in a Plain on the R. *Loing*, about 35 M. S. E. from *Paris*, 'Twas erected into a Dutchy in 1404, and gave Title to the Illustrious House of

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Nemours. It has been several times united, and alienated from the Crown, to which 'tis returned since the Death of the last Dutcheſs, who was Princeſs of *Neuſchattel*. The moſt conſiderable Publick Buildings are, the Priory of *St. John*, and a Nunnery of *Ciſtertiants*. 2. *Courtenay*, a ſmall City betwixt *Sens* and *Montargis*, about 55 Miles S.E. from *Paris*, which gave Name to Princes famous in the *French* Hiſtory; ſeveral of whom were Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. They deſcended from a Son of *Lewis the Barly*. The Lords of *Chevillon* are their Deſcendants, and in *Henry IV.*'s Time pleaded to be own'd as Princes of the Blood; but being low in the World, could not obtain it. 3. *Fountainbleau*, about 25 Miles S.E. from *Paris*: 'Tis an irregular Structure; but lying conveniently for Hunting, is frequented by the Court in the Summer. It has good Fountains and Canals, a noble and ſpacious Hall; but the reſt of the Apartments are not fit for a Royal Palace. It has very good Paintings, and among others the Conqueſts of *Henry IV.* excellently done, with all the Royal Palaces of *France*, and their adjacent Landſkips, beſides thoſe in the King and Queen's Cabinets. The Chapel is a good Fabrick, and well adorn'd. There's a Marble Chimney-Piece in the Playhouſe, which represents the Battle of *Ivry* by *Henry IV.* The Gardens are beautify'd with Statues. This Place is famous for a Conference before King *Henry IV.* in 1600, betwixt the famous Cardinal *Perron* and the Preſident de *Thou* on the one Side, and the great *M. du Pleſſis* and *Iſaac Cauſabon* on the other, about *M. du Pleſſis*'s Book againſt the Maſs, wherein *Perron* undertook to ſhew 500 falſe Quotations of the Fathers, &c. out of 9000 which *M. du Pleſſis* had quoted, 9 of which were only examin'd; wherein both Sides pretending to the Victory, the Conference was broke up. The Cardinal was not able to make good his Point, ſays the Hiſtory of the Edit of *Nantes*, which we have Reaſon to believe, conſidering the great Learning and Integrity of *M. du Pleſſis*, who afterwards publiſh'd an Account of the Conference, to which the Cardinal reply'd. The Place is alſo noted for a Treaty of Peace betwixt the *Swedes* and the *Danes* in 1679, by which the former recover'd what the latter had taken from them. The Forreſt of *Bievre*, in which

this Palace ſtands, contains 26000 Acres of Ground, abounding with Deer, and all ſorts of Game, which makes the neighbouring Town and Palace one of the moſt beautiful Places in *Europe*. *La Croſe* ſays, this Palace contains 900 Halls, Galleries, Chambers, and Cloſets, with noble Furniture, fine Paintings, and ingenious Devices: The Guard-Hall is hung with Tapeſtry, representing *Charles VII.*'s Victories over the *Engliſh*; and there are many fine Canals, Fountains and Statues, about it. 4. *Moret*, *Lat. Maritum*, and *Muritta*, a ſmall Town on the *Loing*. *Charles VI.* took it from the *Engliſh* in the 15th Century. *Henry IV.* made it a County for his natural Son *Anthony de Bourbon*.

The Jurisdiction of MANTOIS contains,

1. *Manthe*, *Lat. Medunta*, a pretty Town, pleaſantly ſituated on the *Seine*, about 30 Miles N.W. from *Paris*. *Henry IV.* demolish'd the Citadel. It has a Stone Bridge over the *Seine*, and a Convent of *Celeſtins*, who within the Incloſure of their Monſtery have a Hill noted for producing the beſt Wine in *France*. It has alſo a Collegiate Church, had formerly great Privileges: It has ſtill a Bailiwick Preſidial, Provostſhip, Salt-Granary, an Election, and a good Town-Hall. 2. *Montfort Lamaury*, a ſmall Town with an Election. It gave Name to an ancient Family, which has produc'd many great Men, and among others *Simon III.* Count of *Montfort*, the Perſecutor of the *Albigenſes* in the 13th Century. It has a Caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by *K. Robert*. The Dukes of *Brittany* deſcended from this Family of *Montfort*. 3. *St. Germain en Laye*, about 10 Miles W. from *Paris*: It lies on a Hill near the *Seine*. 'Tis remarkable for a Royal Palace built by *Charles V.* enlarg'd by the *Engliſh*, beautify'd by *Francis I.* finiſh'd by *Henry IV.* and ſince enlarg'd by *Lewis XIV.* who was born in it, as were alſo *Henry II.* and *Charles IX.* The Furniture is very magnificent, and the Apartments numerous. *Lewis XIV.* added the Terrafs, of 3350 Paces long, the Valley-Houſe, the Flower-Garden, &c. It has a curious Mall, with ſquare Pavilions built all along, for the Conveniency of the Players and Spectators; near which are Grotto's for Outlandiſh Beaſts. In the Gallery built by *Henry IV.* there's abundance of fine Paintings,

tings, representing some of the chief Cities in *Europe*. There are abundance of dry Grotto's, which afford pleasant Retreats in the Summer; and many wet ones, with curious Water-works, and artificial Birds, that make a charming Noise. In one of 'em, there's the Representation of a young Maid playing upon Organs, and turning her Eyes so artfully, that one would think her to be alive. In a 3d, there's a *Neptune* with a Crown'd Globe carried upon the Water, whose Drops resemble Pearls and Diamonds; and *Neptune* is represented in a Triumphal Chariot drawn by two white Horses, which come out of a Cavern, and after standing a while, turn back again with Sound of Trumpets. In a 4th, there's a Representation of *Orpheus* playing on his Lute, and keeping Time with his Body and Hands, to the great Admiration of the Beholders, who see Beasts and Birds following his sweet Melody, with Rocks, Trees and Plants, paying their Respects to him. In short, Heaven, Hell, the Sea, Men of War, the 4 Elements, the Castle of *St. Germain's*, with the King, Princes, and Court, are so well represented on the Waves, as is credible to none but those who have seen it. All which together made this one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*, till 'twas exceeded by *Versailles*. This Place is noted for a Treaty of Peace betwixt *Lewis XIV.* the K. of *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, in 1679; and also for being the Place of our late K. *James's* Retreat after the Abdication, and the Seat of his Queen and the Pretender. About a League from this Place, nearer *Paris*, on both Sides the Road, there's a Wood called the Wood of *Treason*, because one *Ganelon* form'd his Plot here, by which he betray'd the House of *Ardenne's*, many of *Charlemagne's* Peers and Generals, and occasioned the Loss of the Battle of *Roncevaux* near the *Pyrenees* in 780. 4 *VERSAILLES*, a small, but neat Town, on a rising Ground, in a Champagne Country, abounding with Game, and fit for Hunting. It lies about 10 Miles W. from *Paris*. *Lewis XIII.* built a small Castle here for a Hunting-Seat; but *Lewis XIV.* being much taken with the Place, he began to enlarge it in 1661; and has now made it one of the most magnificent Palaces in the World. It stands upon a little Height, in the middle of a Valley

encompassed with Hills. On the Side towards *Paris*, there are 3 fine Walks form'd by Rows of Elms; the Middle-Walk being 20 Fathom wide, and the Side-Walks 10 Fathom each: They end at the great Royal Palace, which is encompassed with regular Pavilions, that the Princes and Lords have built; which, with the other Houses, form the New Town. This Royal Palace has a Fountain in the Middle, with Walks like those which lead to it. From this we ascend to the great Court of the Castle, which is 80 Fathoms long, with 4 great Pavilions at the Corners for Officers Lodgings. The great Court is shut in with Iron Ballisters, and two great Apartments, that form the Wings on each Side, having Balconies supported with Pillars, and adorn'd with Statues. These Wings, with the Pavilions, serve for Offices to the Palace, and have Courts with other Buildings behind them. There are other double Apartments which join these Wings, make a Communication between the New and Old Castle, and contracting the upper Part of the great Court, end gracefully at the little, which is the higher of the two. Upon the Portiques of the Wings are represented the 4 Elements, and each Element has 3 Figures upon the Balconies that represent them, and each of these Balconies is 50 Foot long, which is the Breadth of each Pavilion. Out of this Court there's an Ascent of 3 Marble Steps into a large Resting-Place, and from thence by 5 more into the little Court pay'd with white and black Marble, having white and red Veins; and there's a Marble Fountain and Bason in the Middle, with gilt Copper Statues. The Front and Wings are of Brick and Free-Stone, with Marble Busts, and Brackets of the same. Before this Front there's a Balcony, supported by 8 Marble Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, with red and white Spots like Jasper, and their Chapters and Bases of white Marble. In the two Angles of the Wings of the Front are hanging Bottoms or Tromps, that bear two Closets, encompassed with gilt Iron Cages; and underneath, two Basons of white Marble, in Form of great Shell-Works, where young Tritons spout Water. The Middle-Building has 3 gilt Iron Doors into the Porch, with Apartments on the Right and Left. The two Wings of the

little Court have each a Stair of white and red spotted Marble, which lead to the upper Apartments belonging to the King and Queen, separated from one another by a great Hall, that takes up the Body of the Middle-Building, and has 3 Doors to a Platform that faces the Garden. This is pav'd with white, black, and red Marble, with a Basen of white Marble in the Middle for a great Water-work. The New Castle, added by the present K. is separated from the other by Gardens and Courts, of which they have a Prospect, and communicate with the upper Apartments, by great Stair-Cases. Coming out of the great Court, and passing thro' an open Porch, we ascend by a great Stair-Case $13\frac{1}{2}$ Fathom long, and 5 broad; but there are two other Ways that lead into the great lower Apartment. From this Porch there's an Entrance into two painted Halls, of such Architecture, that they look as if they were encompassed with several Pillars differently adorn'd. The Sieling is supported by 8 Marble Pillars of the *Doric* Order, with red and white Veins; the Chapters and Bases of a greenish Colour. These Pillars being 4 on a Side, divide the Porch into 3 Parts; and on the Sides over-against each Pillar, are Pilasters of the same Marble, that support a Cornish under the Platform; and over-against the Windows, are Niches for Statues. Next to this there's another Hall, whose Cornish is supported by 12 Marble Pillars of the *Ionick* Order, with Marble Pilasters behind them, that have red, black, violet, and yellow Veins, and the Chapters and Bases of fine white Marble. From this we enter another Hall of the same Dimensions, whose Sieling is Octagon, with 12 double Pedestals by the Windows, and Doors of fine Marble, with Figures of young Men in gilt Copper, adorn'd with Wings, and representing the 12 Months. The Pieces over the Doors and Windows are of white or Flame-colour'd Marble. On one Side of this Hall is the Chamber and Closet of the Baths. All the Parts which are not hung, are lin'd with Marble; and the nearer we come to the King's Apartments, the more sumptuous is the Marble, Sculpture, and Paintings. The like Order is observ'd in the upper Apartments, which are 8 on a Floor, with different sorts of Marble and

Printings. The Guard-Hall is done with Marble of black, red, and yellow Veins; and in the other Apartments, there's a Marble with green Veins, which they call the Green of *Egypt*; and some of 'em are lin'd with a fine Marble, call'd Agat, brought from the *Alps*. On the Side towards the *Orangerie*, there are other Lodgings in the same Order, with an Apartment for the Dauphin underneath the Queen's; the Sielings curiously adorn'd. The Queen's Lodgings are of the same Dimensions with the King's, but of different Workmanship; and the Paintings on the Sieling represent the Actions of the ancient Heroes, with relation to the 7 Planets. Over against the Front of the Palace, there's a great Plot in the Garden 100 Yards long, and 12 broad. The chief Front looks towards the Water-Plot, and has 3 Balconies that shoot out, supported with 4 Pillars each, and a Figure upon every Pillar, representing the Months of the Year; and in the imboss'd Works that adorn the Front, are Statues of little Children employ'd in the proper Exercises of the Season. The Balcony that looks towards the Flower-Pots, has the Figures of *Flora* and others, whom the Poets fancied to preside over Flowers; and on the Balcony on the other Side, there are the Figures of *Pomona* and others, that they fancied to preside over Fruits. On the Balcony in the Middle, which relates to Comedy, there are the Figures of *Thalia*, *Momus*, *Terpiscore*, and *Pan*; and in the imboss'd Works over them, are Children a dancing. On the other Balconies, there are the Figures of the Gods of Rivers, Nymphs of Fountains; and in the imboss'd Works, Sea-Triumphs of all sorts, with the Representation of *Ceres*, *Bacchus*, *Comus*, &c. In the Gardens, there are 24 Basons with several curious Water-works, and a Labyrinth compos'd of many small Allies, so interwoven, that 'tis hard to find one's Way out; with great Numbers of Fountains and Water-works, relating to Subjects taken out of 38 ancient Fables. From the Labyrinth we go into the *Orangerie*, and from thence by the Flower-Garden to the Water-Plot before the Castle, which consists of 7 Pieces, that all together form extraordinary Figures. These are all in the little Park, which is encompassed by one far greater, divided by

Walks

Walks of different Trees. The most remarkable Thing here is the great Canal, which is 800 Fathom long, and 32 wide; and at the Head of it, there's an Octogon Plot of Water that joins to the Canal, which at the other End has a Water-Plot of 200 Fathoms long, and 100 wide, crossed in the Middle by one that is 200 Foot wide, and on one Side leads to *Trianon*, and on the other to the *Ménagerie*, where Foreign Beasts and Birds are kept. In the large Canal, the Court sometimes divert themselves in Yachts and Gallies. The Front of the Palace towards the Garden has a Piazza 100 Yards long. Dr. Northleigh says, the Palace surpasses all that can be imagin'd, sumptuous and excellent: The Roof glittering with Gold, affords a glorious Prospect at a Distance; and the Garden for Statues, Canals, Groves, Grotto's, Fountains, and every thing that's delightful, far surpasses any thing in Italy. The Royal Cabinet for Medals, Coins, Paintings, &c. has the Choice of what Italy could afford. The K.'s Lodgings are enrich'd with Utensils of massy Plate, even to the Bedsteads, Ballisters, and Rails; so that the Riches and Beauty within fully answers the Outside. The King's Stables, for Proportion and Convenience, are thought the finest in Europe. The little Palace has its particular Court, at the End of a great Walk set with Trees. The chief Apartment is Octogon, consisting of a Hall, with two little Pavilions before it. In the Middle of it, there are Stairs which lead into the Porch, and thence into the Hall, which is encompassed with an Octogon Court, separated by Iron Rails from 7 other Courts, into which there's a Prospect from Balconies, where one may see an incredible Number of Foreign Beasts and Birds.

On the other Side the Canal, there's another stately House called *Trianon*, which serves the King for a cool Retreat after his Walks. The outer Front is 64 Fathom, in Form of a Half-Oval; in the Middle of which is the principal Gate of Iron, with Ballisters on each Side, that join to the Pavilions, with square Buildings to the Right and Left, which have their separate Courts, and other Pavilions that form the Corners of the Front. The main Court is above 100 Foot long, and 75 wide; and the Castle is adorn'd with a fine Ballister, and Ves-

sels of Porcelain, dispos'd by degrees to the Top of the House, with Birds represented to the Life; and near it there's a Plot of fine Water-works, and a Garden always well stock'd with Flowers. The Cornishes and Sielings of the Hall belonging to it are adorn'd after the Chinese Way, and the Floors, Wainscoting, &c. are all of China.

Marly, 11 Miles W. from *Paris*, a Royal Palace, betwixt *Versailles* and *St. Germain's*, built by the present King for a Place of Diversion.

Meudon, a large open Town, with a Royal Palace, upon a Height, where the Dauphin frequently resides, lies in the Middle of a pleasant Forrest, with a Grotto, pav'd with spotted Porphyry, and fine Water-works. The Palace is adorn'd with Marble Statues, and fine Paintings of Roman Emperors, and ancient Philosophers.

St. Cloud, a small Town near the *Seine*, two Leagues W. from *Paris*, with a Royal Palace, where the late D. of *Orleans* usually resided. K. *Henry III.* died here after he was stab'd by a Friar.

Madrid, a Palace near *Paris*, begun by *Francis I.* but neither finished nor furnished. 'Tis said, that Prince began it, and gave it this Name, because being obliged by his Treaty with *Charles V.* when Prisoner at *Madrid*, to come and pay his Ransom there, he carried the Money to this Palace, alledging he had fulfilled his Treaty by this Equivocation.

Anet, a great open Town on the River *Eure*, with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the D. of *Vendosme*, who has a magnificent Castle there, that was built by *Henry II.* for his Mistress *Diana of Poitiers*.

Poissy, a small Town on the *Seine*, about 13 Miles N. W. from *Paris*, noted for the Birth of St. *Louis K.* of *France*, and for a Conference in 1562 betwixt the Protestants and Papists before K. *Charles IX.* and his Mother, where *Beza* confounded the Papists on the Head of Transubstantiation. It has several Monasteries, and one *Dominican* Nunnery.

Dreux, Lat. *Drocum* or *Droca*, on the River *Blaise*, which some think was built 1902 Years before Christ, by *Dryus* the 4th King of the *Gauls*, and is supposed to have given Name to the *Druids*. It had formerly Counts of its own, bears still the Title of

a County, has an Election, but now united to the Crown. 'Tis noted for a Victory by the Papists over the Protestants in 1562, and for a Siege it held out against Henry IV. who took it in 1593. It lies about 39 Miles W. from Paris.

V E X I N F R A N C O I S E,

Had Counts of its own, whose Issue failing, 'twas united to the Crown in the 12th Century. It contains, 1. *Pontoise*, Lat. *Pontefarsa*, *Pontesium*, *Æsæ Pons*, and *Pons ad Æsiam*. It lies on a Hill upon the River *Oise*, about 20 Miles N. W. from Paris, is a Place of Importance, and has a fair Stone Bridge over the *Oise*, from whence it has its Name. Charles VII. took it from the English after 6 Weeks Siege in 1441. Henry III. took it from the Leaguers in 1589, who retook it next Year. It has a strong Castle, with several Churches and Monasteries, a Bailiwick, Provostship, and Chatellany.

2. *Cheumont*, a small Town on a Hill near *Gisors*, about 19 Miles N. W. from *Pontoise*, has the Title of a County, Election, and Provostship.

3. *L'Isle-Adam*, an important Pass upon the *Oise*, above 2 Leagues N. E. from *Pontoise*. It gave Name to a Noble Family, two of which were Great Masters of the Order of St. John: The last was Philip, who in 1522 held out the Isle of *Rhodes* 6 Months against *Soliman II.* with 400 Sail, and 300000 *Turks*, and would probably have defended it longer, but that he was betray'd by a Jewish Physician, and the Chancellor of the Order, who was a *Spaniard*.

Other Places of Note here are, 1. *Magny*, 7 Miles S. of *Cheumont*, with an Election and Provostship. 2. The Castle of *Rockeguyon* on the *Seine*, 3 Leagues S. W. from *Magny*, with the Title of a Duchy and Peerage.

The County of B E A U V O I S I S,

Had formerly Counts of its own, but was united to the Church of *Beauvais* in 1016. It contains, 1. *Beauvais*, on the River *Therin*, Lat. *Bellovacum*, and *Cesariomagus*, about 40 Miles N. W. from Paris: 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, who is the first Count and Ecclesiastical Peer of

France, and *Vidame* of *Corbeury*. He had a very great Power before the falling of a Presidial, a Bailiwick, and Election there, and is still Spiritual and Temporal Lord of the County and City. *Du Chesne* says, 'twas built by *Belgius* the 14th, K. of the *Gauls*, before *Troy*; and *Servius* calls it *Belgæ*. However that is, 'twas very considerable in *Cæsar's* Time. The Inhabitants of this City and its District, which was much larger than now, were the most powerful of the *Belgæ*, and withstood *Cæsar* longest. *Oysel*, *Sanson*, and *Adrian de Valois*, pretend that it was the ancient *Bratuspantium*. It continued under the *Romans* till the Time of *Clovis I.* who took it from them, and was never taken by an Enemy since, for which 'twas called the Virgin City. The English attempted it in vain in 1433, as *Charles D. of Burgundy* did in 1472; tho' he rely'd so much upon his good Cannon, that he boasted he carried along with him all the Keys of the Towns of France, which, upon raising the Siege, occasioned his Jester to look into all his Cannon; and when that Prince ask'd him, Why? He answer'd, 'Twas to look for the Keys of *Beauvais*, but he could not find 'em. This noble Defence occasioned the Town to have large Privileges; and the Women, who shew'd rather more Courage than the Men, are allow'd to go before them at the Annual Feast of St. *Agnes*. The Town was also exempted from the Ban and Arrierban, and held several Mannors, without paying any thing to the Crown. 'Tis a very fine City, well built, and fortified with Bulwarks, deep and broad Ditches, and Sluces to let the Water out and in. The Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* is a noble Structure, has 8 Dignitaries, and 40 Canons. There are 6 Collegiate Churches and 3 Abbies here. The Market-place is the finest in the Kingdom, says *La Ferrière*, and they have a great Trade in Cloth, Stuffs, and fine Potters Ware. St. *Lucian* is said to have been its first Bishop, but without good Ground. *Odet de Coligni*, Cardinal of *Chartillon*, Bishop of this Place, being convinc'd of the Errors of Popery, refus'd to say Mass in the Cathedral on *Easter-Day*, 1561, and celebrated the Lord's Supper privately in his own Chapel, according to the Protestant Way, which occasioned this Town to suffer much in the War betwixt the Protestants

gestants and Papists. The District of this City abounds with good Wine, Corn, Fruits of all Sorts, Hay and Grass, and produces the best Mutton in France. There are a great many Villages and Noble Families in the Neighbourhood, and among others, that of *Bethencourt*; one of which Family, called *John*, is said to have been the first K. and Discoverer of the Canaries in 1402.

2. *Clermont*, Lat. *Cleromontium*, on the River *Breches*, about 35 Miles N. from *Paris*. It gave Title of Count to the Family of *Bourbon*, the first of whom was *Robert IV.* Son of *St. Louis*; but 'twas reunited to the Crown by *Francis I.* when the Constable de *Burbon* went over to the Emperor *Charles V.*

3. *Gerberoy*, Lat. *Gerboredum*, about 4 Miles N. W. from *Beauvais*, a large open Town on the Frontiers of *Picardy*, noted for a Victory by the French over the English in 1435, during the Reign of *Henry VI.* where the Earl of *Arundel* was killed.

Bulles, a pretty little Town, about 6 Miles E. from *Beauvais*, noted for its Plenty of fine Flax, of which the best Holland and Cambrick is made: 'Twas formerly a County, and now a Chatellany.

The Dutchy of VALOIS,

Formerly called the County of *Crepy*, had Lords of its own till the End of the 12th Century, when 'twas united to the Crown by *Philip I.* *Philip the Bold* gave it to his youngest Son *Charles* in 1284, from whom the 13 Kings of the House of *Valois* descended. It has since usually been an Appanage to the younger Sons of France, was made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1402, and Part of the Portion of the late D. of *Orleans*. It lies on the E. of *Beauvois*, and contains, 1. *Creffy* or *Crepy*, its Capital, Lat. *Gregianum*, about 30 Miles N. E. from *Paris*, noted for the Treaty betwixt *Francis I.* and the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1544; against which, says *La Forrest*, the Dauphin and the Parliament of *Toulouse* protested, because the K. quitted the Kingdom of *Naples* and the Dutchy of *Milan* for the Netherlands, which the Emperor promised to the D. of *Orleans*.

2. *La Ferte Milon*, Lat. *Firmitas Milonis*, on the River *Oure*, about 34 Miles N. E. from *Paris*, had its Name from Count *Milo*, who

built it about 1113, in the Reign of *Louis the Gros*: 'Twas afterwards possessed by the Sons of the Royal Family, is a good Town, with a strong Castle and large Suburbs, but suffered much by the Civil Wars in the 16th Century. It has a Provostship and a Chatellany, which depend on the Presidial of *Senlis*.

3. *Villers Cotrets*, or *Cotederets*, so called because situate in the Forrest of *Rets*, 4 Miles N. W. from *La Ferte Milon*, had formerly a Royal Palace in the Neighbourhood, where the Kings us'd to divert themselves by Hunting.

4. *Senlis*, Lat. *Augustomagus Sylvanectum*, or *Sylviacum*, so called because it lies in the Forrest of *Rets*. The *Notitia Imperii* places it in *Gallia Belgica*. It lies about 25 Miles N. from *Paris*, on a Hill betwixt two small Rivers. 'Tis the Chief of the Duchy, has a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, with a Presidial and a Bailiwick. It had formerly Counts of its own, but is now united to the Crown, has 7 Parochial and 2 Collegiate Churches, and is noted for the Trial of *Carloman* by his Father *Charles the Bald* in 873 by 3 Bishops, because he was a Deacon, and had revolted against his Father. They condemn'd him to have his Eyes pulled out, and imprison'd him at *Corby*, from whence he made his Escape to his Uncle *Louis the Germanick*, who gave him the Abbey of *Epternach*, where he died. The Leaguers besieged this Town in 1589, but were forced to raise it by *Henry IV.*'s Generals with great Loss.

5. *Creil*, Lat. *Cretilium*, upon the *Oyse*, about 2 Leagues N. from *Senlis*, has a fine Bridge over the River, and a Provostship. *Charles V.* built a strong Castle there, which was taken by the English under *Charles VI.* and retaken by *Charles VII.* in 1422.

6. *Pont St. Maxence*, a small City on the *Oyse*, about 3 Leagues N. E. of *Senlis*.

7. *Compiègne*, Lat. *Compendium*, was the Residence of *K. Lotharius I.* and of the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, who call'd it *Carlopolis*. 'Tis said to have been built by the Romans. It lies about 43 Miles N. E. from *Paris*, is remarkable for the Sepulchre of several Kings, and for a Siege in 1431, when *Joan of Arc*, the Maid of *Orleans*, was taken in a Sally by the English, who, together with the D. of *Burgundy*, belieg'd the Town.

'Tis noted for several Manufactures, and for sending great Quantities of Fire-wood to *Paris*. *Lewis XIV.* form'd an Encampment here after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, where he taught his Grandſons the Way of attacking Towns.

In this Dutchy lie alſo, 1. *Bithify*, on the River *Otenet*, near the Forreſt of *Compiègne*, a good Borough, Head of a Provostſhip and Chatellany. 2. *Chantilly*, 3 Miles S. from *Creil*, a Royal Palace, with fine Gardens and Water-works, belonging to the Prince of *Condé*.

S O I S S O N S,

Capital of a Dioceſe of the ſame Name, Lat. *Suessones*, *Suessones*, and *Augusta Suessonum*, on the River *Aisne*, 50 Miles N. E. from *Paris*. 'Tis a very ancient City, and the Capital of the *Suessones*; the ſame as 'tis ſuppoſed called *Eluthenii* in *Caſar's* Commentaries. 'Twas the Seat of *Divitiacus*, one of the Kings of the *Gauls*, and was recover'd from the *Romans* by *Clotivus I.* It had 12 other Towns depending on it, and could raiſe 15000 Men. 'Twas ſometimes the Seat of the *Roman* Prætors in *Gallia Belgica*, and likewiſe of the firſt *French* Kings, and Capital of that called the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*. *Chilperic* reunited it to the Crown, and afterwards it was govern'd by Counts of its own, who had a Power of Coinage. *Charles IX.* united it to the Crown again; but in 1630 'twas acquir'd by *Louis* of *Bourbon*, who being kill'd at the Battle of *Sedan* in 1641, and leaving no Children, the Title was controverted by his two Siſters: The firſt of 'em married to *Henry II. D.* of *Longueville*, and the 2d to *Thomas Francis* of *Savoy*, Pr. of *Carignan*. Of this Family is the famous Pr. *Eugene*, whoſe Mother, lately deceas'd, had the Title to her Death. 'Tis a large Town, has a Preſidial, Bailiwick, Generality, and Academy, the firſt that was aſſociated to the Univerſity of *Paris*. The Biſhop of this Place is the firſt Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and has the Right to anoint the *French* Kings during the Vacancy of the Archiepiſcopal See, or the Abſence of the Archbiſhop. There are 6 Abbies in the Town, and 18 in the Neighbourhood. The Territory is fruitful in Corn, and ſends a great deal to

Paris. Other Towns in this Dioceſe are, 1. *Braine*, Lat. *Brennacum* or *Brana*, a ſmall Town, with an Abbey, about 10 Miles E. from *Soiſſons*. 2. *Veilli* on the *Aisne*, a ſmall Town about 10 Miles above *Soiſſons*.

The L A O N N O I S,

Lies N. from *Soiſſons*. It contains, 1. *Laon*, Lat. *Laudunum*, and *Cardunum*, about 66 Engliſh Miles N. E. from *Paris*, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands on a Hill. 'Twas enlarged and adorned by King *Clotivus*. Its Biſhop is Suffragan of *Rheims*. 'Twas made a Dutchy and Peerage by *Hugh Capet*. The Biſhop carries that called the *St. Ampoule*, or Holy Bottle, at the anointing of the *French* Kings, and was formerly the 2d of the 6 Eccleſiaſtical Dukes and Peers. 'Twas twice beſieg'd by *Louis IV.* who at laſt was taken there. It ſuffered much during the Civil Wars in the 16th Century.

2. *Notre-Dame de Liège*, Lat. *Letitia*, about 4 Miles N. E. from *Laon*, famous for Pilgrimages to the Church of *St. Mary* there, where they pretend Miracles are wrought. The *French* Kings go thither in Pilgrimage after their Coronation, otherwiſe they think they have no Power to cure the King's Evil, except they go thither, or to *St. Marcoal* in the Neighbourhood.

The N O Y O N N O I S,

Lies W. from the *Laonnois*, and contains, 1. *Noyon*, Lat. *Noviodunum*, or *Noviomagus*, on the River *Verſe*, about 55 Miles N. E. from *Paris*. Its Biſhop is Suffragan of *Rheims*, and is one of the three Eccleſiaſtical Peers of *France*. The See was transferred hither in 524 from *St. Quintin*, that Town being then deſtroy'd by the *Vandals*. This City was plunder'd by the *Normans* in 959, and burnt in 1131, 1152, and 1228. 'Twas taken from the Leaguers by King *Henry IV.* in 1591, retaken by them in 1592, and recover'd by *K. Henry* in 1594. In 1516, a Peace was treated here betwixt the Emperor *Charles V.* and *Francis I.* 'Tis alſo noted for the Birth of the great *John Calvin*, on the 10th of July, 1509.

2. *Chauny*, Lat. *Calniacum*, on the *Oyſe*, about 10 M. N. E. from *Noyon*, a Royal City, with a Chatellany. The Imperialiſts took

it in 1557, but afterwards restor'd it. 'Twas united to the Crown in 1378.

3. *Premontre*, Lat. *Praemonstratum*, a Village 16 Miles E. from *Noyon*, noted for a famous Abbey of Canons Regular of *S. Austin*, called *Praemonstratenses*, founded here about 1116 by *S. Norbert*, sometime Archbishop of *Magdeburg*.

Thus we have finished that Government called the *Isle of France*. *Bleau* gives this Character of the Citizens of *Paris*, That they are courteous, but very fickle, and will undertake any thing for Gain. They were formerly reckon'd very dull, but now so crafty, that they easily cheat others. The Women are generally so costly in their Apparel, that many of them ruin their Husbands, and both Men and Women are fond of Novelties. The People of the neighbouring Country, he says, are very fierce, and can bear no Injury. They rely much on having Justice done them by the Parliament of *Paris*, and are apt to demand extravagant Prices from Strangers and Travellers for what they want.

The Government of Picardy.

LA *Forrest*, whom we chiefly follow, because he is the latest of the *French* Geographers, and published his Book with Authority in 1705, says, this Province has the *Isle of France* on the S. *Champagne* on the E. *Normandy* and the Sea on the W. the Streights of *Calais*, the *Artois*, *Hainault*, and *Namur*, on the N. 'Tis about 25 *French* Leagues from N. to S. and 40 from E. to W. 'Twas formerly much larger, till several of the neighbouring Jurisdictions were added to the *Isle of France*. Authors differ about the Name; some ascribe it to the hasty Temper of the People; and *Valesius* says, they were first called so by the Scholars of the other Provinces at the University of *Paris*. Others derive it from their great Use of Pikes in War; and *Bleau* thinks it came from the Form of the Country, which resembles a Man's Arm and Elbow, and by Consequence is not of an equal Breadth. 'Tis very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and therefore call'd the Granary of the *Isle of France*; but it produces no Wine, which is partly owing to the Neglect of the Inha-

bitants, and partly to the Coldness of the Climate. 'Tis for most part plain, and abounds with pleasant Woods, that afford excellent Hunting. 'Tis well supplied with Fish by the neighbouring Sea, and its Rivers; the chief of which are, the *Oyse*, the *Serre*, the *Somme*, the *Canche*, and *Aathie*. 'Tis divided into Middle, Upper, and Lower, and these again into Sub-divisions; of which in their proper Places. The whole is populous, abounds with Forts, Castles, and fortified Towns, is accounted one of the richest Provinces in *France*, and the Inhabitants inferior to none for Courage. They have much of the Warlike Temper of the ancient *Belgae*, are free, civil, courteous, and good natur'd, but cholerick. They have a great many noble and ancient Families.

MIDDLE PICARDY,

Called *Amiennois*, contains, 1. *Amiens*, on the *Somme*, about 65 Miles N. from *Paris*, and 66 S. from *Calais*, Lat. *Ambianum*, or *Samarobriua Ambianorum*. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity. The Inhabitants of its District fought resolutely against *Cesar*, and against those of *Rheims* for submitting to him. When *Cesar* took it, he erected a Magazine here for his Army, and called a General Assembly of the *Gauls* at this Place. The Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, and his Son *Marcus Aurelius*, with the Emperors *Constantin*, *Constant*, *Julian*, *Valentinian*, *Valens*, *Gratian*, and *Theodosius*, made it the Place of their Residence. In the 5th, 6th. and following Ages, it suffer'd much by the Incursions of the *Alans*, *Vandals*, and *Normans*, was burnt by the latter in 925, but soon after rebuilt. It had formerly Counts of its own, but was reunited to the Crown by *Lewis the Burly* about 1109. In 1329, *Edward III.* of *England* did Homage here to *K. Philip of Valois* for the Dutchy of *Guienne*. and County of *Ponthieu*, in Presence of several other Kings, who were going on an Expedition to the *Holy Land*. *Philip* began to fortify it in 1347, and *Louis XI.* finish'd the Design. In 1597, the *Spaniards* took it by a Stratagem, having suborn'd a Countryman to break a Cart full of Nuts in one of the Gates; and while the Guard was intent in gathering them up, the *Spaniards* sally'd from an Ambush, and enter'd the Town;

Town; but *Henry IV.* soon after recover'd it with great Valour, and built a strong Citadel there. They had formerly very great Privileges, and an Exemption from Taxes, for their Loyalty, which *Henry IV.* restor'd to them; and because of the Courage he shew'd in taking it, the Inhabitants said, The *Spaniard* took it like a Fox, and he recover'd it like a Lion. 'Tis a pleasant and large City, well built and fortified, is the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, of a Presidial, Bailiwick, Vidam, a Chamber of Accounts, and Generality. The *Somme* enters the Town by 3 Channels, under 3 Bridges, and unites again at the other End of the Town near *St. Michael's Bridge*: The Houses are beautiful, the Streets large, and they have two Squares, where 7 fair Streets center. 'Tis well fortified with Walls and Ramparts, upon which there are two Rows of Trees, that form beautiful Walks. The Cathedral is one of the largest and finest in *France*, adorn'd with excellent Paintings, fine Pillars, Chapels and Tombs; and the principal Gate is flank'd with two high Towers, upon which there are many Statues. They pretend also to have many Relicks. They have a considerable Trade in Stuffs, &c. This Town and District was granted for ever to the D. of *Burgundy* and his Heirs by *Charles VII.* but seiz'd again by *Louis XI.* after the Death of *Charles the Bold* D. of *Burgundy*. Queen *Elizabeth* of *Barbaria* establish'd a Parliament here which was abolish'd afterwards at the Instance of the Parliament of *Paris*, because it lessen'd their Jurisdiction. Some derive the Name from a *Macedonian* Captain; but *Bleau* says, 'twas called *Ambianum*, because every where encompassed with Water. Its Jurisdiction extends about 10 Leagues E. and W. and 20 N. and S. but was formerly much larger.

2. *Dourlans*, Lat. *Donincum*, on the *Authie*, about 15 Miles N. from *Amiens*, a very ancient Town. It formerly belong'd to the Counts of *Ponthieu*, and has several times since been alienated from, and reunited to the Crown. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower, and well fortified.

3. *Corbie*, about 6 Miles N. E. from *Amiens*, Lat. *Corbeia*, and *Cumilica*: It has the Title of a County, was quitted to the D. of *Burgundy*, with *Amiens* and *Dourlans*, by

Charles VII. but seiz'd again by *Louis XI.* The *Spaniards* surpris'd it in 1636, but were obliged to restore it soon after. 'Tis a strong Town, and has an Abbey, founded by *Bethilda* Queen of *France* in 662. The famous *Ratram*, who oppos'd Transubstantiation at its very Birth, was a Monk here.

4. *Conty*, Lat. *Contiacum*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Amiens*, dignified with the Title of a Principality, conferred on a Branch of the House of *Bourbon* in 1551, when *Lewis de Bourbon*, the first of that Name, Pr. of *Condé*, married the Heiress of its ancient Lords.

5. *Pecquigni*, about 10 Miles N. W. from *Amiens*. It lies on the *Somme*, and has the Name of a Barony. 'Tis remarkable for the Death of *William*, surnam'd *Long Sword*, D. of *Normandy*, who was murder'd here by the Procurement of *Arnold* Count of *Flanders* in 941; and likewise for the Defeat of the *English*, who were stop'd at the Pass here, and pretending to be *French*, were discover'd by pronouncing the Name of the Town *Pecny* instead of *Pecquigni*, and many of 'em drove into the River. It gives Name to the Noble Family of *Pecquigni*, who are Vidams of *Amiens* under the Bishop.

6. *Pois*, a little Town on the same River, about 5 Miles N. W. from *Conty*, has the Title of a Principality, and belongs to the Family of *Cregny*.

7. *Ligniers*, about 2 Leagues from *Pois*, a Borough and Lordship, which gave Name to the Family of the Assassin *Grandval*, who was executed for undertaking to murder *K. William*, at the Instigation of the *French* Court.

The District of S A N T E R R E,

Lies E. of the *Amiennois*, is about 22 Leagues from S. E. to N. W. and about 7 broad; contains, 1. *Mondidier*, Lat. *Mons Desiderii*. It lies about 14 Miles W. from *Noyon*, and 22 S. from *Amiens*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis the Capital of the Country, tho' others make *Peronne* so. This Town and Country was granted to *Philip the Good* of *Burgundy* by *Charles VII.* but seiz'd again by *Louis XI.* It had its Name from its Situation on a Mountain, at the Foot of which runs a small River. 'Tis a strong Town, and ho-

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ted for having held out several Sieges against the *Spaniards*.

2. *Roye*, about 16 Miles S. E. from *Amiens*. It gives Name to the great Family of *Roye*, the Heirefs of which married that of *Rochebocault* about 1556. The Counts of *Roucy* are also descended from this Family.

3. *Peronne*, about 25 Miles E. from *Amiens*, and 17 S. W. from *Cambray*. 'Tis a strong Town on the *Somme*, and encompassed with Marshes, which make it one of the strongest Places on the Frontiers of *France*. 'Twas first a Village, where *Erchembold*, Mayor of the Palace, built a Monastery for a *Scots* Monk called *Furjens*, from whom 'twas called the *Scots* Abbey. 'Tis noted for the Death of *Charles the Simple* in 929, after 6 Years Imprisonment, being alur'd thither by the fair Promises of *Hebert* Count of *Vermandois*, who seiz'd him there in Favour of *Rodolph D. of Burgundy*, who afterwards assum'd the Crown. *Lewis XI.* was also kept Prisoner there for some Days in 1468 by *Charles the Terrible D. of Burgundy*, and had like to have undergone the same Fate, had it not been for the Intrigues of *Philip de Commynes*, who being gain'd by *Lewis*, perswaded the Duke to set him at Liberty, on Condition of giving *Champagne* and *Brie* to *Charles* the King's Brother, the Duke's Ally; and that he should accompany himself at the taking of *Liege*, which was accordingly done; but *Lewis* seiz'd this Town after Duke *Charles's* Death, tho' he had granted it for ever to him and his Heirs. It has since held out several Sieges against the *Spaniards*, and Count *Henry of Nassau* besieg'd it in vain in 1536.

4. *Ancre*, about 11 Miles W. from *Peronne*, has the Title of a Marquisate, and is now called *Albert Ancre*. It gave Title of Marquis to *Conchino Conehini*, an *Italian*, Favourite to *Mary of Medicis*, who made him a Mareschal, Governor of *Normandy* and *Amiens*, and Chief Minister in the Minority of *Lewis XIII.* but he became so insolent, that the Princes of the Blood and the great Lords kill'd him in the *Lowure*, with the King's Consent, in 1617.

5. *Nesley*, Lat. *Nigella*, about 12 M. S. W. from *Peronne*, gives Title to an ancient Family, some of whom have been Constables of *France*. *Charles the Terrible, D. of Burgundy*, took it by Storm in 1472, and put

all the Inhabitants to the Sword, hang'd them, or cut their Hands off, tho' they fled to the Altars for Refuge, because they killed one of his Heralds, whom he sent to summon them, and cut off two of his Men during a Truce.

6. *Chaunes*, Lat. *Celviacum*, mid-way betwixt *Amiens* and *St. Quintin*, and about 7 Miles S. W. from *Peronne*. 'Twas erected into a Dutchy and Peerage by *Lewis XIII.* in 1621.

7. *Halluin*, or *Maignelay*, another Dutchy and Peerage, about 6 Leagues S. W. of *Roye*.

8. *Moreuil*, on the *Auregne*, about 11 Miles S. E. from *Amiens*, a strong Town, which has frequently repul'd the *Spaniards*.

9. *Crèvecoeur*, a small Town, with the Title of a Marq. 8 Leagues W. from *Montdidier*.

U P P E R P I C A R D Y,

Contains, 1. The Country of *Vermandois*, *Ager Veromanduensis*, which gave Title to the ancient Dukes of that Name, whose Seat was at *Vermand*, formerly a considerable Town, but now only a Village, with an Abbey, that was founded in the 8th Century. This Country was reunited to the Crown by *Philip Augustus* in 1194. The Towns here are,

1. *St. Quintin*, Lat. *Quintinopolis*, or *Fanum Quintini*; Capital of the Country, so called from *St. Quintin*, a Martyr, said to have been beheaded here in the Reign of *Dioclesian*. *Falestin* thinks it to be the *Augusta Veromanduorum* of the Ancients; but *Cluverius* and *Sanson* say, that 'twas the Abbey of *Vermand* on the *Oumignon*. This Town is noted for the noble Defence of it by the Admiral *de Coligny* with a few Men against a great Army of *Spaniards* in 1557, tho' but ill fortified, and for the Defeat of the Constable *Montmorency*, who attempted the Relief of the Place; but was taken, with the Dukes of *Montpensier* and *Longueville*, the Mareschal *de St. Andre*, 10 Knights, 300 Gentlemen, and 5000 Soldiers; and about 5000 Men were killed on the Spot. This Victory being obtain'd on the 10th of *August*, which is *St. Lawrence's Day*, *Philip II. of Spain* dedicated his Palace called the *Escorial* near *Madrid* to that Saint. 'Twas restored

to the *French* two Years after by the Treaty of *Chateau Cambresis*, by which the *French* were obliged to yield up a great many Places in the *Netherlands*.

2. *Ham*, a small Town on the *Somme*, about 5 Leagues S. W. from *St. Quintin*, a well fortified Town, having the River on one Side, and a Marsh on the other, a Citadel with 4 Bastions, and a square Tower. 'Twas taken by the *Spaniards* after the Battle of *St. Quintin*, but restor'd by the Treaty of *Cambresis*. 'Twas held out by the Leaguers in 1595, who received a *Spanish* Garrison into it; but retaken by the Royalists, who storm'd the Town, and put the Garrison to the Sword.

3. *Le Catelet*, about 11 Miles N. E. from *Peronne*, a strong Town, taken by the *Spaniards* in 1557, restor'd in 1559, taken and retaken several times after, restor'd by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and dismantled in 1674.

The Dutchy of *S. Simon* in this Country lies 3 Leagues S. of *St. Quintin*.

The District of TIERACHE,

Is the most Easterly Part of *Picardy*, and full of Woods. Some derive the Name from the Forrest of *Tierache*, *Sylvia Teoracia*, which divides it from *Hainault*. It contains, 1. *La Fere*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Peronne*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, stands on the River *Oyse*, in a marshy Soil, is very strong, has good Brick Walls, Bastions, a Castle, and deep Ditches. 'Twas a Colony of the ancient *Franks*. The Leaguers held it out against *Henry IV.* but 'twas restored to him by Capitulation in 1597.

2. *La Capelle*, a small Town on the *Oyse*, about 32 Miles N. E. from *La Fere*. 'Twas built in the 16th Century, and made very strong, to defend the Country against the Incursions of the *Flemmings*, and several times taken and retaken betwixt the *Spaniards* and the *French*.

3. *Guise*, Lat. *Guisia*, and *Guisum Castrum*, on the *Oyse*, about 15 Miles N. E. from *La Fere*, is well fortified with a Castle and strong Ramparts, and held out a Siege against the *Spaniards* in 1650. It had formerly the Title of an Earldom, and was possessed by several Families: At last it came to that of *Lorraine*, and was erected in-

to a Dutchy and Peerage by *Francis I.* in Favour of *Claude*, the D. of *Lorraine's* youngest Son, in 1528. His Grandson *Henry D. of Guise* made himself Head of the Catholic League, which design'd, on Pretence of Religion, to have set that Family on the Throne.

4. *Vervins*, 10 Miles S. E. from *Guise*, noted for the Treaty of Peace betwixt *Henry IV. of France*, and *Philip II. of Spain*, in 1598.

LOWER PICARDY,

Contains, 1. The County of *Ponthieu*, so called because of the many Bridges over its Rivers and Marshes. It formerly had Lords of its own; and a Daughter of this Family brought it by Marriage to *Edward I. of England*. King *John of France* took it from *Edward III.* and gave it to one of the Family of *Bourbon*. *Charles V.* united it to the Crown, and several of the Sons of *France* were afterwards called Counts of *Ponthieu*. *Charles VII.* gave it to the D. of *Burgundy*; but *Louis XI.* reunited it to the Crown. The Towns here are,

1. *Abbeville*, Lat. *Abbatis Villa*, or *Abbeville*, its Capital, 20 Miles N. W. from *Amiens*, on the River *Somme*, and 15 Miles from the Sea. *Hugh Capet* built a Castle here in 936, and *St. Riquier* the Abbot built the Town, from whom it had its present Name. 'Tis very strong by Situation, and called a Maiden Town, says *La Forrest*, because never taken by an Enemy. 'Tis a large City, and has a considerable Trade, Vessels coming up to it from the Sea. It enjoys many Privileges, has a Bailiwick and Presidial Court, consists of 12 or 13 great Parishes, has several Monasteries, and a College of Canons. Their chief Trade is in Linen-Cloth, Wool, and Corn. It has produced many great Men, and among others, the two *Sansons*, *Nicholas* and *William*, *Peter du Val*, and *Philip Brietius*, all Learned Geographers. At *St. Riquier*, 5 Miles E. from this Place, Women in Men's Apparel fought a considerable Body of *Spaniards* in 1636, and brought off two of their Colours.

2. *Crecy*, a Village about 10 Miles N. from *Abbeville*, famous for a great Victory obtained there by *Edward III. of England* in

in 1346 over King *Philip de Valois*, who had 30000 Foot killed on the Spot, and 1200 Horse, lost 80 Colours, and the Flower of his Nobility, among whom were *John of Luxemburg* King of *Bohemia*, the Count of *Alençon* the King's Brother, *Raoul D. of Lorraine*, the Counts of *Flanders*, *Harcourt*, and *Sanferrre*, the Dauphin of *Viennois*, &c. The Day after the Battle there happen'd a thick Fog, which prov'd fatal to the Remains of the *French* Army; for the *English* having planted the Colours they took from them on a rising Ground, the *French* thinking it had been a Body of their own Troops, march'd up to them without any Caution, and received a greater Overthrow than the first Day. *La Forrest* says, this was the first time that Cannon were seen in *France*; of which the *English* having 6 Pieces, it contributed much to their Victory. *K. Edward* order'd the Dead to be buried at *Monstreuil* and other Places, in which his Army spent 3 Days. In this Town there was formerly a Royal Palace, where *K. Thierry* lodg'd when he and the Town were taken by *Ebroin* Mayor of the Palace.

3. *Monstreuil*, Lat. *Monasterium* or *Monstrolium*, so called, because *St. Salvius* Bishop of *Amiens* was buried there. It lies 15 Miles North from *Crecy*, and 10 South-East from the Sea, from whence Boats of good Burthen come up to the Town. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower, is well fortified, and defended by a Citadel. 'Tis the Seat of a Bailliwick, and has two ancient Abbies of *Benedictins*, one of Monks, and the other of Nuns, from whence some do more probably think it took its Name. 'Twas united to the Crown with the County of *Ponthieu*.

4. *Pont de Remy*, a small Town on the *Somme*, about 6 Miles E. from *Abbeville*, has its Name from a Bridge over the River, and is noted for the Remains of one of *Cæsar's* Camps still to be seen there.

5. *Rue*, a small, but strong Town, surrounded with Marshes, 10 Miles N. from *Abbeville*. *Philip Augustus* gave it in Portion with his Sister when he married *William* Count of *Ponthieu* in 1196.

St. Paul, which we have describ'd in the *Artois*, is by *La Forrest* plac'd in this Country.

The District of BOULONNOIS,

Lat. *Comitatus Bouloniensis*, lies between the *Artois*, the County of *Ponthieu*, that call'd the *Reconquer'd Country*, and the Streights of *Calais*. 'Tis about 14 Leagues from N. to S. and 7 from E. to W. It had formerly Lords of its own, called Counts of *Boulogne*, descended from Daughters of the 2d Race of the *French* Kings. Of this Family was the famous *Godfrey of Boulogne* K. of *Jerusalem*, and others. It pass'd from them by Marriage to the Family of *Auvergne*, and was afterwards conquer'd by the Family of *Burgundy*. *Louis XI.* seiz'd it after the Death of *Charles the Terrible*, and gave the County of *Lauragais* in *Languedoc* in Exchange for it to the Family of *Auvergne*. He put the County of *Boulogne* under the Protection of the Holy Virgin, of whom his Successors pretend to hold it; and when they come to the Crown, they present her with a Heart weighing 2000 Crowns of Gold. It contains,

1. *Boulogne*, Lat. *Bolonia Maritima*, its Capital, on the Sea Coast, at the Mouth of the River *Liane*, which forms its Harbour. It lies about 14 Miles S.W. from *Calais*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and by some supposed to be the *Ictus Portus* of *Cæsar*: But *Valesius* thinks it to be the *Gesbriacum* of *Pliny*. It grew considerable by the Traffick of the Inhabitants, and was formerly the ordinary Port for Passage betwixt *France* and *England*; but the Harbour was spoil'd by a Bank, which some say the Emperor *Maximilian* caus'd to be rais'd before it. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower Town; the former well fortified, with a strong Citadel, adorn'd with several Squares and Fountains, and a Palace where Justice is administred. The most considerable Building is the Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin, where the *French* Kings present the Heart above-mentioned. They have two other Parish-Churches, and an Abbey, with some other Monasteries. The Lower Town is not inhabited by so many Gentry, but is more considerable for its Traffick, and lies along the Harbour, where there was formerly an Octagon Tower, supposed to be built by *Julius Cæsar*, by the *French* called the *Tower of Order*, and by the *English* the

Old

Old Man. *Charlemagne* repair'd it for a Beacon; but being since neglected, it fell about 30 Years ago. The Bishop of this Town is Suffragan of *Rheims*, the See being translated hither from *Theroan*, when that Place was destroy'd by *Charles V.* This Town was taken in 1544 by *Henry VIII.* of *England*, who fortified the Lower Town, and built several Forts in the Country, to serve for Outworks; but finding that the keeping of it would cost him more than 'twas worth, he quitted it by Treaty in 1546, by which the *French King* was to pay him 80000 Crowns in 8 Years.

2. *Ambleuse*, a Village with a good Port, about 7 Miles N. from *Boulogne*, where the late *K. James* landed when he retir'd from *England* in 1688.

3. *Montbailin*, a Fortrefs on a Hill near the River *Liane*, on the Borders of *Artois*, 9 M. E. from *Boulogne*. It has a good Citadel, and was built to secure the Country from the Inursions of the *Flemmings*.

4. *Etaples*, Lat. *Scapula*, on the Mouth of the *Canche*, about 6 Leagues S. from *Boulogne*. 'Tis a large Town, fortified and defended by an old Castle. *Valesius* fancies this to be the *Iccius Portus* of *Caesar*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the Learned *James de Ferrer*, a great Promoter of the Reformation.

THE RECONQUERED COUNTRY,

Is about 5 Leagues long from N. to S. and 5 from E. to W. It contains, 1. *Calais*, its Capital, Lat. *Caletum*, about 14 Miles N. from *Boulogne*, and 15 S. W. from *Graveling*. 'Twas first walled in by *Philip* Count of *Boulogne* in 1228. The Harbour was begun by *Baldwin IV.* of *Flanders*, and finish'd by the above-mention'd Count of *Boulogne*. 'Twas besieg'd by *Edward III.* of *England* in 1347, and held out 11 Months, when the Governor, being reduc'd to Extremity for want of Provisions, offer'd to capitulate; which *K. Edward* refused to accept, says *La Croix*, except 6 of the chief Citizens would bring him the Keys bare-headed and bare-footed, with Ropes about their Necks, and submit their Lives to his Discretion; which was performed, and the King sent them back without doing them any Hurt. He Peopled the Town with *English*, who kept Pos-

session of it 211 Years, till 'twas taken by the D. of *Guise* in 1558, during *Qu. Mary's* Reign, which broke her Heart. The *Spaniards* took it in 1596, but restor'd it by the Treaty of *Vervins*. 'Tis reckon'd one of the Keys of *France*, and is fortified with 9 great Bastions, besides those of the Citadel, and several Outworks fac'd with Stone. It has a large deep double Ditch, into which they can let Water from the River *Hamer*; that runs by the Town. The Approach to this Place by Land is very difficult, because of the Marshes that surround it on that Side, over which there's no Passage but by a Causeway. The Haven is defended by a Fort call'd the *Risban*, divided into two, the smaller call'd *Cap de Gray*, and the bigger shut up between two Moles fac'd with Stone. The present *French King* began to build a Mole some Years ago upon great Piles drove into the Sand beneath Low-water Mark, to make the Harbour fit for 3d or 4th Rates, which at present is not capable of letting in a good Merchant-man; but he did not go on with it. The Town lies in Form of a Triangle, is small, but tolerably well built, and populous. The most remarkable Buildings in it are, 1. The great Church, which has a magnificent Dome, and a Marble Altar of curious Workmanship. 2. A lofty Tower, call'd the *Watch-Tower*. 3. The Town-House. 4. The Bailiffs Palace, and several Churches. In the adjoining Marshes, there are floating Islands and Sluces, by which they can overflow the Country in a little time. It lies over against *Dover*, from which 'tis about 7 Leagues distant.

2. *Guisnes*, a small Town about 4 Miles S. from *Calais*, situated in a Morass, about 2 Leagues from the Sea. 'Twas enlarged and fortified by *Sifrid* a *Norman* in 905, who call'd himself Count of it, and did Homage for it to the Count of *Flanders*. It came afterwards to the Family of *Bourbourg* by Marriage, and was sold to *Philip the Hardy* of *France* in 1282. The *English* got it in the Reign of *K. John* of *France*, by bribing the Governor, and had it confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Bretigny* in 1360. *Charles VI.* retook it in 1413. 'Twas afterwards given to the Duke of *Burgundy* by Treaty, but seiz'd by *Louis XI.*

3. *Ardes*,

3. *Ardes*, a small Town, with the Title of a Principality, situate in a Morass, about 4 Miles S. E. from *Guifnes*. 'Twas famous for an Interview in 1520, for Rati- fying a Treaty betwixt *Francis I.* and *Henry VIII.* of *England* in a neighbouring Field, where their Courts appear'd so magnificent, that 'tis still call'd the *Field of Cloth of Gold*. The *Spaniards* took it in 1596, and restor'd it by the Treaty of *Pervins* in 1598.

The Government of Normandy.

THIS Province, according to *Moll*, is about 130 Miles where longest, and 85 where broadest. *La Forrest* makes it 55 *French* Leagues from E. to W. and about 30 from N. to S. *Bleau* makes it not quite 45 where longest, and about 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ where broadest. It has the *British* Channel on the N. and W. *Anjou*, *Main*, and *Le Perche*, on the S. and *Picardy* and the *Isle of France* on the E. The *Romans* made it Part of the *Provincia Lugdunensis Secunda*: But in the Reign of *Childeric* and *Clotvis*, 'twas Part of the Kingdom of *Neustria*. It had the Name of *Normandy* from the *Danes*, and other Northern People, who invaded it under a Prince called *Rollo*, who forced *Charles the Simple* of *France* to allow him to settle there. He gave him his Niece *Gisela* in Marriage; upon which *Rollo* turn'd Christian, and made good Laws: Among others, That the Poor should have Justice for nothing; and that Mur- derers, Robbers, Incendiaries, or such as pursued others with drawn Swords, should be stopp'd and brought before a Judge, without any other Warrant but the Outcry of the injur'd Persons. This is the Origin of what the *Normans* call the *Cry of Haro*, which some think to be an Abridgment of the Words *Ha Rollo*, as if they called for that Prince's Assistance. He was named *Robert* at Baptism, and succeeded by his Son *William*, called *Long Sword*, about 920. He was succeeded by his Son *Richard I.* called *Dreadnoughts*, about 943. He by his Son *Richard II.* called the *Undaunted*, about 996. He by *Richard III.* about 1026. He by *Robert II.* about 1028; and he about 1035 by *William* his Bastard, by one *Harlotta*, a Gentleman's Daughter, who was called the *Conqueror*, and afterwards King of *England*. He

was succeeded by his Son *Robert III.* in 1087. He by *William II.* of *England*, who was slain in 1100. He by *Henry I.* of *England* in 1107. He by *Stephen* of *England* in 1035. He by *Maud* of *England* in 1167. She by *Henry II.* in 1154. He by *Richard I.* in 1189. He by *K. John*, who was dispos- sess'd of *Normandy* by *Philip II.* of *France* in 1202. After which 'twas united to the Crown of *France*, and the Title given to *John of Valois* in 1332. He being afterwards *K. of France*, gave it to *Charles V.* in 1355. In 1420, 'twas reconquer'd by *Henry V.* of *England*, after the *French* had held it 218 Years. *Henry VI.* lost it again after the *Eng- lish* had held it 30 Years. Then the Title was given to *Charles*, Son to *Charles VII.* of *France*, in 1464. But he soon parted with it for *Guienne*; since which, it has been constantly annex'd to the Crown of *France*.

When the *Normans* first settled here, they made such terrible Devastations for 80 Years, that the People put a Prayer into their *Litany* to be deliver'd from their Cru- elty. Their Princes were so powerful, that they frequently made War with the Kings of *France*, and threaten'd *Paris* it self with a Siege.

The Country abounds with Corn, Pastu- rage, and Fruit-Trees, from whence they have excellent Cyder. They have little Wine, except in the S. Parts. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, especially Fish, which abound in their Rivers. The most remarkable of 'em are, the *Seine*, *Eure*, *Belle*, *Toque*, *Dirue*, *Orne*, *Vire*, *Selune*, *See*, *Soule*, *Ouve*, and *Eu*; which make the Country fruitful, and one of the best Provinces in *France*. Their Forrests furnish them with Game, Timber, and Firing, and consist chiefly of Oaks, Elms, Cedar, and Pines. They have about 25 large Forrests, besides several others. 'Tis reckon'd the coldest Province of *France*, but the Air wholesome, and temper'd with the Vapours of the Sea and Rivers. They have many Quarries of excellent Stone; and upon most of their Rivers, they have Iron Mills for working the Iron found in their Mines. They have also some Mines of Copper; and not far from *Caen*, there were formerly Veins of Silver and Gold, says *Bleau*. They have also many Salt-Pits on the Coast, which af- ford them a very fine white Salt, the 4th of

of which belongs to the King. They have also Mineral Waters in several Parts: Some of 'em flow only at certain Times of the Year; and by the flowing of several of 'em, the Country People prognosticate a Dearth of Corn.

The *Normans* are cholerick, cunning, and much given to Law-Suits. They are very stubborn, and tenacious of their own Customs; and the common People are not reckon'd too careful in what they swear. They are quick witted, and very capable of Learning and Arts. They are good Soldiers by Sea and Land, and their Gentry have ever been esteem'd brave, courteous, and civil. Their Women are very intent upon their Affairs, and the better Sort apt to exceed in Apparel. The Country-Women are very laboribus, and the People in general civil enough, and speak well; but those on the Coast are somewhat rough in their Language and Conversation. They are for most part sober in their Diet, but profuse enough in their Entertainments. They are much given to Trade, which is encourag'd by the Sea and their Rivers. Their principal Commodities are Cloth, Sails for Ships, Iron, Wool, Timber, Corn, Cyder, Cattle, Salt, Coals, Madder, Woad, and Masts for Ships. The Country abounds with fortified Towns, is very populous, and brings their King more Revenue than any other Province but *Languedoc*. It contains 100 Towns, 150 large Boroughs, 120 Woods and Forests. They have many Noblemen and Gentlemen; but the People are much oppress'd by Taxes on their Personal Estates, it being usual for a Peasant to pay the K. 10 or 12 Crowns *per Ann.* for his own Head, and proportionably for those of his Family. They have 1 Archbishop, 6 Suffragans, 1 University, and 1 Parliament.

Normandy is usually divided into Upper and Lower, and these are again subdivided into the 7 Dioceses of *Rouen*, *Evreux*, *Lisieux*, *Siez*, *Bayeux*, *Coutances*, and *Avranches*. In the 1st are the Countries of *Roumois*, the *Norman Vexin*, *Bray* and *Caux*.

The *RUMOIS* contains,

1. *Rouen*, or *Rouen*, Lat. *Rotomagus*, or *Rotomagus*, so called, as they say, from *Roth*, an Idol formerly worship'd there, but de-

stroy'd by their 2d Archbishop. 'Tis the Capital of *Normandy*, the Seat of an Archbishop, and of a Parliament. Their first Bishop is said to have been *St. Nicasius*, who converted this Country about the Year 80, and was martyr'd. Their 2d Bishop was *St. Melo*, sent thither by Pope *Stephen* in 265; but they spoil the Story when they make him an *Englishman*, because that Name was not known till long after, as appears by our History. This Town is one of the greatest, richest, best Peopled, and most ancient, in *France*. *La Forreſt* says, the Name of its Founder is not known; nor is it certain that *Caesar* wall'd it. 'Twas however the Capital of the *Velocasses* in his Time. 'Tis reckon'd about 7 Miles in Compass. The E. Side is water'd by several Streams, which cleanse the Streets, serve a great many Water-Mills, and afterwards fall into the *Seine*, which runs by the S. Side of the Town. They had formerly a stately Stone Bridge of 13 Arches over the River; which being ruin'd, they have one of Boats 270 Paces long, very artfully built, so as it rises with the Tide, and is pav'd like a Street. The City is defended by an old Castle on the River, that on the adjacent Hill of *St. Katharine* being now demolished. It has good Walls, large Ditches, Bulwarks, and Ramparts, 16 Gates, 6 fair Suburbs, 13 Market-Places, 136 Fountains, and 35 Parish Churches. The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin, is a vast Structure: The Quire of it is lin'd with Copper: The whole is of excellent Workmanship without and within. It has 3 lofty Towers, one of 'em call'd the *Butter Tower*, because built with Money that the Archbishop *George d'Amboise* levied from the People for Leave to eat Butter in *Lent*. In this Tower there's the greatest Bell in *France*, called by the Name of that Bishop: 'Tis 13 Foot high, 32 broad, 11 in diameter, and weighs 40000 Pound. The Tower call'd the *Pyramid* is very artfully built of Wood, and the Spire cover'd with gilt Lead, has 200 Steps, and in the whole there are above 600. On the Top of the Church, there's a very fine Statue of *St. George*; and in the Chapel of *Amboise*, there's a noble Monument for the Cardinal of that Name, besides several others. Near the Quire there's the Picture of a Dragon, which, from a neigh-

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bouring Wood, destroy'd many of the People; but was conquer'd, as they pretend, by one of their Bishops, meerly by throwing his Robe about its Neck, with which he led him to Town like a Dog, where he was burnt, and his Ashes thrown into the River. The Bishop was attended by two Prisoners condemn'd to die, who were to have their Lives for going with him; but one of 'em run away; and hence the Archbishop and Canons have a Privilege once *per Annum* to set at Liberty a condemn'd Prisoner on *Ascension-Day*. Over the great Gate of the Church, there's a Triumphal Arch in Honour of K. Henry IV. with Emblems of his Victory over the Leaguers, who are represented in Fetters gnawing their Chains, and the King of *Spain* standing by with a mournful Look. The Body of the Church is supported by 21 Pillars; and among other magnificent Tombs, there's one for John D. of Bedford, who was Regent of *France* for Henry VI. of *England*. He is represented on Horseback in Armour. 'Tis said, that when Lewis XI. came to see this Church, some would have perswaded him to demolish that Monument, alledging, 'twas a Shame that so great an Enemy to his Crown should have so fine a Tomb there; but he answer'd, " 'Tis well he lies there; for were he alive, he would force us all to " run. There are 10 Dignitaries, 50 Canons, 8 Petty Canons, and a great Number of Chaplains, belonging to this Church, which is more regular and handsome than the Cathedral at *Paris*. The next Church to it in Splendor is that of St. Oin^z or Oventius, with a neighbouring Abbey built by King Clotharius, in the pleasantest Place of the City. The Church has two Windows opposite to one another of curious Architecture, in Form of a Rose; one of them built by the Master, and the other by the Servant; which being the best, his Master kill'd him out of Envy, for which he was hang'd, and both of 'em are buried in the Quire. The Kings lodge in this Abbey when they come to *Rozen*. There are many other fine Structures in the City, the chief of which is the Royal Palace, where the Parliament sits. 'Twas built by Lewis XII. in 1499, has noble Courts, magnificent Apartments, and a large Hall of excellent Architecture, called the *Gilded Chamber*.

There are many other Palaces, besides stately Houses belonging to private Citizens. There's also a Bailiwick, a Generality, and a Court of Accounts here. Ships of 200 Tun come up to the great Key, which makes this one of the greatest Trading Towns in *France*. *Bleau* says, there are 51 Parishes belonging to this City; and that it would have exceeded *Paris*, had it not been 14 times burnt down, or much damaged by Fire. The *Danes* burnt it in 842. Most of it was burnt down again in 1118; and it suffer'd much afterwards by Fire in 1120, 1126, and 1173, when 13 Parishes were consum'd, with a great many People. 'Twas taken by the *English* in 1418, who burnt *Joan of Arc* here. 'Twas retaken by *Charles VII.* of *France* in 1449; and in 1511, so many of the Inhabitants died of the Plague, that the Streets were cover'd with Grass. 'Twas taken by the Protestants during the Civil Wars, but retaken and pillaged by *Charles IX.* in 1562, when *Anthony* King of *Navarre* received a mortal Wound before it. *Henry IV.* took it in 1594 from the Leaguers. 'Tis also noted for the Death of *William the Conqueror*, for the Birth of the learned *Bochart*, *Bigot*, the two *Corneilles* the famous Poets, and several other learned Men. It lies about 68 Miles N. W. from *Paris*, about 25 S. from *Diepe*, and 35 S. E. from *Havre-de-Grace*, in Long. 20. Lat. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. *Pont de l'Arche*, Lat. *Pons Arcis*, or *Arqueuensis*, 3 Leagues S. from *Rouen*, is a strong Place, defended by a Castle, and has a fair Stone Bridge over the *Seine* into an Island form'd by that River, with another Bridge at the further Side of it. 'Twas built in 861, to stop the Incursions of the *Normans*, and was the first Town that surrender'd to *Henry IV.* upon his coming to the Crown in 1589.

3. *Elbeuf*, a large Town on the *Seine*, above 2 Leagues N. W. from *Pont de l'Arche*. 'Tis noted for making of Cloth, and was erected into a Dutchy and Peerage by *Henry III.* in 1581, for a Branch of the House of *Lorraine*.

The NORMAN VEXIN

Contains *Gisors* on the *Apte*, Lat. *Castortium*, or *Castrotium*. 'Tis the chief Town of this District, which was given to *William Duke*

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of *Normandy* by *Lewis IV.* in 490; but reunited to the Crown by *Lewis VII.* in 1158, and 3 Years after given with his Daughter to *Henry II. of England.* 'Tis noted for an Interview betwixt *Philip Augustus* and that same *Henry* in 1188, when they went on a Croisado to the *Holy Land*; and likewise for a Victory in 1198 by *Richard I. of England* over *Philip of France* in the Neighbourhood, who escap'd thither. It has a large Jurisdiction, had formerly the Title of a County, and belong'd to the Family of *Nemours.*

B R A T,

Is a small District, which has no Place of Note but *Gournay*, a large open Town on the *Epte.* It lies betwixt *Gisors* and *Roan.*

The Country of CAUX,

Lies N. from *Rouen*, and was the Seat of the ancient *Caletes.* In this Country, the eldest Sons both of the Gentry and Commons inherit almost the Whole of their Father's Estates, and allow but small Portions to the rest of the Children, according to the Custom of the *Normans*, by which they obliged the youngest Sons to take themselves to Arms. It contains,

1. *Diepe*, Lat. *Julia Caletorum*, and *Dieppa*, a well fortified Town on the Coast, 25 M. N. from *Rouen*, at the Mouth of the *Aers*, with one of the best Harbours in those Parts, capable of Ships of 500 Tun, but of difficult Access. 'Tis fortified with Bulwarks towards the Sea, a Fortrefs at the Suburb of *Pollet*, and a Castle; which, with the rocky Mountains that lie on the S. make it a Place of good Strength. It has frequently been a Theatre of War betwixt the *English* and *French*, was chosen by *Henry IV.* for his Head Quarter against the League, is pretty large, and well built, inhabited by a great Number of Seamen, who are reckon'd expert Mariners; by Mechanics, who make curious Works in Ivory; and by Merchants, who drive a considerable Trade, especially in the *Newfoundland* Fishery. 'Tis remarkable for the Defeat of the *D. de Maienne*, General of the League, by *Henry IV.* in 1589. Most of the Inhabitants were Protestants before the late Persecution. The *English* and *Dutch* bomb'd it in

1694; but *La Forrest* says, 'tis since better rebuilt than before.

2. *Eu*, a Town on the Frontiers of *Picardy* on the River *Bresle*, where it falls into the Sea, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Diepe.* 'Twas made a County and Peerage in 1458 by *Charles VII.* in Favour of *Charles of Anjou.* It has since belong'd to several other Families, and was left by *Mademoiselle de Montpensier* to the *D. de Main* in 1693. 'Tis noted for *Philip*, one of its Counts, that was Constable of *France*, and in 1396 went with 2000 *French* Gentlemen to assist *Sigismund K. of Hungary* against the *Turks*, who having defeated the Christians, 600 of the *French* were taken and cut to Pieces; and the Count and his Brother, with 14 more, were forc'd to pay a Ransom of 200000 Ducats for their Lives.

3. *Caudebec*, on the *Seine*, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Rouen*, noted for making those Hats which bear its Name, and for some other Manufactures.

4. *Lisfeboune*, Lat. *Juliobona*, supposed to be the Capital of the ancient *Caletes*, tho' *Valesius* thinks otherwise. It gives the Title of Prince to a Branch of the House of *Lorrain.* It lies 3 Leagues below *Caudebec.*

5. *Tvetot*, a small Town, with a Territory, that formerly had the Title of a Kingdom, which was given it by *Clotharius I.* in 534, to expiate his Crime for murdering the Lord of it on a Holy Friday in the Church of *Soissons.* It bears still the Title of a Principality, and is possessed by the Family of *Bellay.* Their Sovereignty and Independency is asserted in the Records of *Normandy*, and appears by several Patents as low as 1464. *Henry IV.* at the Coronation of his Queen, observing that the Master of the Ceremonies had assign'd no Place to the Lord of *Bellay*, check'd him, and said, He would have an honourable Place given to his little K. of *Tvetot.* It lies 5 Miles N. from *Caudebec.*

6. *Harfleur*, a small Sea-Port at the Mouth of the *Seine*, about a League W. from *Havre-de-Grace*, and 5 W. from *Caudebec.* 'Twas formerly considerable for its Traffick, till *Francis I.* enlarged and fortified *Havre-de-Grace*, which is a more convenient Harbour. It belong'd to the Counts of *Gulderland*, who exchanged it for other Lands with *Philip the Bold* in 1281.

7. *Havre-de-Grace*, Lat. *Gratie Portus*, a strong Town at the Mouth of the *Seine*, on the N. Side of that River, 35 Miles N. W. from *Rouen*. 'Tis a pretty Town, and has a good Trade to *Newfoundland* and other Places. 'Tis pleasant and well built, was fortified by *Francis I.* and *Henry II.* against the Incursions of the *English*. In 1562, 'twas seiz'd by the Protestants, and deliver'd to *Qu. Elizabeth*, in Consideration of the Assistance she gave them. The *French* besieg'd it the Year after, and 'twas bravely defended by the Earl of *Warwick*; but he was forced to surrender it, because of the Plague in the Town, which destroyed 3000 of his Men. *Lewis XIII.* built a Citadel here, with 4 Royal Bastions. 'Twas bombarded, and most of it destroy'd, by the *English* in 1694.

8. *Fescamp*, a famous Abbey near the Sea, about 4 Leagues N. from *Havre-de-Grace*. 'Tis noted for the Sepulchre and Monuments of the Dukes of *Normandy*. Duke *Richard II.* left Money to fill a Stone Coffin there with Corn, which he order'd to be distributed to the Poor every Friday, with 20 d. in Silver.

9. *Longueville*, a Town on the *Sie*, 8 Leagues N. of *Rouen*, erected into a Dutchy and Peerage by *Louis XII.* in 1505. Since which, it has been possessed by several Families: The last was *Charles Paris* Count of *St. Paul*, who was kill'd at the passing of the *Rhine* in 1672. His Succession is not yet settled.

10. *Aumale*, Lat. *Albamala*, by the *English* called *Albermarle*, lies on the River *Bresle*, about 20 Miles S. from *Abbeville*: on the Frontiers of *Picardy*, and above 6 Leagues E. from *Diepe*. It had formerly Lords of its own, descended from the Counts of *Champagne*; but afterwards belong'd to the Family of *Harcourt*, and then came by Marriage to the House of *Lorraine*. *Henry II.* made it a Dutchy and Peerage in 1547, in Favour of *Claud* of *Lorraine*. 'Tis noted for Woollen Cloth, and an ancient Abbey of *Benedictines*.

11. *Forges*, 11 Miles S. W. from *Aumale*, noted for its Medicinal Waters, which are very wholesome.

12. *St. Valery*, a Sea-Port, about 35 M. N. E. from *Diepe*, had its Name from an ancient Abbot. The Harbour is not very

good, because of Sand-Banks which lie a League out at Sea.

The Diocese of EVREUX,

Lies betwixt the River *Seine* and *Caranton*, the *Roumois*; and the Bishopricks of *Sees* and *Chartres*, is about 17 Leagues from S. to N. and 16 from E. to W. and was the Seat of the ancient *Aulerii Eburovices*. It contains,

1. *Evreux*, the Capital, Lat. *Mediolanum Aulercorum*, on the River *Itou*, in a fruitful Plain. This Country was formerly an Appannage of the Sons of *Normandy*, and afterwards of the Sons of *France*, under the Title of a County. 'Twas made a Dutchy by *Charles IX.* and *Lewis XIV.* gave it to the D. of *Bouillon*, in Exchange for *Bouillon*, in 1652. It lies about 25 Miles S. from *Rouen*, is a Bishop's See, has a Bailiwick, and a Presidial Court. Cardinal *du Perron*, an Apostate Protestant, who dispirited with *M. du Pleffis*, as before-mentioned, was Bishop of this Place. It has a great many Churches and Monasteries, with other good Structures. The Cathedral is a stately Edifice, adorn'd with 12 large Towers. The Bishop is Suffragan of *Rouen*. Their most remarkable Monasteries are, *St. Thurin* and *St. Sauveur*; the latter a Royal Nunnery, in which there's a Tabernacle much admir'd. The Family of *d'Evreux*, formerly Earls of *Essex*, descended from the ancient Lords of this Place. The River *Itou* sinks into the Earth within 3 Leagues of this City, runs 3 Miles under Ground, and breaks out again, says *Bleau*, with a great Noise. It had formerly good Walls, and a strong Castle.

2. *Beaumont le Roger*, Lat. *Bellus Mons Rogeri*, on the River *Rille*, above 12 Miles N. W. from *Evreux*. It has the Title of a County, and was built by *Roger*, one of its Lords, in the 12th Century. *Charles V.* united it to the Crown. 'Tis strongly fortified, and the *Rille* hides it self under Ground near it, and breaks out again at *Groll*.

3. *Breteuil*, on the *Itou*, about 14 Miles N. W. from *Evreux*. 'Twas given by *Henry II.* of *England* and D. of *Normandy* to *Robert de Montfort*, afterwards purchas'd by *Philip Augustus* of *France*, came to the K. of *Navarre* by way of Inheritance, was by him

exchanged with *Charles VI.* in 1410, and made a Dutchy and Peerage by *Lewis XII.*

4. *Veron*, a small Town on the *Seine*, about 8 Miles E. from *Eureux*. It had formerly Lords of its own, was united to the Crown by *Philip Augustus*, and has since been the Dowry of several Queens.

5. *Conches*, a small Town on a River that falls into the *Itou*, noted for its Abbey dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. It lies about 5 Leagues S. W. from *Eureux*.

6. *Verneuil*, on the River *Aure*, 3 Leagues S. E. from *Breteuil*, Lat. *Vernolium*. 'Twas taken from the *English* in 1424, but retaken that same Year, when the *French* were defeated before it. *Charles VII.* recover'd it again by the Treachery of a Miller, who let the *French* into the Town in 1449.

In this Country lies also *Harcourt*, formerly a considerable Borough, which gave Title of Count to that Noble Family, whose Heiress married the Marq. of *Elbeuf*, a Branch of the Family of *Lorraine*, in 1574.

The Bishoprick of LISIEUX,

Lat. *Noviomagus Lexoviorum*, or *Lexovium*, the Capital of the ancient *Lexovii* mention'd by *Cæsar*. The Diocese lies betwixt the Sea and the Bishopricks of *Eureux*, *Seex*, and *Bayeux*, is about 17 Leagues from N. to S. and 16 from E. to W. and reckon'd one of the fruitfulest Parts of *Normandy*, because of the many Rivers that water it. Their Bishop has the Title of Count. The Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and the Town is noted for its Fountains and Earthen Ware.

2. *Honfleur*, a small Town on the *Seine*, over against *Harfleur*, about 30 Miles N. W. from *Rouen*.

3. *Pont l'Evêque*, a small Town on the River *Leson*, above 2 Miles N. from *Lisieux*, noted for its excellent Cheefe.

4. *Ponteau de Mer*, Lat. *Pons Audemari*, about 4 Leagues E. from *Pont l'Evêque*. 'Tis noted for its *Saulages*, was taken by the Leaguers in 1592, but recover'd soon after by *Henry IV.*

The Bishoprick of SEEZ,

Lies betwixt *Eureux*, *Lisieux*, and *Bayeux*, is about 25 Leagues from S. E. to N. W. and

10 Leagues where broadest. It contains, 1. *Seex*, its Capital, 25 Miles S. from *Lisieux*. The Bishop is Suffragan of *Rouen*. The Latins call it *Sagium*, and *Urbs Salutatorium*. 'Twas formerly the Capital of the *Sessavii*.

2. *Alençon*, Lat. *Alenconium*, about 6 Miles S. W. from *Seex*, on the River *Sarte*, and has a Bridge over it. 'Tis a fine Town, the Seat of a Bailiwick, and of a Court of Finances. It had formerly Lords of its own, till purchased by *Philip Augustus* in 1209. It has since been an Appannage for several Sons of *France*, many of whom are buried here in the Church of *Notre-Dame*. 'Tis a Dutchy and Peerage. The last Duke was *Francis*, Brother to the *French K.* He was chosen Governor of the *Netherlands*, and propos'd Marriage to *Qu. Elizabeth*. It has since been united to the Crown, and suffer'd much during the War betwixt the Protestants and Papists. The *Mareschal de Matignon* hinder'd the Massacre of the Protestants here on *St. Bartholomew's-Day* in 1572. 'Tis noted for a sort of fine Stones, call'd the Diamonds of *Alençon*.

3. *Argentan*, Lat. *Ara Genus Argentomum*, or *Argentomagus*, on the River *Orne*, is a very neat Town, has a considerable Trade, and lies about 5 Leagues S. W. from *Seex*.

4. *Falaise*, Lat. *Falesta*, on the River *Ante*, about 5 Leagues N. W. from *Argentan*. It has a Castle built on a Rock, and is noted for the Birth of *William the Conqueror*. It has a Tower suppos'd to have been built by *Julius Cæsar*. The Dukes of *Normandy* chose it for their Residence. 'Twas the last which submitted to the *English*, and the last but one reduc'd by *Charles VII.* of *France*. 'Tis noted for its Fair held in the Suburb of *Guibray* in August every Year since the Time of *William the Conqueror*. 'Tis encompass'd with large Moats, two Ponds and Rocks, and is naturally very strong.

A League W. from this Town lies the Mountain of *Aireneer*, where Hawks, Falcons, and other Birds of Prey, are caught. In 1570, several Medals of Brass, with *Julius Cæsar's* Head, were found by Peasants as they dug the Ground about this Mountain. In the Village of *Arnes*, belonging to this Town, there's a Lake fed by subterraneous Channels, which sometimes dries up, and is suddenly fill'd again.

The Bishoprick of BAYEUX,

The Seat of the ancient *Biscassès*, *Bidu-*
cassès, or *Viducassès*. It contains, 1. *Bayeux*,
Lat. *Baioca*, or *Juliobona Biducassium*. It lies
on the *Aure*, that loses it self in a sort of
Abyss a League S. of the Town, which is
5 Miles S. of the Shore, and 15 N. W. from
Caen. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop and Bail-
wick. It suffer'd much by the *Normans* in
the 9th and 10th Centuries. 'Twas taken
by the Protestants in 1562. The Cathedral
is a beautiful Structure, and has 50 Canons,
of whom 17 are Dignitaries. Their Bishop
is first Suffragan of *Rouen*.

2. *Caen*, upon the River *Orne*, Lat. *Cado-*
num, or *Cadomus*, the Capital of *Lower Nor-*
mandy, lies about 7 Miles S. from the Sea,
25 N. W. from *Lisieux*, and about 15 N. E.
from *Bayeux*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bailiwick,
a Presidial Generality, Election, and Court
of Finances. It has a famous University,
consisting of three Colleges, founded by
Charles VII. in 1452. The famous *Bochart*,
who was Minister here, rejects the Etymo-
logy of *Cassi Domus*, as if it had been the
Seat of the Emperor *Caius*; and says, 'tis a
Saxon Word, with a Latin Inflection, signi-
fying a pleasant Habitation. *William the*
Conqueror, and *Maud of Flanders* his Wife,
are interr'd in the two Abbies of *St. Benet*
here, which they founded. 'Tis a Place
of considerable Trade; and large Boats come
up to it from the Sea. It has a Fair of
3 Days at *Easter*, granted them by *William*
the Conqueror. The Town-House is a noble
Structure, with 4 Towers, and a Clock,
which shows the Increase and Decrease of
the Moon. At the upper End there's a
strong Castle, built on a Rock, with a great
square Tower in the Middle, and one at
each Corner, with a Platform and large
Ditches. This Town became considerable
while possess'd by the *English*, who allow'd
it great Privileges. 'Twas taken by the Pro-
testants in 1562, but restor'd to *Charles IX.*
upon his granting them Liberty of Con-
science. After which he order'd the Garri-
son of the Castle to attack the Town; but
they quickly reduc'd it by the Help of the
famous Admiral *Coligny*. 'Tis divided into
the Upper and Lower Towns by the River
Orne, over which there are two Bridges.

The Lower Town is surrounded with Wa-
ter, which makes it very strong.

3. *Vire*, on a River of the same Name,
about 12 Miles S. W. from *Caen*, noted for
making of Cloth. Its Jurisdiction is large,
but depends on *Caen*. 'Twas one of the
last Towns that adher'd to the *English*,
and did not surrender till they obtain'd
Charles VII.'s Pardon.

4. *Torigny*, Lat. *Toriniacum*, 6 Leagues
N. from *Vire*, formerly a considerable Town,
and has still the Title of a County and a Bai-
liwick, but subject to *Caen*.

The Bishoprick of COUTANCE, or
CONSTANCE,

Lies between the Sea and the Bishopricks
of *Bayeux* and *Avranches*, and is supposed
to be the Seat of the *Unelli* or *Vnelli*, about
20 Leagues from N. to S. and 12 from E. to
W. It contains, 1. *Coutance*, or *Constance*,
Lat. *Castra Constantia*, and by some thought
to be the *Brioveris* or the *Augusta Romandu-*
rum of the Ancients. Some think it de-
riv'd its Name from *Constantius Chlorus*, who
encamp'd here when he went over to *Brit-*
tain. 'Tis pleasantly situated among Mea-
dows and Brooks, lies about 26 Miles S. W.
from *Bayeux*, is a large and populous Town,
but was dismantled by *Louis XI.* in 1465,
because it took Part with his Brother a-
gainst him. 'Twas taken by the Protestants
in 1562. The Bishop is Suffragan of *Rouen*.
They have a Bailiwick, Presidial Viscounty,
Election, and Ecclesiastical Court. The
Remains of several Aqueducts, and other
Roman Works, are still to be seen here. It
has many good Structures, and among o-
thers, the Cathedral, the Churches of *S. Pe-*
ter and *S. Nicholas*, divers Monasteries, and
a College of Canons.

2. *St. Lo*, a pretty Town, of good Trade,
on the River *Vire*, and well fortified. It
belongs to the Family of *Matignon*, has a
Bailiwick, Election, and Viscounty, an Ab-
bey, and a Church founded by *Charlemagne*.

3. *Carentan*, on the River *Oure*, 17 Miles
N. from *Coutances*, has the Title of a Vis-
county, is a Place of good Trade, and large
Barks come up to it from the Sea. 'Tis si-
tuated among Marshes, has a Castle, and
might easily be made impregnable. The
Protestants took it in 1574, under the Count

de *Montgommery*; but the Count de *Matignon* retook it soon after. It has a Bailiwick and an Election.

4. *Cherbourg*, on the Ocean, 20 Miles N. W. from *Carentan*, Lat. *Cæsaris Burgus*, because built by *Cæsar*, according to Tradition. 'Twas formerly well fortified, but dismantled in the close of the 16th Century, during the Wars with the Protestants, lest the English should have seiz'd it. 'Twas the last which revolted from them in *Normandy*. The French have again fortified it of late. 'Twas formerly noted for making Glais, as good as that of *Venice*; but that Manufacture is since removed.

5. *Granville*, Lat. *Grandis Villa*, or *Magna Villa*, about 17 Miles S. from *Coutances*. 'Tis built part on a Rock, and part on the Coast, where it has a good Harbour.

6. *La Hogue*, a small Town on the Coast, about 10 Miles N. from *Carentan*, and 15 S. E. from *Cherbourg*, memorable for the great Victory obtained near it over the French Fleet, by Admiral *Ruffel* in 1692, where 20 of the best French Men of War, among which was their Admiral, call'd the *Royal Sun*, running ashore after the Battle, were burnt and sunk by Sir *Ralph Delaval*, tho' the French had taken out their Guns, and planted them on Platforms to keep off the English, who attack'd them with their Boats. This was perform'd in the View of the late King *James*, who was there with an Army ready to have embark'd for England, while Colonel *Parker*, with other Assassins, were to have murder'd Queen *Mary*, K. *William* being then in *Flanders*.

7. *Barfleur*, about 12 Miles N. from *La Hogue*. 'Twas at one of those two Places where the Kings of England us'd to land when Masters of *Normandy*. 'Tis a small Town, and made memorable as well as *La Hogue* for the Defeat of the French Fleet near it in 1692. The French Geographers reckon *Jersey* and *Guernsey* Part of the Diocese of *Coutances*; but since they are still possess'd by the English, we refer them to the Description of England.

The Bishoprick of AVRANCHES,

Lies S. of *Coutances*, was the Seat of the *Ambiliates* or *Abrincatus* of *Pliny*. 'Tis about 14 Leagues from E. to W. and 8 from

S. to N. It contains, 1. *Avranches*, Lat. *Ingena Abrincatunorum*, *Abrinca*, *Lagedia*, and *Arborica*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishoprick, Suffragan of *Rouen*, and has the Title of a Viscounty, with a Bailiwick and Election. It had formerly Lords of its own, but is now united to the Crown. The Bishop's Palace is one of the finest and strongest in *Normandy*. Besides the Cathedral of St. *Andrew*, it has several Parish-Churches and Monasteries, and is well fortified with a strong Castle and Bulwarks. 'Tis noted for a Council held by the Legates of Pope *Alexander III.* to take Information concerning the Murther of *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of which *Henry II.* of England was obliged to clear himself by Oath.

2. *Mont St. Michael*, Lat. *Mons Sancti Michaelis*, in *Periculo Mariæ*, a large Town, defended by a strong Castle, at the Foot of a Rock, upon which a Hermit formerly liv'd, and afterwards a *Benedictin* Abbey was built. 'Tis separated from the Continent by a Sand 2 Leagues in Length, which is cover'd by the Sea at high Water, but passable on Foot when the Tide is out. The Legendaries say, 'twas built and dedicated to St. *Michael* the Archangel, upon his appearing to the Bishop of *Avranches* in 708, and desiring it. The Dukes of *Normandy* endow'd it with large Revenues, and *Richard I.* of England beautify'd and repair'd it. It lies about 3 Leagues from *Avranches*, is noted for a Medicinal Fountain, and the Pilgrimages of superstitious People, who go thither for Shells, &c. Great Quantities of Salt are extracted from the neighbouring Sands, impregnated by the Sea-Waters. There's another Rock over against it, which had also a Castle, now demolish'd, and both of 'em are call'd *Tumbe* in Latin.

3. *Mortain*, Lat. *Moritanium*, or *Moritolum*, about 17 Miles E. from *Avranches*, has a Bailiwick, and the Title of a County. It had formerly Lords of its own, and was the Inheritance of *Stephen King* of England, to whom 'twas given by his Uncle *Henry I.* but is now united to the Crown, and has been several times possessed by Princes of the French Blood, with the Title of a County and Peerage. 'Twas anciently very strong, and is noted for a particular Privilege, which is, That at publick Processions, the Serjeant

of the County, instead of a Banner, carries a drawn Sword, with the Arms of the Prince who is Lord of it on the Point.

The Government of Brittany.

MOLL makes this Country about 180 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and about 76 where broadest. *La Forrest* makes it 32 Leagues from S. to N. and about 60 from E. to W. *Bleau* makes it about 60 Leagues long, and about 33 where broadest. 'Tis bounded on all Sides by the Sea, except on the E. where it has *Anjou* and *Main*, and Part of *Normandy* and a small Part of *Poitou* on the S. E. 'Tis one of the largest Provinces of *France*. 'Twas anciently called *Armorica*, because of its Situation on the Sea, and under that Name included a great Part of *Normandy*. We refer for the ancient Inhabitants to the Divisions of Ancient *Gaul*, formerly mentioned. They were by *Cæsar* called *Civitates Armorica* when he subdued them. The present Name came from the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who settled there under *Maximus*, according to some, or that fled thither from the Fury of the *Saxons*, according to others. *Bede*, *Lib. 1. Cap. 1.* alleges, the first *Britains* who possess'd themselves of the S. Part of *Great Britain*, came from hence, which we submit to the Reader's Judgment: But however that was, the People who went from hence on the Occasion above-mentioned became very powerful, and were govern'd by Counts, who afterwards assum'd the Title of Kings; one of whom, called *Riobrius*, join'd with the *Romans* against the *Goths*, by whom he was defeated. *Bleau* is of the same Opinion with *Bede*, and says, That when *Maximus*, who proclaim'd himself Emperor of *Great Britain*, divided *Gaul* among such as were faithful to him, he gave *Little Brittany* to *Conanus*, one of his Tribunes, who took the Title of King, and his Successors enjoy'd it independantly, till they were subdued by *Dagobert I.* in 635, according to some, or by *Chilperic I.* in 570, according to others, who made them Tributaries, and to reassume the Title of Counts. There are others who ascribe this to *Clotius the Great*; after whose Time they took the Title of Kings or Counts, ac-

cording to their Success. *Charles the Great* made War upon them; but they recover'd their Liberty under *Charles the Bald*, by the Valour of *Neumenius*, descended from their ancient Kings, who was made their Governor by *Charlemagne*. *La Forrest* says, he proclaim'd himself King about 834, and his Son *Heruspens* maintain'd his Dignity; but his Kinsman and Successor *Solomon* having kill'd him, and dying in 878, *Brittany* was divided into several Factions and Sovereignities, till 935, that *Allan*, surnam'd *Strong Beard*, seiz'd the whole, and took the Title of Count, which his Successors enjoy'd till about 1206, that *Philip Augustus* oblig'd *Guy* of *Thouars* to quit the Government, and gave it, with the Title of Duke, to *Peter of Dreux*, Son-in-Law to *Guy*, and Grandson to *Robert the Great*, 5th Son to *Louis VI.* of *France*, who having married the Heiress, own'd *Lewis IX.* of *France* for his Liege Lord, and was for that Reason called *Mauclerc*; i. e. an Ignorant Clerk, by the *Britains*, who hated him for betraying their Liberty. *Philip the Fair* of *France* made *John II.* Grandson to this *Peter*, Duke and Peer of *France*. *John III.* surnam'd the Good, succeeded, and dying in 1341, a bloody War happen'd betwixt *John IV.* of *Monfort* and *Charles* of *Blois*, who both claim'd the Duchy. The former was supported by *Edward III.* of *England*, and the latter by *Philip de Valois* of *France*. This War lasted about 15 Years, till *John*, Son to *John* of *Monfort*, defeated and kill'd his Competitor *Charles* at the Battle of *Arry* in 1364, for which he obtain'd the Title of *Warlike and Conqueror*. He was succeeded by 6 others, the last of whom was *Francis II.* who leaving but one Child call'd *Anne*, she was first married to *Charles VIII.* of *France* and then to *Louis XII.* by whom she had a Daughter nam'd *Claudia*, who was married to *Francis I.* of *France*, whose Son *Henry II.* was the first K. of *France* that had the Duchy by Succession, and united it to the Crown.

The Description of the Country.

THE chief Rivers of *Brittany* are, the *Loire*, the *Vilaine*, the *Ousse*, *Blavet*, *Auffen*, *Trieux*, and *La Rance*, which contribute much to its Fertility in Corn and Fruit.

The

The Country in general abounds not only with all Necessaries, but with Rarities not to be found elsewhere. The Land towards the Sea is very well manur'd. It abounds with Meadows, Woods and Forrests, Milk, Butter, Corn, Fruit, Seeds, Cyder, Perry, and Malt Drink. They have no Wine, nor do they value it much. Their Rivers and Seas abound with Fish; the chief of which are Dolphins, Sturgeon, Tunnies, Sea-Calves, one they call *La Priefe*, which they reckon fit for the King's Table. They have Salmon, Herring, Pilchards, and a Fish called *Rouget*, or a sort of a Barbel, not found elsewhere. They have also one peculiar to themselves, which some call *Imperador*, or Emperor, and others *Gracious Lord*. There's one call'd *Crabans*, which looks like a Sea-Duck, and seems to be of an amphibious Nature, betwixt Fish and Flesh. *Bleau* says, they breed in the Planks of Ships, from which they grow out like a Crust, with their Beak toward the Water, much in the same Manner as Authors give an Account of the *Sea's* Barnacles. They have likewise abundance of Salt-Mines, with those of Iron and Lead. In the Mountains of *Salles*, there are Streams whose Water smells like Antimony, and the Sand seems to be mix'd with Gold. In the same Hills, there are found Pieces of Sulphur, Antimony, and Red Stones, with Copper and Tin. All those Stones are tough and bituminous, and smell like Sulphur. In some of those Hills there's Plenty of Talc, and *Alumen Plumbum*, which shines like a Looking-glass in the Sun. *Bleau* says, 'tis thought to be the Incombustible Stone of the Ancients. They have also Jaspers, which are heavy, and of a blackish Green, many Marcasits, and abundance of pure and clear Chrystal in the Mines of *Vulgoet* and elsewhere. Amber is found in *Belle Isle*; and in the Lake of *Guipel*, in the Territory of *Rennes*, there are abundance of Chelonites; a sort of Precious Stone resembling Tortoise-shell, which some call Toad-stones. They are good against Poison.

The *Britains* who live near the Sea are reckon'd rough in their Conversation; but those of the Inland Country more polite, and in general sociable enough, but subtle and crafty. They love Gain, make most of their Bargains, and determine most of their

Controversies in Publick Houses. They are reckon'd devout in their Way, and to have a natural Aversion to the *Normans*.

Their Language is that of the ancient *Britains*, and has a great Affinity with the *Welsh*; but according to *Bleau*, is sweeter and more elegant.

Their Situation on the Sea makes them apply themselves to Foreign Trade; and besides the Commodities above-mentioned, they deal in Linen, Sail-Cloth made of Wool and Hemp, and build many Ships. They are expert Mariners, and good Soldiers by Sea and Land. They sell great Quantities of Cattle, Corn, Fish, and Butter, which, if we believe *La Forrest*, is the best in *Europe*. They have a Forrest of Black Wood in *Hunaudaye*. The Aquæducts of *Dol*, the ancient Vaults betwixt *Rieux* and *Redon*, and the subterranean Torrent in the Forrest of *St. Aubin* of *Cormier*, are much admir'd by Travellers.

The Country is divided into Upper and Lower: The Upper, into the Bishopricks of *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *St. Malo*, *Dol*, and *St. Brieux*. The Lower, into those of *Vannes*, *Quimpercorentin*, *St. Pol de Leon*, and *Treguier*. In Upper *Brittany*, they speak the Low *Britain*. In the Dioceses of *Cornouaille*, *St. Pol*, and *Treguier*, they speak the true *Britain*. Those of *Dol*, *Rennes*, and *St. Malo*, speak *French*; and those of *Nantes*, *Vannes*, and *St. Brieux*, speak a mix'd Language, and sometimes both.

UPPER BRITTANY.

The Diocese of *RENNES* contains,

1. *Rennes*, Lat. *Radona*, *Rhedones*, and *Candate Rhedonum*. 'Twas the Metropolis of *Armorica*, and conquer'd by *Cæsar*. The Dukes of *Brittany* made it their Capital. It lies on the River *Vilaine* and *Lille*, about 40 Miles S.W. from *Auranches*, and 35 S.E. from *St. Malo*, in Long. 17. 32. Lat. 48. 9. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop and Parliament, and has a Palace of modern Structure, with a Clock, whose Bell is reckon'd one of the largest in *France*. The Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Peter*. They have several other Parish-Churches and Monasteries. It lies in a pleasant and fruitful Country, encompassed with

with Meadows and Forrests. *Blau* says, 'tis as strong by Situation as most Towns in *France*, had strong Walls, Bulwarks, deep Ditches, and was defended by strong Towers; but later Geographers say nothing of its Strength.

2. *Fougeres*, on the River *Casnon*, 9 Leagues N. E. from *Rennes*, noted for its Traffick in Glaſs over all the Kingdom. It gave Name to a considerable Family, one of whom fortified it, and built a Castle there.

3. *Vitry*, on the *Vilaine*, about 7 Leagues N. E. from *Rennes*, with the Title of a Barony. 'Tis noted for the Defeat of the D. of *Brittany* and his Confederates near it in 1488 by *K. Charles VIII.*'s General. The *French* Protestants had a considerable Church here before the Persecution. It belongs to the Family of *Tremouille*, and is one of the 9 Baronies which have a Vote in the Meeting of the States.

The Diocese of N A N T E S,

Lies between *Poitou* and *Anjou*, is about 20 Leagues from S. to N. and 24. from E. to W. It contains, 1. *Nantés*, Lat. *Nannetæ*, *Condivincum*, and *Civitas Nannetum*. It lies upon the *Arde* and *Loire*, about 50 Miles S. from *Rennes*. It has a very fine Bridge over the *Loire*, and a large Suburb at the End of it, is the most considerable Town of the Province for Trade, and one of the richest in the Kingdom. They pretend 'twas built by *Nannes*, the 21st King of the *Gauls*, 1280 Years before Christ, and was the Capital of the *Nannetes*. It had formerly the Title of a County. *Lambert*, one of its Counts, from whom 'twas taken by *Charles the Bald*, stir'd up the *Britains* to a Revolt, took the Town, and kill'd his Competitor; but being forc'd out again because of his Tyranny, he leagu'd with the *Normans*, took the Town by Scalade, kill'd the Bishop at Mass in 844, carried off all the People able to bear Arms, and kill'd the rest. 'Twas taken by the *English* in 1342, but retaken soon after. 'Tis famous for the Edict made by *Henry IV.* in 1598, for allowing the Protestants the Liberty of their Religion, and all other Privileges equal with the Papists, which was registred in Parliament the 15th of *February*, 1599. and made irrevocable. 'Twas ratified by *Lewis XIII.* and by

Lewis XIV. but the latter ungratefully repeal'd it in *October*, 1685. contrary to all his Oaths and Promises, and to the Obligations he ow'd the Protestants, who set the Crown on the Heads of his Predecessors, and kept it on his own. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, who is by his Place a Counsellor of the Parliament of *Rennes*. It has also a Presidial, a Generality, a Chamber of Accounts, and of Money. The University was erected by Pope *Pius II.* with large Privileges, and several Roman Monuments, with Inscriptions upon Stone, has a strong Castle, with large round Towers, built by the last Dukes of *Brittany*, and is otherwise well fortified. The Tide, which flows two Leagues above this Town, brings considerable Vessels up to its Harbour. It has 4 Suburbs. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is adorn'd with two high Towers, and some Monuments of the ancient Dukes of *Brittany*. They have also a Collegiate Church, several Parish-Churches, and divers Monasteries. The other remarkable Buildings are, the Town-House, of modern Architecture, the Palace for the Chamber of Accounts, that for the Presidial, with a beautiful Tower and Clock, and a stately Hospital. It gave Title of Count to the eldest Son of *Brittany*, and is still a sort of independant Government on the rest of the Duchy.

2. *Ancenis*, Lat. *Ancenisium* or *Angenisium*, the Capital of the ancient *Amnites*. It lies on the *Loire*, about 6½ Leagues N. E. from *Nantes*. It had formerly a strong Castle, now demolish'd. The Town is of little Note, except for its Situation.

3. *Cliffon*, on the Frontiers of *Poitou*, which gave Name to the famous Constable *du Cliffon*, who did such Service to the State in the Reigns of *Charles V.* and *VI.* and kill'd 40000 *Flemmings* in one Battle, *Anno* 1382. It lies about 5½ Leagues S. E. from *Nantes*, and is well fortified with a strong Castle of difficult Access.

Not far from this Town lies the Forrest of *Gralla*, where *Guillery*, a famous Highway-man, built a Strong-hold, and, with his Companions, held out a Siege against the neighbouring Magistrates, and 5000 Men; but was at last taken and broke on the Wheel in 1608.

U u u u u

4. *Maché*

4. *Machecou*, about 20 Miles S. W. from *Nantes*, Capital of the Dutchy and Peerage of *Raits*, noted for the Inveltiture of *Heruspens*, Son to *Neomenes*, in the Kingdom of *Brittany* by the Emperor *Charles the Bald*.

5. *Painbenf*, at the Mouth of the *Loire*, where great Vessels bound to *Nantes* are obliged to unload. 'Tis about 17 Miles below that City.

6. *Guerande*, Lat. *Guerada*, or *Aula Quiriaca*, about 32 Miles W. from *Nantes*, is a small Town, noted for its Salt-Pits, and for a Treaty betwixt the D. of *Brittany* and *Charles of Blois*, by which the former was left in Possession of the Dutchy in 1365.

7. *Croisie*, a Trading Town on the Coast, about 2 Leagues S. W. from *Guerande*, noted for its Salt Pits.

8. *La Roche Bernard*, near the River *Vilaine*, about 4 Leagues N. from *Guerande*, a pretty small Town.

9. *Chateau-Briant*, Lat. *Castrum Briantii*, about 10 Leagues N. from *Nantes*, an ancient Town, noted for the Revival of all the ancient Edicts against Hereticks, as they call them, by *Henry II.* in 1551, where he gave Power to the Presidials to determine Causes of Heresy without Appeal; and where he likewise order'd a Court to be kept every *Wednesday* to examine the Religion of all Judges, and their Conduct about Hereticks; and that none should be admitted to any Post, without an authentick Certificate that they were Roman Catholics.

The Bishoprick of St. M A L O,

Lies between the Sea and the Bishoprick of *Dol* on the N. those of *St. Brieux* and *Fannes* on the W. and S. and that of *Rennes* on the E. 'Tis about 20 Leagues from N. 20 S. and 9 from E. to W. where broadest. It contains, 1. *St. Malo*, Lat. *Maclovium*, or *Maclopolis*, from its first Bishop *Maclovius*. It lies about 34 Miles N. W. from *Rennes*, and is one of the best Sea Ports in *France*, but of difficult Access. 'Tis seated on a Rock in the Sea, which encompasses it twice per Day, and is defended by a strong Castle, flank'd with great Towers, surrounded with Ditches, and has always a good Garrison. 'Twas built out of the Ruins of an ancient Town called *Alet*, the Remains of

which are to be seen within a Mile of it, and the Bishoprick was transported hither by *Anne of Brittany*, Queen of *France*, the close of the 15th Century. *La Forrest* says, the Bishop is Lord of Part of the Town, which is become one of the richest in *France* by their Trade to the *Indies*, and the Prizes they take in Time of War. They let loose 12 great Dogs every Night without their Walls, led by a common Soldier, to give Notice of the Approach of any Enemy by their barking. Their Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Vincent*, is very ancient. It has several fair Monasteries, and other publick Structures of good Note. *James Cartier*, a Native of this Place, made a Voyage to *Canada* in 1534, and at his Return publish'd a Description of the Islands, Capes, Coasts, &c. of that Country. The Confederate Fleet bombarded this Place in the Reign of the late King *William*; but could not come near enough to do it much Hurt, because of the Sands that lie at the Mouth of the Harbour. Fresh Water is brought into the Town by Canals $\frac{1}{2}$ League long.

2. *Caucale*, on the Sea, about 2 Leagues E. from *St. Malo*, noted for its good Oyster-Fishing.

3. *Dinant*, on the *Rance*, about 15 Miles S. from *St. Malo*. 'Tis the Capital of a small Country called the *Dinanoise*, was formerly well fortified, the Residence of the Dukes of *Brittany*, and the Appannage of their youngest Sons.

The Bishoprick of D O L,

Lies E. from *St. Malo*, is about 7 Leagues from S. to N. and 4 from E. to W. It has no Town of Note but *Dol*, Lat. *Dola*, and *Urbs Dolensis*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *St. Malo*. It lies in a marshy Plain, is but a small Town, and defended with a strong Fort. The Cathedral was founded by one Bishop *Samson*, and his Successors have the Title of Count, and carry an Archbishop's Crozier, having been formerly Metropolitans of the Province; but were forc'd to submit to the Archbishop of *Tours* by Pope *Innocent III.* This Town was the Residence of the ancient *Diablantes*, so called because they made use of small Vessels nam'd *Lintres*.

The Bishoprick of BRIEUX,

Lies about the Middle of *Brittany*, W. of *St. Malo*, is about 17 Leagues from E. to W. and 21 from S. to N. The Capital is *St. Brieux*, about 20 Miles W. from *St. Malo*. It had that Name from their first Bishop about 552. 'Tis well fortified, and has a good Harbour. The Bishop is Lord of the Town, which is well built and populous, and cover'd from the Sea, which is half a League distant, by a Rock; near which there's a Church dedicated to *St. Michael*, and a Castle which commands the Town and Harbour. The only noted Structures are, the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, and that for administering Justice. 'Tis supposed to have been the Capital of the *Bidui*, mentioned by *Ptolomy*.

2. *Lambale*, almost 4 Leagues E. from *St. Brieux*, formerly the Capital of the *Amabilites*, noted for its Trade in Cattle and Parchment. 'Tis surrounded with good Pastures, but in a decaying Condition, tho' formerly considerable, when the Dukes of *Brittany* resided in it. There are no other Towns in this Diocese that merit a Description.

LOWER BRITTANY.

The Diocese of VANNES,

Was formerly the Seat of the ancient *Veneti*, whose Capital was reckon'd the greatest and richest Town of *Armorica* in *Cesar's* Time, and the Inhabitants the best Mariners. It lies S. W. from the Diocese of *Rennes*, S. from *St. Malo*, and is about 25 Leagues from E. to W. and 13 from S. to N. *Strabo* thinks the *Venetians* descended from this People. This Country was taken from the *Romans* by the Colony that came from *Great Britain*, who were subdued by *Clovis the Great*; and the *French* kept it 90 Years, till *Waroc*, a *British* King, reconquer'd it; and his Successors kept it till the Reign of *Pepin* and *Charlemagne*. It contains,

1. *Vannes*, which lies about 6 Miles N. from the Sea, and 4 Miles S. W. from *Rennes*. 'Tis called *Venetia* by *Cesar*, *Cintium Civitas* in the *Notitia Imperii*; and *Valesium*

thinks it to be the *Dariorigum* of *Ptolomy*. It has a pretty good Harbour, the Sea flowing up to it by the Channel of *Morbihan*. Duke *John* of *Montfort* built a Castle here, where his Successors frequently kept their Court. 'Tis still the Capital of *Lower Brittany*, but not so considerable as formerly. It has a Cathedral, and some Parochial Churches, and the Bishop is Lord of Part of the Town.

2. *Avray*, a small Town on the Bay of *Morbihan*, about 4 Leagues W. from *Vannes*, noted for the Victory of *John V.* of *Brittany* in 1364 over his Competitor *Charles* of *Blois*.

3. *Port-Louis*, or *Blavet*, Lat. *Portus Ludovici*, or *Blavetum*, on the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, with a good Harbour, about 10 Leagues W. from *Vannes*. 'Tis one of the best and strongest Sea-Ports in *France*. The Leaguers gave it to the *Spaniards*, who surrender'd it to *Henry IV.* by the Treaty of *Vervins* in 1598. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1625; but not being able to take the Citadel, they were obliged to abandon it. 'Twas taken afterwards by the Princes of the Blood, who made War upon *Lewis XIII.* but surrender'd again upon the Peace, and made much stronger than before.

4. *Hennebont*, a small Town near 3 Leagues N. from *Port-Louis*, upon the same River, noted for an Abbey of *Cistercian* Nuns.

5. *Rohan*, a large open Town on the River *Ousse*, about 13 Leagues N. E. from *Port-Louis*, which gave Name to one of the most ancient and illustrious Families of *France*, for whom *Henry IV.* erected it into a Duchy and Peerage in 1605. This Family descended from the ancient Princes of *Brittany*, and produc'd many great Men: Among others, *Henry II. D. of Rohan*, one of the famous Generals of the *French* Protestants, whom he defended so bravely against their Persecutors. He died of the Wounds he received at the Battle of *Rhinfield* in 1638, or rather of poisonous Plaisters, which a Surgeon, corrupted by the Jesuits, apply'd to them. He wrote that excellent Piece, which is so well known by the Name of his Memoirs, and gave Ground to say of him, as was formerly said of *Julius Caesar*, That he knew how to manage the Pen as well as the Sword.

6. *Guemene*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues W. from *Rohan*, a Town with the Title of a Principality.

7. *Belle-Iſle*, Lat. *Caloneſus*, an Iſland about 7 Leagues from the main Land, betwixt *Port-Louis* and *Vannes*, S. from the Gulph of *Morbihan*, about 7 Leagues long, and 3 broad. Its Harbour is defended by a good Citadel, and the reſt of the Iſland by inaccessible Rocks. 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Paſtorage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Charles IX.* erected it into a Marquiſate in 1573, and gave it to the Count of *Raiz*. 'Tis likewiſe remarkable for its Salt-Pits. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets appear'd off of it in 1703, when a Priſt, ſays *La Forreſt*, made the Women put on Men's Apparel, and appear with them on the Coaſt; which the Enemy taking to be Troops, did not attempt to land. It has 140 Villages, ſays *ſtean*, divided into 4 Pariſhes, and 2 or 3 Caſtles, beſides that which defends the Harbour called *Sauzon*. It has an Abbey ſo richly endow'd, that 'twas thought a competent Preferment for *Anthony de Bourbon*, baſe Brother to *K. Henry IV.* 'Tis the uſual Rendezvous of the *French* Fleet when they put to Sea in the Channel; and the Harbour, which lies on the N. Side, is of late ſo well fortified, that 'tis reckon'd impregnable.

8. The Iſle of *Gronais*, near the Mouth of the River which goes up to *Port-Louis*. It lies very high, and has nothing conſiderable, but only to be avoided, becauſe 'tis dangerous for Ships that paſs too near it.

The Dioceſe of QUIMPER-CORENTIN, or CORNOUAILLE,

The Seat of the ancient *Curioſities*, lies W. from *Port-Louis*, is about 36 Leagues E. and W. and 5 or 6 N. and S. It ſeems to derive the latter Name from the *Britains* that landed out of *Cornwall* in *England*. It contains, 1. *Quimper-Corentin*, the Seat of their Biſhop, 13 Leagues W. from *Port-Louis*. The ancient Name of the Town was *Quimper*, or *Kemper*; and *Corentin* being the Name of their firſt Biſhop, was added. 'Tis the Capital of the County of *Cornouaille*, and their Biſhop bears the Title of Count. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the Town of *Ys*, that was ſwallowed up by the Ocean, and is defended by a very large Tower. *Valeſius* ſuppoſes it to be the *Alama* of *Echi-*

cus, and the *Vagoritus* of *Ptolomy*, the Capital of the *Atrois*. The Sea brings up great Boats into the Harbour. Their Cathedral is a fine ancient Building, with two great Towers. The City is large, well built, and has a conſiderable Trade by the River *Oder*, on which it ſtands. 'Twas formerly ſubject to Counts of its own, who in ancient Charters are called Counts of *Cornubia* or *Cornugallia*. They have ſeveral Pariſh-Churches and Monaſteries, and the Suburbs are inhabited by rich Merchants. The Biſhop's Palace is a ſtately Building, and they have another handſome Structure where the Preſidial Court ſits.

2. *Quimperlay*, a ſmall Trading Town on the River *Laita*, above 3 Leagues N. W. from *Port-Louis*.

3. *Conquerneau*, Lat. *Concornium*, a well fortified Town and Caſtle, in a Bay 4 Leagues S. E. from *Quimper-Corentin*. Off of this Place there lies a ſmall Iſland called *Glencan*.

4. *Audierno*, a pretty Town on the Sea-Coaſt, about 6 Leagues S. W. from *Quimper-Corentin*. Off of the Point of Land near this Place lies the Iſlands of *Saints*, dangerous for Sailors, becauſe of the Rocks, and a Vortex there. Formerly there was an Oracle of the *Gauliſh Mercury* in this Place.

5. *Douarnenes*, a Town in a Bay of the ſame Name, almoſt 4 Leagues W. from *Quimper-Corentin*, to which large Barks come up, and other Veſſels from a great Bay, where they fiſh Pilchards.

6. *Chateaulin*, a conſiderable Town, above 5 Leagues N. from *Quimper-Corentin*, on the River *Aufen*. This Country is full of Woods and Rivers, and has many Abbies.

The Biſhoprick of St. POL DE LEON,

Lat. *Leona*, *Fanum Sancti Pauli Leonini*, *Stavioennus Portus*, and *Civitas Offeniorum*, was the Capital of the *Offinii*, where *Maximus* diſputed the Empire with *Theodoſius* about the Year 383. 'Twas ſaid to be a Town of Note in *Cæſar's* Time, and by ſome ſuppoſed to be the *Vorganium* and *Vorgium* of the Ancients. 'Tis Capital of a ſmall Country called the *Leonois*, which had formerly Counts of its own, but was afterwards united to the Domain of *Brittany*, and the Dukes frequently reſided in a Caſtle there, which is well

well fortified. It lies on the Northern Coast, about 47 Miles N. from *Quimper-Corentin*, 30 N. E. from *Brest*, and 30 W. from *Treguier*. The Diocese, of which 'tis the Metropolis, is about 18 Leagues long, and 8 broad. 'Tis reckon'd the ancientest Viscounty of *Brittany*, and was possessed by the Family of *Rohan*, descended from the first Christian Princes of that Country; but they sold it to the D. of *Brittany* in 1254. The Town is very pleasant; but their Port is not considerable, tho' defended by a Castle. It had its present Name from its first Bishop, who died in 600, and was since canoniz'd. The Chapter is compos'd of a Chanter, 3 Archdeacons, 16 Canons, and 7 Prebendaries.

2. *Brest*, 30 Miles S. W. from *St. Pol de Leon*, Lat. *Brivates Portus*, *Gesobriale*, and *Gesobriate*. It lies on the N. Side of a Bay, 7 Leagues long, and about 2 broad, over-against the Town, whose Depth is in most Places from 10 to 15, and no where less than 7 Fathom. If we believe *La Forreſt*, 'tis the best and finest Harbour in *Europe*. The Sea, he says, enters into it 4 different Ways, which we suppose he means of three other Bays form'd in the great one. The Ships, he says, are always afloat in it; but the Entrance into the Harbour call'd *Goulet* is very difficult, because of the Rocks which lie under Water on both Sides. The Town lies on the Descent of a Hill towards the Harbour, the Entrance of which is defended by a strong Castle dug out of a Rock. The Town is well fortified, and defended by a strong Citadel. They have large Magazines of Naval Stores; Provisions for 70 Men of War, and an Arsenal very well furnish'd. The greatest Part of the French Fleet in the Ocean is always laid up here, and they build Ships of 80 and 90 Guns; all which together makes the Town rich and populous. The Port is much frequented by French Privateers, who infest the Channel in Time of War. The English attempted a Descent here in 1694, where the brave Lieutenant-General *Talmash* receiv'd the Wounds that he died of; for the Design being discover'd, the French were so well provided, that the Attempt did not succeed. On the S. Side of this Bay lies the Sea Port call'd *Landeruvenec*, which some take to be the *Vindana Portus* of *Ptolemy*.

'Tis noted for little now but an Abbey of *Benedictin Monks*.

3. *Conquet*, a small Sea-Town near the Southern Cape of the Bay of *Brest*, which gives Name to the Road betwixt that Place and the Isle of *Ushant*. It is call'd by the French, the *End of the World*, because there's no Land betwixt it and *America*.

4. *Ushant*, Lat. *Uxantius*, an Island W. of *Conquet* Road, about 4 Leagues in Compass. It is pleasant, but contains only some Villages, and a Castle to defend it against Pirates. There are other small Islands thereabouts, which have nothing considerable.

The Bishoprick of TREGUIER,

Part of the Country of the ancient *Offemii*, lies on the N. Coast, betwixt *St. Pol* and *St. Malo*, and is about 12 Leagues long and broad. It contains, 1. *Treguier*, alias *Lantriguet*, Lat. *Trecorium*, by some thought to be the ancient *Vorganium*. It lies 30 Miles E. from *St. Pol*, and above 40 N. W. from *St. Malo*. Their first Bishop was *Tudal*, an English-man, to whom their Cathedral is dedicated. This Town has been frequently ravaged by the Saxons, Normans, and Danes. It is noted for the Birth of *St. Ives*, a famous Lawyer in the Time of *Philip the Fair*, and the Titular Saint of the French Lawyers. It has a pretty good Harbour.

2. *Morlaix*, Lat. *Mons Relaxus*, and *Morleum*, on a River of the same Name, about 25 Miles S. W. from *Treguier*. It has a good Harbour for large Barks, which come up to it from the Sea. The Structures of chief Note here are, the Town-House and Hospitals.

N. from *Treguier* there are several small Islands, called the *Seven Islands*; and W. of it are 3 more, called the *Triagots*.

The Government of Orleannois,

IS the largest, and contains the pleasantest Countries of *France*, most of which are water'd by the *Loire*. The other Rivers are, the *Indre*, the *Cher*, *Vienne*, *Mâynne*, *Sarte*, and *Charente*, which make the Country fruitful, as 'tis made pleasant by the fine Towns and Houses one meets every where. On the Banks of the Rivers, there are Vineyards,

yards, cultivated Lands, large Forreſts, and every thing pleaſant to the Eye, whence ſome have called it the *Enchanted Country*, or *Fairy Land*. The Name comes from *Orleans*, the chief Town of the whole. Its greateſt Length from E. to W. is about 90 Leagues, and the greateſt Breadth from S. to N. is 60, ſays *La Forreſt*. *Bleau* makes the Length much the ſame, and the Breadth 70. *Moll* ſays, 'tis 190 Miles from S. to N. and 240 from E. to W. It has the *Iſle of France* and *Normandy* on the N. *Saintonge*, *Perigord*, *La Marche de Limouſin*, and *Bourbonnois*, on the S. *Burgundy* and *Champagne* on the E. and *Brittany* and the Sea on the W. 'Tis divided into 14 Provinces or Countries, 5 of which lie upon the *Loire*, viz. the *Orleannois*, properly ſo called, or *Low Beauce*, *Nivernois*, *Blaiſois*, *Touraine*, and *Anjou*; 5 on the Right or N. of the *Loire*, viz. *Maine*, *Le Perche*, *Vendomois*, the Country of *Chartrain*, and *Gatinois*. The other 4 are, *Berry*, *Poitou*, the County of *Annis*, and the *Angoumois*.

Orleannois, properly ſo call'd, lies between *Berry*, Part of *Blaiſois*, and Part of *Nivernois*, on the S. Part of *Beauce*, Part of the *Iſle of France*, and Part of *Gatinois*, on the N. Part of *Dunois* and *Blaiſois* on the W. and Part of *Gatinois* on the E. according to *Bleau*. He makes the greateſt Length about 16 Leagues S. E. and N. W. and the greateſt Breadth much the ſame. It contains,

1. *Orleans*, Lat. *Aurelia*, *Aurelia*, *Aurelianum*, and *Genabum*. It lies on the *Loire*, about 62 Miles S. W. from *Paris*, in Long. 20. 45. Lat. 47. 56. 'Tis ſaid to have been founded by the *Druidz*, and enlarged by the Emperor *Aurelian*, who call'd it by his own Name in 163. 'Tis one of the principal Cities of *France*, and lies on a Hill down to the River, in Form of a Bow. *Cæſar* winter'd here, and made it one of his chief Places of Arms. 'Twas beſieged by *Attila the Hun*, call'd the *Scourge of God*, about 449, and juſt about ſurrendering, had not *St. Sigenan* their Biſhop aſſur'd them of Relief. Accordingly *Theodoric King* of the *Goths*, with the *Romans* under *Actius*, and the *Franks* under *Meroveus*, defeated *Attila* in the Plains of *Sologne*, not far from the City, and kill'd 180000 of his Men, ſay the *French Hiſtorians*. *Childeric IV.* Succeſſor to *Meroveus*, did afterwards recover it from the *Romans*

under *Egidius*, their laſt General in *Gaul*: And *Clodis* his Son puſh'd his Conqueſts ſo far into *Aquitain*, by the Deſeat of *Alaric* the *Goth*, that *Orleans* became the Head of the Kingdom call'd *Orleannois*, and the Share of *Clodimir*, 2d Son to *Clodis*. He was killed by the *Burgundians* in 504, and ſucceeded by his Brother *Clotharius*, who married his Widow, and deſtroy'd his Iſſue. His Succeſſor *Gontran* made *Chalons* in *Burgundy* the Seat of his Government, and took the Title of King of *Burgundy*; ſo that the Kingdom of *Orleans* laſted but about 81 Years: And hence it came, that *Fredogarius* and others reckon'd *Orleans* in *Burgundy*. During the Weakneſs and Diviſions of *Charlemagne's* Succeſſors, *Hugh Capet* and his Poſterity ſeiz'd this Town, with other Dominions, and his Succeſſors reſided here; ſo that it was annex'd to the Crown, and not alienated till the Time of *Philip of Valois*, who gave it, with the Title of Duke, to *Philip*, his 4th Son, in 1344. After which, it became the Appannage of the 2d Sons of *France*, viz. of *Louis*, Son to *Charles V.* to whom ſucceeded *Charles* and *Louis*, his Son and his Grandſon. To him ſucceeded *Louis*, Son to *Henry II.* To him *Gaſton*, Son to *Henry*; and to him *Philip*, Son to *Louis XIII.* who dying in June 1701, his Son *Philip of Orleans*, D. of *Chartres*, ſucceeded. This Town was beſieged by the *Engliſh* in 1429, and ſo ſtreighten'd, that they reſolv'd to ſurrender to the D. of *Burgundy*, who was then in the *Engliſh Army*, and their Ally: But the *Engliſh* being againſt it, the D. was diſgusted, which laid the Foundation of their Expulſion from *France*, and gave Opportunity to *Joan of Arc*, formerly mentioned, to raiſe the Siege; from whence ſhe was called the Maid of *Orleans*. This happen'd on the 8th of May, 1418, or, as *La Forreſt* ſays, in 1419; the Anniverſary of which is ſtill kept, and a Monument of this Viſtory was erected on the Bridge, repreſenting the Bleſſed Virgin with our Saviour on her Arms, ready to be buried, with *K. Charles VII.* on his Knees on one Side, and *Joan of Arc* booted and ſpur'd on the other. In 1560, the D. of *Guiſe* diſarm'd the Inhabitants, fill'd the Town with Soldiers on Pretence of a Conſpiracy, brought *Francis II.* in Triumph to the City, and procur'd the Pr. of *Condé* to be ſentenc'd to loſe

lose his Head; but he was forc'd to alter his Politicks by the Death of *Francis II.* which happen'd soon after. So that in 1562, the Pr. of *Condé* and the Protestants took it, and the D. of *Guise* was killed besieging it. The Papists retook it after, and were drove out again by the Protestant General *La Noue*. 'Twas afterwards betray'd to the Leaguers, but submitted to King *Henry IV.* in 1594. This City has been famous in all Ages. *Gregory of Tours* says, when King *Gontran* above-mentioned made his Entrance into it, the *Latins*, *Syrians*, and *Jews*, harangu'd him in their proper Languages: But whether they were Learned Men of those Nations who study'd there, or Merchants, is not certain. Some say, 'twas a famous Academy in the Time of *St. Louis*. *Philip the Fair* founded an University for the Civil Law here in 1312; and Pope *Clement V.* added the Canon Law in 1367. The Scholars are divided into 4 Nations, *viz. French, Germans, Normans, and Picards*; each of which have their proper Officers and Privileges. The *Germans* particularly had a Procurator, a Library and Treasurer, of their own, and made a Procession once *per Annum* thro' the Town with an Imperial Standard. There are two common Libraries well furnish'd belonging to this University. 'Tis also the Seat of a Bishop, the first of whom was called *St. Altin*; and 'tis noted for 5 National Councils in the 6th Century, for settling Church-Discipline, the Election, Rights and Limits of Metropolitans. The Bishop is Suffragan of *Paris*, and has a Privilege when enthron'd to be carried to the Cathedral on the Shoulders of the 5 eldest Barons of his Diocese, and on the first Day of his Entrance to release all the Prisoners in the Town, except those committed for Treason, Parricide, wilful Fire, and Robbery. This Privilege was obtain'd from the Emperor *Valentinian III.* who they say was cur'd of a dangerous Disease by *St. Agnan* their Bishop. The Cathedral is a sumptuous Structure, 100 Foot long, 60 broad, and 102 high; to which belong 59 Canons, and 12 Dignitaries. There are besides 4 Collegiate and 22 Parochial Churches. The Collegiate Church of *St. Agnan* has 31 Prebendaries, of whom 8 are Dignitaries. 'Tis also the Seat of a Generality, under which are 12 Elections, and 1148 Parishes; of a Presidial, a

Bailiwick, and Chamber of Money. 'Tis one of the richest and best Trading Towns in the Kingdom, its Commerce being much advanced by the River *Loire*, on which it has a good Haven. By this River their delicate Wine and excellent Brandy are carried to *Nantes*, from whence it receives all Foreign Commodities. The City is large and well built, the Streets broad, straight, neat, and pav'd with small square Stone. It has several spacious Markets shaded with Trees, which makes the City very pleasant; so that the Emperor *Charles V.* said, He had seen in *France* a World, meaning *Paris*; a City, meaning *Orleans*; and a Village, meaning *Poitiers*, because 'tis fill'd with Gardens. The Town-House is a noble Structure, with a lofty Tower, from whence there's a View of the City, Suburbs, and neighbouring Country. The Palace of Justice is a good Edifice. The Houses in general are fair and beautiful, tho' ancient. The Town is fortified with a Terrass and a strong Wall, upon which there are 20 strong Towers fill'd with Earth. It has 8 Gates, *Bleau* says 10; and before it in the River there lies an Island, join'd to the Town by a Bridge of 16 Arches, upon which stands the Monument of *Joan of Arc*, and by another to the Suburb of *Pontereau*. The Island it self is very pleasant, adorn'd with Walks of Trees, and fine Buildings. The Clock in the Town-House weighs above 80000 Pound, says *Bleau*. He adds, That the City abounds with all Necessaries for Life, and one of the strongest Wines in *France*, but not reckon'd very wholesome; so that the King's Butler is forbid to give any of it to his Majesty. The adjacent Country is very pleasant, interspers'd with Vineyards, Meadows, Orchards, and Arable Ground. The Vineyards about the Town contain above 22 Parishes, and the Country-Houses are better than usual. The Air of the City is good; the Inhabitants of the City and adjacent Country are for most part courteous and polite, being much civiliz'd by the great Number of the King's Officers who live in the Place. They are industrious, much given to Trade, strong, and brave; but are of late too much addicted to Luxury. The best *French* is spoke here and at *Blois*; and all the Ways leading to the Town are pav'd with a hard Flint for three Leagues.

Leagues round. This is the only fortified Town in the Country.

2. *Melun*, a small Town on the *Loire*, 3 Leagues below *Orleans*, Lat. *Magdunum*. *Charles V.* delighted much in this Place. 'Twas taken and plunder'd by the *English* in the Reign of *Charles VII.*

3. *Baugency*, Lat. *Balgentiacum*, or *Baugentiacum*, on the *Loire*, about a League and a half below *Melun*. It stands in a pleasant Soil, abounding with Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Game. It had formerly Lords of its own, was afterwards the Appannage of one of the younger Sons of *France*, and is now united to the Crown. The *English* took it in 1428, and quitted it next Year. 'Tis noted for a Council of Lords and Prelates assembled by *Lewis XI.* about his Divorce from Queen *Eleanor*, the Heiress of *Guienne*, on Pretence of Consanguinity, by whom he had two Daughters; and upon the Divorce, restor'd all she had brought to him in Marriage. The *French* Historians say, the King sued the Divorce; but others say, 'twas the Queen her self, to which she was prompted by the Priests and the Court of *Rome*, who dreaded the Power of the *French* King; and that he would keep them within Limits, as the old Emperors had done. She was the more inclin'd to it, because of her Love to *Henry D.* of *Normandy*, afterwards *K. of England*, whom she married upon the Divorce, which was easily obtain'd at *Rome*, as *Wikes*, an *English* Historian, tells us, *Hist. Angl. Script. Tom. II. P. 29.* She carried her Daughters with her into *England*; and this, says *La Forreſt*, laid the Foundation of a cruel War betwixt *England* and *France*, which lasted above 300 Years.

4. *Pluviers*, or *Pithiviers*, a small Trading Town $7\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Orleans*. 'Twas taken by the *English* in the 15th Century. 'Tis defended with a Castle, has an ancient Priory depending on the Abbot of *Cluny*; a Court of Justice, an Election, and an Archdeaconry.

5. *Glery*, Lat. *Cleriacum*, a large Town about 2 Leagues S. W. from *Orleans*, on the other Side the *Loire*. 'Tis noted for pretended Miracles wrought in our Lady's Church there. 'Twas taken by the *English* in 1428, repair'd by *Lewis XI.* who was interr'd here in a stately Monument; and there's a College of Canons founded, and

richly endow'd by that Prince. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in the 16th Century.

6. *Gergeau*, on the *Loire*, Lat. *Jargoilum*, *Gergolium*. It lies almost 4 Leagues S. E. from *Orleans*, is a good Town, with an ancient and noble Castle, and a Bridge over the River. 'Twas taken by the *English* under the E. of *Salisbury* in 1420, and retaken next Year by the D. of *Alençon* and the Maid of *Orleans*, when they cut off the Earl of *Suffolk*, and about 400 *English*.

7. *La Ferte-Senneter*, a large Town, with the Title of a Duchy and Peerage, above 3 Leagues S. from *Orleans*.

8. *Sully*, Lat. *Solliacum*, on the *Loire*, about 7 Leagues S. E. from *Orleans*, an ancient Town and Castle, with the Title of a Barony. 'Twas made a Duchy and Peerage in 1606 by *Henry IV.* in Favour of the Marquis of *Rofney*, a Protestant Lord, who did him great Service, and continued firm to his Religion after his Master's Apostacy. He has left Memoirs of what happen'd most considerable during his Life, that are much esteem'd.

GASTINOIS or GATINOIS,

Lat. *Vastinenſis Pagus*, has the *Iſle of France* on the N. and N. E. *Burgundy* on the E. *Nivernois* and *Berry* on the S. and *Orléannois*, with Part of *Berry*, on the W. 'Tis about 30 Leagues N. and S. and 16 E. and W. where broadest. Part of it belongs to the *Iſle of France*, which we have already describ'd. The *Gatinois*, now under Confiscation, contains,

1. *Montargis*, Lat. *Montargium*, about 13 Leagues E. from *Orleans*, a pretty Town on the *Loing*, with a good Castle, rebuilt by *Charles V.* about 1370. This Town was besieged by the *English* under the E. of *Warwick* in 1426, where they were defeated by the Count of *Dunois*, says *La Forreſt*. 'Twas burnt in 1528, and repair'd next Year by *Francis I.* 'Tis the Capital of this Part of *Gatinois*, is the Seat of an Election, Bailiwick, and Provostship, and was Part of the Appannage of the late D. of *Orleans*.

2. *Chatillon*, on the *Loing*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. from *Montargis*, a pleasant Town, with a Castle on a Hill. 'Twas Part of the Title of the famous Admiral *Coligni*, from whom

'twas

'twas taken, together with *Chateau Renard*, in 1569.

3. *Saint Forgeau*, on the same River, 5 Leagues S. E. from *Chatillon*, Capital of a small Country called *Puisay*.

4. *Cosne*, Lat. *Conium*, and *Conada*, on the *Loire*, 6 Leagues S. W. from *Saint Forgeau*, noted for its Cutlers Ware, and founding of Cannon. It suffer'd much during the Civil Wars in the 16th Century.

5. *Briare*, Lat. *Brivodurum*, so called from its Bridge over the *Loire*. It gives Name to the famous Canal which joins the *Loire* and the *Seine*, by Means of the *Loing*. 'Twas begun by *Henry IV.* and finish'd by *Lewis XIII.* 'Tis 12 Leagues long to *Montargis*, from whence another of 18 Leagues has been dug to *Orleans*; which, together with the *Loire*, form an irregular Polygone. Near this Place a Battle was fought betwixt the Royal Army and that of the Princes in 1650, wherein the latter were defeated.

6. *Gien*, Lat. *Gienum*, or *Gemiacum*, on the *Loire*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It lies about 11 Leagues S. E. from *Orleans*, is a pleasant Town, with the Title of a County, and an Election. It belongs to the Family of *Seguier*, and suffer'd much by Wars in the 16th and 17th Century.

7. *Estampes*, Lat. *Stampa*, on the River *Yonne*, a Town on the Frontiers of the *Isle of France*, near 13 Leagues N. E. from *Orleans*, with the Title of a Duchy and Election. It belongs to the ancient Domain of the Crown, was given by *Charles VII.* to the D. of *Brittany*, return'd to the Crown with *Anne* of *Brittany*, and by her Daughter *Claude* came to *Francis I.* who made it a Duchy and Peerage in 1536, in Favour of *John de la Brosse*, whom he married to *Anne de Pisseleu*, his Mistress, so well known in the History of that Time by the Name of the Dutcheß of *Estampes*. *Henry IV.* mortgaged it several times, and at last to his natural Son *Cesar D. of Vendosme*. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1567, and suffer'd much by the Army of the Princes in 1652.

8. *Lorris*, Lat. *Lauriacum*, or *Loriacum*, about 4½ Leagues N. from *Gien*, and 9 E. from *Orleans*. 'Tis the Capital of a small Country called by its Name, and lies near the great Forrest of *Orleans*, which formerly contain'd 140000 Acres; but is now reduc'd to half that Number. 'Twas a Custom

in this Country, and thro' all the *Gatinois*, That if Men challenged one another, and were agreed with Consent of the Bailiff, they were fin'd in 2 s. 6 d. but if they fought afterwards, the Bail of the Vanquish'd was fin'd in 5 l. 12 s. whence came the Proverb, if a Man was severely us'd by Judges, *That he was one of the Men of Lorris, who were fin'd when they were beat.*

9. *Neuvy*, betwixt *Cosne* and *Briare*, by some thought to be the *Noviodunum* of *Cesar*, formerly a considerable Town, but now of little Note.

N I V E R N O I S,

Lat. *Nivernensis Pagus*, has *Gatinous* on the N. *Burgundy* on the E. *Bourbonnois* on the S. and *Berry* on the W. *Bleau* makes it about 20 Leagues S. and N. and near 12 E. and W. where broadest. 'Twas the Seat of the *Vadicaßes*, who depended on the *Eduis*, as some say; tho' others will have *Chalons* to be the Country of that People. 'Tis one of the fruitfulest Countries in *France*. It contains,

1. *Nevers* on the *Loire*, about 75 Miles S. E. from *Orleans*, called by *Cesar*, as some think, *Noviodunum* in *Eduis*. He erected Magazines for his Armies here. 'Tis also called in Latin *Niverna*, *Nivernium*, *Vadicaßum*, *Nervorum*, and *Augusta Nemetum*. It had Counts of its own from the 9th Century, who held it of the D. of *Burgundy*. It came afterwards by Marriage to the House of *Cleve*, and was erected into a Duchy and Peerage by *Francis I.* in 1521 for *Francis* of *Cleve*. It came afterwards by Marriage to the Family of *Mantua*, and then to the *Palatine* Family, who sold it to Cardinal *Mazarine* in 1651. He obtain'd the Title of Duke and Peer for his Nephew *Philip de Mauciny*, at present D. of *Nevers*, says *La Forrest*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishoprick, Suffragan of *Sens*, of a Bailiwick, and Chamber of Accounts. The Castle of the ancient Counts, where *Casimir* King of *Poland*, who married *Louisa*, Daughter to *Edward* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, died in 1672, is a fine Structure. This Town is noted for its Manufacture of Glass and Earthen Ware. 'Tis fortified with Walls, defended by many high Towers and deep Ditches. The chief Structures are, 1. The above-mentioned Palace of the Dukes, where

X x x x x

among

among other fine Moveables, there's a large Marble Table, upon which there's another of a less Size transparent, and adorn'd with fine Pictures. 2. The Stone Bridge on the *Loire*, with 20 Arches, a Draw-Bridge on each Side, and Towers to defend them. 3. The Cathedral, whose Steeple has many emboss'd Figures of Stone on the Outside. It has 11 Parish-Churches, an Abbey of *Augustin* Monks, another of Nuns, and several other Religious Houses.

2. *St. Pierre le Moustier*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. from *Nevers*, noted for a considerable Prefidial Court, where the Justice is reckon'd very severe. It has also a Provostship and Bailiwick.

3. *Decize*, Lat. *Decetia*, in an Island form'd by the *Loire* and *Airon*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues from *Nevers*. 'Tis Capital of the Country of *Bazois*, and a Place of Antiquity, as appears by *Roman* Medals found in it. 'Tis the *Decetia Vadicassum* of the Ancients. The D. of *Nevers* has a Castle here, which defends the Town and the Bridge, it being an important Pass on the *Loire*.

4. *La Charite*, about 5 Leagues N. W. from *Nevers*, and had its Name from the Liberality of the Monks of *Cluny* to poor Pilgrims and Strangers who pass'd this Way. It stands on a Hill near the *Loire*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. There's a Priory here of the Order of *Cluny*, whose Prior is Lord of the Town both as to Spirituals and Temporals. It suffer'd much during the War with the *English*, and in that betwixt the Protestants and Papists in the 16th Century, when 'twas frequently taken and retaken. It has a large Market-Place, most of which is cover'd by the publick Hall; and several Churches, besides the Priory.

5. *Donzy*, a small Town on the River *Nozin*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *La Charite*, Capital of the District of *Donzais*, and has the Title of a Dutchy.

6. *Clamecy*, Lat. *Clamcum*, a Town on the River *Yonne*, which begins here to be navigable. It lies 6 Leagues E. from *Donzy*, is the Seat of an Election, and of a Titular Bishop, called the Bishop of *Bethlehem*, who has only the Government of an Hospital. He carries that Title since 1223, when the Christians being expelled the Holy Land, *Reynold* Bishop of *Bethlehem* fol-

lowed the Count of *Nevers*, and was settled here; so that the D. of *Nevers* has the Nomination of that Bishop.

7. *Vezelay*, Lat. *Vitiliacum*, on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, E. from *Clamecy*, the Seat of an Election, and of an ancient Abbey of *Benedictins*. It has a Collegiate Church and Prebendaries, and is noted for a Council held by Pope *Eugene* III. in 1145 for a Croisade.

8. *Corbigny*, a small Town on the River *Yonne*, famous for the Abbey of *St. Leonard* of the Order of *St. Bennet*. The Marquises of *Arguen* and *Langeron* lie in this Country.

B E R R Y,

Lies W. from *Nivernois*, Lat. *Bituricensis Provincia*. The greatest Length from S. E. to N. W. is above 29 Leagues, and from N. E. to S. W. about as much. 'Twas the Seat of the ancient *Bituriges*, once Masters of all *Gallia Celtica*, and made great Conquests in *Germany* and *Italy*. During the Race of the first *French* Kings, 'twas Part of the Kingdom of *Orleans*, and of the Kingdom of *Aquitain* under the 2d; but afterwards subject to Counts of its own, called Counts of *Bourges*. The last of 'em sold it to *Philip* I. of *France* in 1101, and King *John* erected it into a Dutchy and Peerage in 1360 for his 3d Son. It has several times since been an Appannage to the younger Sons of *France*, as 'tis now to the Dauphin's 3d Son. It abounds with Corn, Wine, and Pasturage, great Flocks of Cattle, and particularly of Sheep, whose Wool is famous. It contains,

1. *Bourges*, in Latin, *Avaricum Biturigum, Cuborum, Bituriga*, and *Biturica*, on the River *Eure*, about 30 Miles N. W. from *Nevers*, and 105 S. from *Paris*, in Long 21. 15. Lat. 47. 12. so that 'tis reckon'd to lie about the middle of the Kingdom, is Capital of the Dutchy, and was one of the most considerable Towns in *Gaul* when besieged and taken by *Cesar*. It made a stout Resistance, for he could only lay Siege to it on one Side, between the River and the Marsh. He rais'd two high Towers, from whence his Soldiers leap'd on the Walls, which so terrified the Inhabitants, that they retir'd to the great Market, and from thence ende-

endeavour'd to make their Escape thro' the Gates; but the *Romans* prevented it, and cut most of 'em off, for having murder'd the *Romans* they found at *Gien*; so that of 40000 People, scarce 400 escap'd to the Army of *Vercingetoris*, General of the *Gauls*. This happen'd 52 Years before our Saviour. *Desiderius*, General to *Chilperic I. K. of Paris*, took it from the K. of *Orleans* in 583, and burnt most of it. *Charlemagne* repair'd it, and *Philip Augustus* fortify'd and adorn'd it with a Castle. In 1412, *Charles VI.* and the D. of *Burgundy*, with 100000 Men, besieg'd the D. of *Orleans* and his Confederates in it, but in vain; so that at last both Parties came to an Agreement. *Charles VII.* made it the Place of his Residence during the first Years of his Reign, which made the *English*, by way of Derision, call him K. of *Berry*. *Charles VIII.* kept *Lewis of Orleans*, who succeeded him, a Prisoner here in a Cage of Iron and Wood. In 1562, the Protestants took this Town, but 'twas betray'd soon after to the D. of *Guise* by the Governor; so that the Leaguers kept it till 1594, that 'twas surrender'd to *Henry IV.* 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, who is called Patriarch of *Aquitain*; of a Bailiwick, a Presidial, and Generality. The University was founded by St. *Lewis*, is famous for the Civil and Canon Law, and has produc'd many great Men. The Citizens have 4 great Privileges, as *Du Chesne* informs us; 1. That their Goods cannot be confiscated. 2. They are free from Garrisons and Winter Quarters. 3. Those of 'em who possess Lordships, are exempted from the Ban and Arrierban. 4. Their Estates pay nothing to the King. These Privileges were granted for their Fidelity to *Charles VII.* They are govern'd by a Mayor and Sheriffs, from whom in Law-Suits there's no Appeal but to the Parliament of *Paris*. The most remarkable Buildings are, 1. The Town-House. 2. That of *Jaques Cœur*, Treasurer to *Charles VII.* who acquir'd such Riches by trading to Sea, &c. that he bought several Lordships, and built a sumptuous Palace here, with as many Windows as there are Days in the Year; the Remains of which are still to be seen. He likewise enlarged and adorned the Town; but his great Riches brought the Envy of the Court upon him, so that he was forfeited and banished, on Pretence

of betraying the King's Secrets, &c. They pretend that *Ursinus*, a Disciple to the Apostles, was their first Bishop in the 2d Century. An Assembly of Prelates was held here in 1438, where the *French* Clergy acknowledged the Council of *Basil*, and approv'd the Pragmatick Sanction, as the Parliament of *Paris* did the next Year. This Constitution was first drawn up by *Lewis XI.* corrected and enlarged by the Council of *Basil*. It consisted of 23 Articles, 21 of which were approved by Pope *Eugene IV.* The chief of 'em were, 1. That Bishops elected should be own'd as such without going to *Rome*. 2. That the Elections of Bishops and Abbots should be free and independant both of the King and Pope. 3. That the Authority of a General Council should be superior to that of the Pope. 4. That the Pope should not bestow the Survivance or Reversion of any Living to his Favourites. 5. That the Court of *Rome* should levy no Money in *France* but on urgent Occasions, with the Consent of the King and the *Gallican* Church. Pope *Eugene* repenting that he had granted so much, broke with the Council, and would have hinder'd the Pragmatick Sanction to be received in *France*, but in vain; so that it continued till *Francis I.* abolish'd it in 1516, by an Agreement with the Pope, called the *Concordate*. 'Tis a flourishing and considerable City, of an Oval Figure, with 7 Gates, besides Posterns. The old Walls were built by the *Romans*, and are still very strong. There's the Remains of an ample Theatre, with several arch'd Passages under Ground, and other Monuments of *Roman* Antiquities. They have 17 Parochial, 7 Collegiate Churches, 3 Abbies, a College of Jesuits, and many Monasteries. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen* is very large, has a lofty Tower, and gilded Porches. 'Twas built by *John Duke of Berry*, Brother to *Charles V.* in 1354. He was buried here: His Golden Crown, with a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate of curious Workmanship, are still to be seen here; with the Bones of a Giant called *Briat*, who was said to be 15 Cubits high. The Rivers and Marshes about the Town make it of difficult Access. It has 7 Suburbs, one at every Gate; and their Magazine of Arms is kept in the great Tower, whose Walls were

X x x x x 2

three

three Fathom thick; and 'twas so high, that they could see 4 Leagues round from the Top of it; but the greatest Part was ruin'd by the Wars in 1561.

2. *Henrichemont*, or *Boisbelle*, a large Town, with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the Family of *Bethune-Sully*, and the finest Castle of the Province, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Bourges*.

3. *Sancerre*, Lat. *Sacrum-Cerevis*, or *Sacro-Cesarinum*, on the *Loire*, above 8 Leagues N. E. from *Bourges*. 'Tis said to be so called because the Pagans worshipp'd *Ceres* here, or because *Cesar* lodg'd his Household Gods, and offer'd Sacrifice, in this Place, after his Victory over the *Situriges*. It has the Title of a County, and had Lords of its own, many of whom were great Men. It took Part with the Dukes of *Orleans* against those of *Burgundy*. It prov'd a Refuge to many Protestants who escap'd the Massacre of *St. Bartholomew*. 'Twas twice in vain besieged by the Papists in 1568, and 1572; but was reduced by Famine in 1573, after 8 Months Siege. This Town has 21 Chatellanies and 500 Parishes depending upon it.

4. *Concreffant*, a pleasant City on the *Saône*, fortify'd and adorn'd with a good Castle. It lies about $8\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Bourges*.

5. *Aubigny*, Lat. *Albiniacum*, 9 Leagues N. from *Bourges*, on the River *Nerre*. It had formerly a Royal Court of Justice, and was given by *Charles VIII.* to *Bernard Stuart*, Captain of his Guards, of the Family of *Lennox* in Scotland. 'Tis a pleasant Borough, fortify'd and adorn'd with a fine Castle.

6. *Châtillon*, a large Borough, pleasantly situated on the *Loire*, about 11 Leagues N. E. from *Bourges*, and gave Title to the famous Admiral *Coligny*.

7. *St. Aignan*, on the *Cher*, about 15 Leagues N. W. of *Bourges*, a Town with the Title of a Duchy, and Peerage, erected by *Lewis XIV.* for *M. de Beauvilliers*, the First Gentleman of his Chamber, and noted for the Worship paid there by superstitious People to *St. Aignan*, Bishop of *Orleans*, from whence it has its Name. 'Twas of old called *Chateau-Hagari*.

8. *Iffoudum*, Lat. *Exelodunum*, *Exilidunum*, and *Ernedurnum*, on the *Thiel*, about 20 Miles

S. W. from *Bourges*. It had formerly Lords of its own, of whom the Counts of *Blais* were Vassals. It came at last into the Family of *Condé*, by Way of Exchange, and was by them called *Enguin*; but the Title was since transferred to *Montmorancy*. 'Tis a Place of Antiquity, and one of the 20 Towns burnt by the *Gauls*, says *Du Chesne*, to starve *Cesar's* Army. 'Tis a large fortified Town, with several Suburbs, defended by a Castle and a Tower, is the Seat of a Bailiwick, has several Chatellanies and Baronies depending upon it, has divers Parochial, Collegiate Churches, and Monasteries, is noted for good Wines, and for its Traffick in Wool and Kid-Leather Gloves. The most remarkable Structures are, the Royal Palace, the Court of Justice, the Church of *St. Stephen*, and the Convent of *Benedictines*.

9. *Charost*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League from *Iffoudum*, a Duchy and Peerage, erected for a Branch of the Family of *Bethune* by *Lewis XIV.* in 1690.

10. *Dun-le-Roy*, Lat. *Regiodunum*, on the River *Auron*, above 5 Leagues S. E. of *Bourges*. It had formerly Lords of its own, but is now united to the Crown.

11. *La Chatre*, a large Borough on the *Indre*, the Title of an ancient Family of the same Name, which has been very Illustrious since the 12th Century.

12. *Chateau-Roux*, Lat. *Aleria*, *Castrum Rufum*, or *Castrum Rodolphum*, a large Town with 4 Parishes, a Collegiate Church, a fine Castle, and a Park belonging to the Prince of *Condé*, who is Lord of it. 'Twas erected into a Duchy and Peerage by *Lewis XIII.* in 1616.

13. *Blanc*, a small City on the *Creuse*, about 19 Leagues S. W. from *Bourges*.

14. *Argenton*, Lat. *Argentomagus*, on the *Creuse*, about 15 Leagues S. W. from *Bourges*. 'Tis defended by a fair Castle, flank'd with 10 Towers, one of which was built by the Emperor *Heraclius*, and has the Figure of an Ox carv'd on it, with *Cesar's* Device, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*.

15. *Bourg de Deulx*, or *Bourgdienx*, Lat. *Dulensis Vicus*, on the *Indre*, over against *Chateau-Roux*, about 10 Leagues W. from *Bourges*. 'Tis Capital of a Territory 20 Leagues in Circuit, which abounds with good Wine and Wool, has the Title of a County, is

noted

noted for an ancient Abbey of *Benedictines*, and a Victory obtain'd by the *Goths* over the *Amorican Britains*.

16. *Vierzon*, Lat. *Virgo*, 7 Leagues N. W. of *Bourges*, on the Conflux of the *Eure* and *Cher*. It stands on a fruitful Soil, among Rivers, green Fields, Meadows and Vineyards. It was taken and burnt by the *English* in 1197.

17. *Meun sur Eure*, mid-way betwixt *Vierzon* and *Bourges*, has a Collegiate Church, is the Seat of a Bailiwick, and was formerly destroy'd by the *English*.

T O U R A I N E,

Lat. *Ager Turonensis*, has *Maine* and the *Vendomois* on the N. *Anjou* and *Poitou* on the W. *Blasois* and *Berry* on the E. and the Marquisate of *Limosin* on the S. *Blean* makes it 25 Leagues from S.E. to N. W. where longest, and about 20 Leagues E. and W. where broadest. The *Romans* made it Part of the 3d *Legidunenſis*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Turonæ* or *Turoni*, a powerful People in *Cæſar's* Time. *Lewis III.* gave this Country to the Count of *Anjou*, to defend the *Loire* against the *Normans*. It came afterwards to other Families, was erected into a Duchy by *K. John* for one of his own Sons, and for some Time possessed by the Family of *Douglafs* in *Scotland*, for their great Services to the Crown of *France*. The D. of *Alençon*, Son to *Henry III.* had it for his Appannage; and after his Death, in 1584, 'twas united to the Crown. This Country is so fruitful, that 'tis commonly call'd the Garden of *France*. It contains,

1. *Tours*, Lat. *Turonum*, and *Cæſarodunum Turonum*, on the *Loire*, about 118 Miles S. W. from *Paris*, 46 S. W. from *Orléans*, 28 S. W. from *Bois*, and about 75 N. W. from *Bourges*, in Long. 19. 37. Lat. 47. 28. 'Tis an ancient, large, and fine City, is the Seat of an Archbishop, a Presidial, Generality, and Chamber of Money. 'Tis the Capital of the Duchy, and lies on the S. Side the *Loire*, over which it has a beautiful long Stone Bridge. 'Tis noted for a great Victory obtain'd near it by *Charles Martel* in 732, over *Abderamet*, the *Saracen* General, who was kill'd there, with 200000 of his Men, as *French* Authors give out; tho' others reduce them to 75000. This City is famous

for its Manufacture of Cloth of Silver and Gold, and Silks of all Sorts. The publick Places, Streets and Houses, are very fair, and the City populous. The Cathedral of *St. Gratian*, so called from their first Bishop at the End of the 2d Century, as they pretend, is a noble Structure. He was succeeded by several others of great Fame, and particularly by *St. Martin* and *St. Gregory*. The Legendaries pretend, that *King Clovis* having made an Offering of his Horse at the Tomb of *St. Martin*, and sent 100 Pieces of Gold to redeem him, his Horse would not stir when the King mounted him, till he paid down 500 Pieces. *St. Martin*, it seems, was more moderate in Point of Blood, than his Tomb was in Point of Money; for he would never communicate with the Bishops *Idacius* and *Irbacius*, after they had procur'd the Death of the Heresiarch *Priscillian*. There's a Gate of this City commonly call'd *Port Fourgon*; but the right Name is, The Gate of *King Hugon*, an ancient Count of *Touraine*, who repair'd it. The superstitious Inhabitants say, there's a Hobgoblin of this Name which goes round the City by Night, and beats the Night-Walkers. Some derive the Nick-Name of *Hugonot*, given to the *French* Protestants, from their meeting formerly by Night in the subterranean Vaults near this Gate, to avoid the Fury of their Persecutors. But others assign it a more illustrious Original; and say, That the Leaguers gave them this Name, because they were for keeping the Crown upon the Head of the present Line; descended from *Hugh Capet*, when they were for giving it to the House of *Guise*, as descended from *Charlemagne*. But however that is, the Protestants were so powerful in this City, that they kept it firm to *Henry III.* and *IV.* and when the Parliament of *Paris* declar'd for the League, the Loyalists retir'd hither, and erected another Tribunal, which annull'd all the Edicts of the Parliament of *Paris* in Favour of the Rebels. From the Money that was coin'd here; and current through all the Kingdom; came the Denomination of *Deniers, Sous*, and *Livres Tournois*.

2. *Marmontier*, a famous Abbey of the Order of *St. Bennet* near *Tours*, where they keep a Bottle of holy Oil for consecrating their Kings on Occasion.

Near

Near a Village call'd *Columbiers*, a Leagues E. from *Tours*, there's a subterranean Vault call'd the *Dropping Cave*, where the Drops petrify as they fall from the Roof. 'Tis observ'd to be extraordinary cold in Summer. Near this Place stands the Castle of *Plessis*, which, with its fine Gardens and Orchards, deserve a Traveller's View.

3. *Ambaise*, Lat. *Ambacia*, on the *Loire*, 5 Leagues E. from *Tours*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and noted for a Royal Palace built by *Charles VIII.* who was born and died in this City. King *Clouis*, and *Alaric* the Goth, had an Interview here in 506. The *Normans* ruin'd it in the 11th Century. 'Twas afterwards possessed by the Families of *Anjou* and *Berry*, and united to the Crown by *Charles VII.* in 1431, because the Lord of it join'd with the *English*. *Louis XI.* instituted the Order of *St. Michael* here the first of *August*, 1469. The Healthfulness of the Place has frequently occasioned the *French* Kings to reside here. In 1560, some Protestant Gentlemen design'd to have rescued *Francis II.* who was in a manner kept Prisoner by the House of *Guise* at this Place; which being discover'd, was called a Plot against the King, and they were put to Death for it. This Town has a fine Bridge over the *Loire*.

4. *Langes*, a small Town on the *Loire*, about 5 Leagues S. W. from *Tours*, noted for its fine Melons.

5. *Chinon*, a Town on the *Vienne*, 7 Leagues S. W. from *Tours*, with a good Castle, and Court of Judicature. 'Twas here that *Joan of Arc* came to *Charles VII.* in 1429, and knew him to be King, say the *French* Authors, tho' she had never seen him; and that he had nothing about him which could distinguish him from any of his Nobles. 'Tis noted also for the Death of *Henry II.* of *England* in 1189. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and was besieged by *Agricola* the Roman General; but he was oblig'd to raise the Siege by a great Rain. *Rabelais*, the Comical Poet, was born here; and alledg'd this Town was built by *Cain*, from whom it deriv'd its Name.

6. *Loches*, Lat. *Lucea*, or *Locia*, on the *Indre*, about 25 Miles S. E. from *Tours*, in which *Charles VII.* and *Louis XI.* delighted much. 'Tis an ancient Place, and very strong, being defended by a Castle, with

Towers and Bulwarks, on an inaccessible Rock, so that the *English* could not take it. This Castle has been often made a Prison for Criminals of State. *Louis XI.* kept the Cardinal *Balue* here; and *Lewis XII.* imprisoned *Lodowick Sforza*, D. of *Milan*, in it till he died. *Du Chesne* says, there was an Iron Gate in this Castle, at the End of a long Passage cut thro' a Rock into a square Room, where there was a Man found of 8 Foot long, sitting on a Stone, and leaning his Head on his Hands as if asleep; but he dissolved into Dust upon letting in the Air, except the biggest Bones; and the Cranium, that were a long time kept in our Lady's Church there. Here is also the Tomb of *Agnes Sorelle*, Mistress to *Charles VII.* the fairest Woman of her Time, with her Statue of white Marble, done to the Life. On the other Side the River, lies the *Benedictine* Abbey of *Beaulieu*, in which there's a Pyramid 12 Foot long, with Characters that could never be decipher'd; so that 'tis not known whether it be a *Gothick* or *Gaulick* Monument. *Loches* has a Bailiwick, and a Royal Court of Justice.

7. *La Haye*, a large Town on the Frontiers of *Poitou*, 5 1/2 Leagues S. W. from *Loches*. It has the Title of a Barony, was an important Pass during the Wars of the 16th Century, and noted for the Birth of the great Philosopher *Des Cartes*.

8. *Chenonceaux*, on the *Cher*, 8 Leagues S. E. of *Tours*, noted for a Royal Palace and Castle, built by Queen *Catharine de Medicis*, and adorn'd with fine Marbles and Statues brought from *Italy*; among which, that of *Scipio Africanus* is much esteem'd.

9. *Mont-Louis*, a Borough near the *Loire*, about 2 Leagues E. from *Tours*. The Houses are all cut out of a Rock, and nothing appears above it but the Chimnies.

B L A S O I S,

Lies between *Berry*, *Orleannois*, properly so called, *Vendomois*, and *Touraine*, in Form of a Semi-circle, is about 22 Leagues where longest, and 10 where broadest. 'Tis a very fruitful Country, agreeably interspers'd with Mountains, Hills, Vineyards, Forrests and Plains, abounding with Gardens, Orchards, Meadows, and Corn-Fields, and water'd with many Rivers and Streams. It had formerly

merly Counts of its own, who were the powerfulest Lords in *France*, and Masters of *Champagne* and *Chartres*; but in 1391, 'twas sold to a Prince of the Blood, and since united to the Crown. It has frequently been an Appannage of the Sons of *France*, as 'twas lately of the Duke of *Orleans*. It contains,

1. *Blois*, Lat. *Blesum*, *Castrum Blesense*, or *Corbilo*, on the *Loire*, about 10 Leagues N. E. from *Tours*, and 11 S. W. from *Orleans*. 'Tis thought to be the Capital of the *Corvillones*, but is certainly a Place of considerable Antiquity. *La Forrest* says, it has the most pleasant Situation in *Europe*, lies upon the easy Ascent of a Hill on the N. Side of the *Loire*, over which there's a fine Stone Bridge, which joins the Suburb call'd *Vienne* to the Town. On the Bridge there's a Pyramid with an Inscription, to shew that *Henry IV.* rebuilt it in 1598. Here is a sumptuous Castle begun by *K. Lewis XII.* finished and enlarged by several succeeding Princes. It has a curious Garden, adorn'd with Water-works, and antick Statues. The Goodness of the Air, the Pleasantness of the Situation, and the frequent Residence of the Kings and their Children here, occasioned it to be called the City of Kings. Its first Counts were the Predecessors of *Hugh Capet*, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. Those Counts were Sovereign Princes, coin'd Money, stamp'd with a Hebrew Letter, a Flower-de-Luce, and their own Name, on one Side; and on the Reverse, a Cross with a B. and these two Words, *Castro-Blesis*. There's the Remains of a Roman Aqueduct here, into which 3 Men may ride a-breast: And at a Village called *Orchese*, about a League N. W. from the Town, the Inhabitants alledge *Julius Caesar* to have kept his Magazines, because the Ruins of some great Structures, Arches, thick Walls, &c. are still to be seen there. Between this Village and *Blois*, a Mine of *Terra Sigillata*, equal to that of *Lemnos*, was discover'd above 100 Years ago. The neighbouring Pastures are so very good, that the Milk and Cream of this Country is esteem'd an excellent Dainty. Their *Bonne-Christien* Pears and *Pendragon* Plumbs are much valued. This City is also noted for the best Watches of the Kingdom; and the French Tongue is spoke here in its greatest

Purity. *Peter l'Hermite*, the first Preacher of the Crusadoes, was a Native of this Place. This Town has the Title of a County, and was noted for the Residence of several Queen Dowagers of *France*, who died here. 'Twas taken by the Protestants during the Civil Wars, and retaken and sack'd by the D. of *Guise* in 1562. The States of the Kingdom were assembled here in 1566, to accommodate the Differences betwixt the Protestants and Papists, but without Effect. They were assembled again in 1588, because of the great Disorders occasioned in the Kingdom by the Catholick League; at which Time the D. of *Guise*, and the Cardinal his Brother, the Heads of the League, were killed here by *Henry III.*'s Order. The spacious Park adjoining to the Royal Garden, and the Tennis-Court, which is the largest in *France*, are much taken Notice of by Travellers.

2. *Chambort*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Blois*, is a Royal Palace begun by *Francis I.* who employ'd 1800 Workmen on it for 12 Years; but 'twas not finished till the Time of *Henry II.* 'Tis adorn'd with many Towers and Chimnies, which form a delicate Prospect thro' the Avenues in the neighbouring Forrest. 'Tis remarkable for a Winding-Stair-case of 274 Steps, so large, that several Companies can walk up and down it a-breast; and *Bleau* says, the Stairs are so wide, that those at the Extremities on both Sides can't see one another. He adds, That this Palace is large enough to lodge all the Princes of *Europe* together, and is of such admirable Architecture, that the greatest Masters of it may learn something new there. There's a Garden call'd the Queen's, of 500 Acres of Ground, and an Avenue from the Forrest of *Blois* of a Mile long, and a considerable Breadth, form'd by 6000 large Elms; and adjoining to it, there's a large Park.

3. *St. Denis*, a small Town on the *Loire*, above 3 Leagues E. from *Blois*, noted for the excellent Wine produced in its Territory.

4. *Remoretin*, on the *Saône*, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Blois*, formerly a considerable Town, and called *Rotomagus* while this Country was possess'd by the *Celts*. 'Tis noted for its Manufacture of Cloth, is the Capital of *So'gne*, has the Title of a County,

ty, and is the Seat of an Election. In 1597, the Monks suborn'd a Maid here, call'd *Martha Brossier*, to counterfeit her being posses'd; and in her Fits, she spoke many Things against *Henry IV.* which confirm'd the Leaguers against that Prince; upon which she was confin'd. In 1560, *Francis II.* publish'd an Edict here against the Protestants.

5. *Chateaudun*, the Capital of the *Dunois*, above 9 Leagues N. E. from *Blois*, is the Seat of an Election, a Chatellany, and Court of Justice. 'Tis an ancient Town on the River *Loire*, stands on a Hill, from whence it may be seen at a considerable Distance, and is defended by a strong Castle. It suffered much by the Wars, has an ancient Abbey of *Cisterians*, and several Collegiate and Parish Churches. 'Twas formerly a Bishoprick, but now included in the Diocese of *Chartres*.

The VENDOMOIS,

Lies on the W. Side of this Country, is about 7 Leagues where longest, and 8 where broadest. It contains,

1. *Vendôme*, on the *Lesser Loire*, about 6 Leagues W. from *Blois*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, formerly the Seat of the *Vindocini*, whence 'twas call'd *Vindocinensis Pagus*, and the Town *Vindocinorum Castrum*. It had Counts of its own, whose Heiress marrying *John de Bourbon* Count of *la Marche*, *Francis I.* erected it into a Dutchy and Peerage for *Charles of Bourbon*, Grandfather to *Henry IV.* In 1342, one of their Counts built the Abbey of the Holy Trinity for the *Benedictines* here, and presented them with a Tear, pretended to be one of those which our Saviour wept over *Ezra's* Grave. The Popes exempted them from Episcopal Jurisdiction, and gave their Abbot Leave to assume the empty Title of Cardinal of *St. Priscus*. The Protestants took this Town in 1563, and broke down the Idolatrous Images. 'Twas afterwards taken by the Leaguers; but *Henry IV.* retook it by Storm in 1569, when he put the Governor and a *Franciscan* Friar to Death, who had been chief in the Revolt; but pardon'd the rest. This Town has an ancient Castle, a College of the Fathers of the Oratory, and some Religious Houses.

2. *Montoire*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues W. from *Vendôme*, is a small City, formerly call'd *Mons Aureus*.
3. *Madoubléan*, a small Town on the Frontiers of *Maine*.

The Country of BEAUCE,

Lies W. from *Orleannois Proper* and *Blaisois*. The greatest Length is about 14 Leagues, and the greatest Breadth about 11. The Latin Name is *Belsa* or *Belsa*. 'Twas formerly of a much larger Extent, contain'd the Territory of *Chartres*, and several neighbouring Countries; but *Valesius* reduces it to the present Dimensions, which some call *Beauce Proper*, or the Country of *Chartres*, the Seat of the ancient *Carnutes*, so famous in *Cesar's* Commentaries. The Country is so fruitful in Corn, that 'tis call'd the Granary of *France*. It contains,

1. *Chartres*, Lat. *Carnutum*, the Capital of the Country, about 45 Miles S. W. from *Paris*, 40 N. W. from *Orleans*, and 50 N. E. from *Blois*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, Prebendal, and Vidame. 'Tis so ancient, that some alledge it to have been built 2500 Years before Christ, by the Sons of *Gomer*. The *Druides* and the *Saronides*, the Priests of the ancient *Gauls*, are by others said to have founded it, to have kept their Religious Assemblies here; and foretold, That a Virgin should bring forth a Son: Upon which *Priscus*, the Roman Governor of *Gaul*, built a stately Temple in Honour of that Virgin, with this Inscription, *Virgini Paritura*; i. e. To the Virgin that shall bring forth. The People of this City and Country made a long Resistance against the *Romans*, and at last obtain'd honourable Terms from them. They had Bishops very early; for if we may believe *Du Chesne*, he that instructed *K. Clovis* was their 14th Bishop. This City and Country had formerly Counts of their own, the Ancestors and Successors of *Hugh Capet*, who were also Counts of *Champagne*. It came afterwards by Marriage and Purchase to the Crown, and was an Appannage to several Sons of *France*. *Francis I.* made it a Dutchy and Peerage in 1528, in Favour of *Anne of France* Duchess of *Ferrara*. Her Grandson the D. of *Nemours* restor'd it to *Lewis XIII.* 'Twas enjoyed by the late D. of *Orleans*, and belongs now to his Son the

the D. of *Chartres*. This City and Country has been subject to many Changes. 'Twas taken in the Close of the 6th Century by *Thierry K. of Burgundy*, from his Brother *Clotbarius*, was burnt by the D. of *Aquitain* in 743, by the *Normans* in 911, and by the Count of *Dunois* in 1431. The Protestants besieg'd it in 1568, and, under the Conduct of the great Admiral *Coligny*, defeated the Papists who came to relieve it; but *Catharine de Medicis*, by a treacherous Pacification, wherein she promis'd them Liberty of Conscience, prevented their taking it; which the superstitious Papists ascrib'd to the miraculous Assistance of the Holy Virgin. *Henry IV.* took it from the Leaguers in 1591, and was consecrated there in 1594, with Oil from the Viol of *Marmoutier*, which they pretend to be as good as that of the Holy Bottle at *Rheims*; for the Leaguers were then in Possession of that City. The River *Eure* divides *Chartres* into two unequal Parts. The Streets are narrow, but the Houses fine, and the publick Places spacious. Their Churches are magnificent, especially the Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin, whose Quire, with a Church under Ground, and its two Steeples, are admir'd by Strangers. The Chapter consists of 72 Canons, 17 of whom are Dignitaries; and among them, there are 6 Archdeacons and 4 Provosts. It has 3 Abbies, besides several other Religious Houses, and is noted for several considerable Manufactures, for which the Water of the *Eure* is reckon'd very proper. The Town is encompassed with Walls and Ditches. It has 8 Gates, 2 of which are walled up. *Bleau* says, it has 7 Parish-Churches, besides 3 in the Suburbs, and 8 Abbies. In the Cathedral Church they show a Well, into which a great many Christians were thrown by *Quirinus* the Roman Proconsul. They have also a College of Canons. The Grove of the *Druides*, mentioned by *Cæsar*, was upon a Mountain near the Town. The Citizens are very courteous, and much addicted to Trade.

2. *Nogent-le-Roy*, on the River *Eure*, which there begins to be navigable, almost 3 Leagues N. E. from *Chartres*. 'Tis noted for the Death of *K. Philip de Valois* in 1350.

3. *Espernon*, an ancient Barony about 1½ League E. from *Nogent-le-Roy*, made a Dut-

chy and Peerage by *Henry III.* in 1581 for *John Lewis de la Valet Nogaret*, his Favourite, whom he rais'd to the highest Dignities of the Kingdom. He was a very great Man, a good General, but excessively proud, and a violent Enemy to the Protestants.

4. *Maintenon*, about 14 Miles N. E. from *Chartres*, on the River *Eure*, erected into a Marquisate, and now gives Title of Dutchess to the famous *Madam Maintenon*, Widow to the Poet *Scarron*, Mistress to *Lewis XIV.* a Lady of great Parts and Intrigue, and now, according to general Report, his Wife. This Place is also noted for the famous Aqueduct begun there by that same Prince.

5. *Auneau*, a large Town about 3 Leagues S. E. from *Chartres*, noted for the Defeat of the *German Reifres* that came to assist the Protestants in 1587, by the D. of *Guise*.

6. *Bonneval*, on the Frontiers of *Blois*, about 6 Leagues S. W. from *Chartres*, a small Town on the *Loire*, noted for a famous Abbey of *St. Benet*, which occasion'd the building of the Town.

7. *Dreux*, which we formerly describ'd in our Account of the *Ile of France*, is by some placed in this Country, because its ancient Name is *Durocasse Carnutum*; but it now depends on the Generality of *Paris*. To what we said of it P. 1047, we shall add, That it had formerly Counts of its own, and was the Place where the *Druides* held their Assemblies, and for that Reason accounted sacred. Here they gather'd the Mistletoe from the Oaks with many Ceremonies, after sacrificing two white Bulls; and on the 6th Day of the Moon, the Priests cut the Shrub with a Gold Sickle, and the People receiv'd it in a white Cloth, being perswaded that 'twas a Heavenly Gift, and a sovereign Remedy against all Distempers. This Town, together with *Vendosme*, were burnt by King *Henry II.* and his Son *Richard of England*. 'Tis also noted for the Victory before mentioned gain'd by the Papists over the Protestants in 1562, when the D. of *Montmorency*, Lord High Constable of *France*, General of the Papists, and the great Admiral *Coligny*, General of the Protestants, were both taken. It lies about 20 Miles N. W. from *Chartres*.

L E P E R C H E,

Lies W. from *Beauce*, and N. from *Blaisois* and *Vendomois*. *Bleau* makes the greatest Length from S. E. to N. W. above 15 Leagues, and the greatest Breadth from E. to W. above 18. 'Tis subdivided into lesser Districts, which we shall not insist upon; but take Notice, that the Latin Name is *Perticus*. Some reckon it to have been anciently possess'd by the *Auleri Diablintes* in the Time of the *Romans*, but without Ground; for those People were seated in *Brittany*, as *Palestinus* proves against *Sanson*. 'Twas a long time overgrown with *Forrests*, and therefore called *Perticus Saltus*, and still abounds with Wood. It had Lords of its own from the 9th Century, but was afterwards united to the Crown. It contains,

1. *Nogent le Rotrou*, Lat. *Novigentum Rotroci*, from Count *Rotrold*, who founded it. It lies about 28 Miles W. from *Chartres*, is a large Town, and Capital of the Country. 'Tis one of the finest and richest Boroughs in *France*, and has a considerable Trade in Linen Cloth, Serges, Leather, and Knives. It rebelled against the *English*, but was retaken by the E. of *Salisbury* in 1429, when he hang'd many of the Inhabitants. *Charles VII.* took it again in 1447; and in 1651, *Lewis XIV.* erected it into a Dutchy and Peerage for the D. of *Bethune*, and order'd it to be call'd *Nogent de Bethune*.

2. *Bellemé*, a small City with a Royal Court of Justice, 5 Leagues N. W. from *Nogent le Rotrou*. 'Twas anciently the Residence and the Title of the Counts of *Le Perche*, and on that Account had the first Vote in the Assembly of the Province. There's a Mineral Fountain in the Neighbourhood, which is very much esteem'd.

3. *Mortagne*, about 15 Miles N. W. from *Nogent le Rotrou*, a large and populous Town, the Seat of a considerable Bailiwick, and an Election, adorn'd with several Churches, and defended by an ancient Castle. It had formerly the Title of a County.

4. *La Trappe*, a famous *Cistercian* Abbey, whose Monks lead a strict Life, according to the Reformation of *St. Bernard*, brought in there by one of its Abbots. The late K. *Jamet* us'd to retire hither on Account of Devotion.

5. *Montmirail*, a small Town, Capital of the Country called *Perche-Coët*, and one of the 5 Baronies of that District. It lies 5 Leagues S. E. from *Nogent le Rotrou*.

6. *Brou*, a large Town, with the Title of a Barony, noted for its Markets. It lies 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Nogent le Rotrou*.

7. *Chateaufeu*, a small Town in the *Tierais*, Capital of the dismembred Lands, so called because they were separated from *Perche* by Agreement betwixt *Henry II.* and *Anthony de Bourbon D. of Vendosme*. It lies 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Nogent le Rotrou*.

8. *Senonches*, a Town with the Title of a Principality, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues W. from *Chateaufeu*.

9. *La Tour-Grise*, near *Verneuil*, 8 Leagues N. from *Nogent le Rotrou*, the only Town in that call'd the *French Lands*.

The Country of M A I N E,

Has *Normandy* on the N. *Anjou* and *Touaine* on the S. *Brittany* on the W. *Le Perche* and *Vendomois* on the E. *Bleau* makes the greatest Length from S. E. to N. W. about 33 Leagues, and the greatest Breadth, E. and W. about 19. *La Forrest* says, it had its Name from the *Lexomani*, who ravag'd Italy 600 Years before our Saviour. The *Romans* made it a Part of the 3d *Lionnois*. The *French* conquer'd it about 503, in the Reign of *Clovis*. 'Twas afterwards subject to Counts, who match'd into the House of *Anjou*, that were afterwards Kings of *England*. In 1202, the K. of *France* forfeited *John K. of England* of this and all his other Dominions in *France*, on Pretence of *Felony*, for the Murther of *Arthur* of *Brittany*. *John King* of *France* made it a County and Peerage in 1380 for *Louis* his 2d Son, K. of *Naples* and *Sicily*. His Grandson *D. Charles* left it by Legacy to *K. Lewis XI.* in 1491. *Lewis XIV.* has since made it a Dutchy for *Lewis*, one of his natural Sons by the Marchioness of *Montespan*. It contains,

1. *Mans*, Lat. *Canomanum*, *Vindinum*, and *Subdinum*. It lies about 55 Miles S. W. from *Chartres*, 75 N. W. from *Orleans*, 95 S. W. from *Paris*, in Long. 19. 15. Lat. 48. 15. 'Tis a very ancient City, reckon'd one of the oldest in *Gaul*, and was a very flourishing Town in the Time of *Charlemagne*; but suffer'd so much by the Wars of the *English* and

and Normans, that it has lost its ancient Splendor. It lies on a Mountain on the *Sarte*, where the *Huifne* falls into it, and is the Seat of a Bishop and Presidial. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Julian* their first Bishop, is a stately Edifice, and the French Kings are Canons of it from their Birth. 'Twas besieged by the English in 1425, and is said to be the first Town in France against which Cannon was made use of. The People of this City and Country are honourably mentioned by the Roman Historians and the old Geographers, under the Name of *Cenomani Aulerci*; and when they made their Invasions into Italy, they settled in the N. E. Part of that Country, where they built *Bresse*, *Verona*, *Trent*, *Crema*, *Mantua*, &c. The Province in general abounds with Corn, Wine, Linseed, Cattle, and has Mines of Iron. The People are reckon'd witty and courteous.

2. *Mayenne*, Lat. *Madiana*, or *Maduana*, on a River of the same Name, 30 Miles N. W. from *Mans*, a very pleasant Town, erected into a Duchy and Peerage by *Charles IX.* in 1573, for *Charles* of *Guise*, one of the Heads of the Catholick League. Cardinal *Mazarine* bought it in 1660, and gave it with one of his Nieces to the D. of *Mazarine*.

3. *Chateau du Loir*, a small Town, pleasantly situated on the *Lesser Loire*, with the Title of a Barony, belonging to the Domain of the Crown. It had formerly a Castle, now in Ruins; but the Town is rich and populous: Its District is 10 Leagues long, 3 or 4 broad, abounds with Wheat, and Red and White Wine. It lies almost 12 Leagues S. E. of *Mans*.

4. *La Ferte Bernard*, on the River *Huifne*, 14 Leagues N. E. of *Mans*, according to *Bleau*. It has a Court of Justice, which depends on the Parliament of *Paris*, is a pleasant Town, and noted for the Birth of *Robert Garnier*, one of the best French Tragick Poets.

5. *Bonnetable*, a small Town of considerable Trade, about 8½ Leagues N. E. from *Mans*, noted for making fine Inkhorns.

6. *Mesniers*, a small Town, noted for its good Markets, on the Frontiers of *Normandy*.

7. *Domfront*, a Town belonging to the Diocese of *Mans*, but for Temporals de-

pends on *Normandy*. It lies about 24 Leagues N. W. from *Mans*.

8. *St. Germain le Guillaum*, a large Town of considerable Trade, betwixt *Mayenne* and *La Val*, about 7 Leagues S. W. from *Mayenne*.

9. *La Val*, on the *Mayenne*, 8 Leagues S. W. from the Town of *Mayenne*, noted for its great Trade in fine Cloth. It gave Name to the ancient Counts of *La Val*, belongs to the House of *Trimouille*, and has the Title of a County.

10. *Beaumont le Visconte*, on the River *Sarte*, above 7 Leagues N. W. from *Mans*, noted for its Lords, who were great Men from the 11th to the 14th Century. It came at last by Marriage to the Crown, and was united to it by the Title of a Duchy, of which *La Fleche* was made the Capital.

11. *St. Susan*, a Town with the Title of a Barony, Capital of the District of *Charanie*.

12. *Sable*, on the *Sarte*, with the Title of a Marquisate, noted for making fine Gloves. It lies about 13 Leagues S. W. from *Mans*, on the Frontiers of *Anjou*.

A N J O U,

Has *Brittany* on the W. *Touraine* on the E. *Le Maine* on the N. and *Poitou* on the S. *Bleau* makes the greatest Breadth from S. to N. 19½ Leagues, and the greatest Length from E. to W. about 23. Others make it 30 Leagues long, and 20 broad. The Latins call it *Ducatus Andegavensis*. Some derive the Name from its Rivers, *Aigade* in the old *Gaulic* Tongue importing so much. The *Angervini* or *Audes*, its ancient Inhabitants, were govern'd by Captains, who commanded them in Time of War, and administered Justice in Time of Peace, before the Roman Conquest. They were much esteem'd by the Romans, because they were of a more mild and tractable Disposition than the rest of the Gauls. 'Twas Part of the 3d *Lionnois*, and taken from the Romans by *Chilperic I.* about 472. 'Twas afterwards possessed by several Counts, who had the Title of D. of France. *Eudes*, Son to *Robert*, to whom *Charles the Bald* gave this Province, coming to the Crown, he gave *Anjou* to a Lord of *Brittany*, Grandfather to *Ingelber*, to whom *Lewis the Stammerer* gave

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more Lands in 879. These Lords grew so potent, that *Fulk V.* became K. of *Jerusalem* in 1131; and *Henry Plantagenet*, Son to *Godfrey III.* Count of *Anjou* and *Main*, succeeded in the Right of his Mother *Mathilda* to the Crown of *England*. His Son *Richard I.* enjoyed these Counties; but *Philip Augustus* took them from *K. John* of *England*, on Pretence of the Felony above-mention'd, in 1202. It has several times been an Appannage since to the Sons of *France*, and was made a Dutchy in 1360. *Charles*, the last of that Family of *Anjou*, having left *Lewis XI.* his Heir, 'twas united to the Crown, and again made an Appannage to several Sons of *France*. The last that possess'd it was *Philip*, 2d Son to the Dauphin, who has now the Title of K. of *Spain*. The Country is well water'd, abounds with Fish, Gardens, Meadows, Forrests with all sorts of Game, and Vineyards, which produce as good Wine as any in *France*; with which, and their Brandy, they drive a considerable Trade. 'Tis water'd by more than 40 Rivers, most of which fall into the *Loire*. It abounds likewise with Lakes, Marshes, and Founrains. It contains,

1. *Angers*, Lat. *Juliomagus Andegavorum*, or *Andium*, *Andegava*, or *Andegavi*. It lies on the River *Mayenne*, about 50 Miles S. W. from *Mans*, 150 S. W. from *Paris*, about 20 N. W. from *Saumur*, and 32 N. E. from *Nantes*. 'Tis the Chief of the Dutchy, said to have been founded by some ancient Philosophers, enlarg'd and adorn'd by the *Trojans*; but this smells too much of Fable. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, a Presidial Court, a Bailiwick, and a Chamber of Money. It has one of the famousst Universities in *France* for Civil and Canon Laws, founded by *D. Lewis I.* Son to King *John*, in 1398, when he endow'd it with large Privileges. *Lewis XIV.* establish'd a Royal Academy here in 1685, with the same Privileges as that of *Paris*. It consists of 30 Members, who must all be Natives or Inhabitants of the Town. They are not to meddle with Religion, Politicks, or Divinity, nor to judge of any Composures but their own, without the King's Direction. They have a Director, a Chancellor, 2 Secretaries, and 4 Officers. The Town is divided by the River into two Parts, join'd by a large Bridge. The greatest Part stands on the

Side of a pleasant Hill under the Castle, which is built on a Rock, flank'd with 18 large round Towers, and a Half-Moon, encompassed with a broad Ditch, cut out of the Rock on the Side of the River, from whence their Provisions are drawn up by Engines. The City is large, well built, and populous, and has a good Trade, especially in White Wine, the best of *France* growing in this Province. *K. John* of *England* built that Part of the City beyond the River, call'd the *Black Town*, because most of the Houses are cover'd with Slates of that Colour. It has 5 principal Gates, and as many considerable Suburbs, adorn'd with several Churches, and other Religious Houses. The Cathedral of *St. Maurice*, built without Pillars, is a noble Structure. It has 3 Steeples of an extraordinary Height built over the Portal, that in the Middle being built on an Arch supported by the other two, is accounted a noble Piece of Architecture, and looks as if it hung in the Air. In this Church there's the Tomb of *Renne K.* of *Sicily* and *Jerusalem*, with his Robes, Crown, and his Picture, done by himself. They pretend also to shew the Sword of *St. Maurice*, the suppos'd Commander of the *Theban* Legion, and one of the Pitchers that held the Water which our Saviour turn'd into Wine at *Cana* in *Galilee*. The Chapter is compos'd of 29 Canons, a Dean, a great Archdeacon, two other Archdeacons, 3 Treasurers, a Chancellor, and a Penitentiary. There's a great Procession here Annually at a Festival call'd the *Fest of God*, when all the Priests and Monks, with the chief Inhabitants, and Multitudes of Strangers, carry burning Torches, and engraven Scripture Histories, to atone for the pretended Crime of their Archdeacon *Berengarius*, who oppos'd Transubstantiation here when that Doctrine was first broach'd about 1019. They have 5 other Churches in the City, and one in the Suburbs, besides 4 Monasteries, with a Church belonging to each. They say, Christianity was preach'd here by one of *St. Julian's* Companions, who preach'd it at *Mant*. The Protestants took the Castle in 1585, but were soon drove out again by the Inhabitants. This City is govern'd by a Mayor, and 24 Eschevins. It has bred many great Lawyers; among others, the famous *Bodin*. The Fathers of the Oratory have a

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College of Divinity and Philosophy in this City. The Merchants in this Place had formerly great Privileges, and among others, that of coining Money. Part of the Town stands low; and it is a Proverb in the neighbouring Country, *That Angers is a low Town, has high Steeples, rich Whores, and poor Scholars*. There are several Remains of Roman Antiquities, and Part of an Amphitheatre in the Suburb call'd *Grohan*, where several Medals of the old Roman Emperors have been dug up.

2. *Pont de Cee*, Lat. *Pons Caesaris*, said to be built by *Julius Caesar*; but others think the Name comes from the Breadth of the *Loire* at that Place, which looks like a Branch of the Sea. It lies about 1½ League E. from *Angers*. The Town of that Name lies in an Island, and consists of one long Street, with a Bridge half a Mile long. Near this Town there are Quarries of excellent Black and White Marble, and Free-Stone, which are sold very cheap. The Troops of *Lewis XIII.* defeated those of *Qu. Mary de Medicis* here in 1620, upon her retiring from Court, which brought on the Reconciliation betwixt her and her Son.

3. *Saumur*, Lat. *Salmaurium*, or *Tunenm*, on the *Loire*, 2 Miles S. E. from *Angers*. 'Tis much admir'd for its pleasant Situation at the Foot of a Hill, is defended with strong Walls and Towers, and a Castle that has 7 Bastions, fac'd with large square Stones. *Valesius* thinks the Name to be deriv'd from its Strength; and that 'twas anciently call'd *Salvus Murus*, because the Inhabitants were protected by its Fortifications. The Castle on the *Loire*, and the neighbouring Plains, form a charming Prospect. 'Twas noted for a Church dedicated to the Holy Virgin, where the Priests alledg'd many Miracles to be wrought. That Trade decay'd at the Reformation; but the Town grew considerable by its being one of those given to the Protestants for their Security. The famous *Philip du Plessis Mornay* was made Governor of this City by *K. Henry IV.* and they had a noble Protestant University in it, where the renown'd *John Cameron*, a Scots Divine, was Professor of Divinity, and succeeded by *Lewis Gappol*; *Mosis Amyrvald*, and *John de la Place*, all very great Men. In 1684. *Lewis XIV.* dissolv'd this University, which, with the following Persecu-

tion, depopulated the Town. The Fathers of the Oratory have a fine College here; and the Church of *St. Peter*, lately built, is a noble Structure. About a Mile from this Town there are subterranean Vaults of half a League long.

4. *Doue*, a pretty Town betwixt *Saumur* and *Angers*, where there's an Amphitheatre, which was cut out of a Rock by the Romans. It lies almost 4 Leagues S. W. from *Saumur*, and is called in Latin, *Theotrudum Castellum*, or *Doudum*. The Amphitheatre was about 1600 Foot in Circuit, and capable of 15000 Spectators. It has 22 Steps cut in the Rock, and the Walls are built without Mortar. The Inhabitants still act Comedies in the Ruins; and near it, there's the Remains of an ancient Road to *Pont de Cee*, a high Wall, and several subterranean Vaults. *Valesius* thinks 'tis not a Roman Work, but the Remains of one of the old Palaces of the Kings of *Aquitain*, which he supports by several Passages of History. The French K. keeps a Garrison here.

5. *Brisac*, a small Town about 3 Leagues S. E. from *Angers*, noted for the Merit of its ancient Lords of the Family of *Cosse*. *Lewis XIII.* made it a Dutchy and Peerage for *Charles de Cosse*, Marechal of France, in 1611. It has a fine Castle, a great Park, and a large Pond about a League long.

6. *Le Puy*, a small Town within 2 Leagues of *Saumur*, noted for an Image of the Virgin, which the People resort thither to worship.

7. *Montsereau*, a small Town at the Conflux of the *Vienne* and the *Loire*, near 3 Leagues N. E. from *Saumur*, noted for its Corn Markets, and a Battle fought against the Normans in 879.

8. *Fontevrault*, a League S. from *Montsereau*, noted for a famous Nunnery founded in 1100 by the Archdeacon of *Remes*, who was Missionary to France by Pope *Urban II.* The Abbess is General of the Order, and has Jurisdiction over the Monks as well as the Nuns of it. They had this Privilege from the Missionary, who was very familiar with the Nuns.

9. *Beaufort*, a pretty Town about two Leagues S. from the *Loire*, and 4 E. from *Angers*, with the Title of a County. 'Twas Part of the ancient Domain of the Crown, but several times alienated from it. 'Twas made

made a Dutchy and Peerage for the D. of Beaufort, but reunited again to the Crown when the D. was killed in 1667.

10. *Bauge*, Lat. *Balgium*, on the River *Cosnon*, about 7 Leagues N. E. from *Angers*, the Seat of a Court of Justice, and formerly of a Presidial, noted, says *La Forreſt*, for a Victory which the *French* obtain'd there over the *English* in 1420. This Town was built by *Foulk* Count of *Anjou* in 1040. 'Tis still the Seat of an Election.

11. *Jarze*, a large Town, with the Title of a Marquisate, which gives Name to an ancient Family.

12. *Vaujours*, a Castle on the Frontiers of *Tourain*, erected into a Dutchy and Peerage by *Lewis XIV.*

13. *La Fleche*, Lat. *Flexia*, on the Lesser *Loire*, about 8 Leagues N. E. from *Angers*, noted for a fine College of Jesuits founded by *Henry IV.* in 1603, capable of lodging the King and all his Court. His Heart was buried under the Stair that goes up to the Altar, in one of the Chapels, according to his own Order, because, says *La Croſe*, he was born in the Castle here, which he after converted into a College.

14. *Huile*, a Town near the *Loire*, built in 995, on the Front of a Hill, where there grows excellent White Wine. It suffer'd much in the 15th Century by the *English*, and in the 16th by the Protestants, who set Fire to the Castle, because the Garrison would not surrender, where Part of 'em were burnt.

15. *Durſſal*, on the Lesser *Loire*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Angers*, a small Town, with a fine Castle, and the Title of a County: 'Twas built in 1038, and belongs to the Family of *Rocheſoucault*.

16. *Lude*, on the Lesser *Loire*, 14 Leagues N. E. from *Anders*, a pretty Town, with the Title of a Dutchy, and a fine Castle, belonging to the Illustrious Family of *Lude*, who derive their Origine from *Ludus*, a *Briſſ* Lord.

17. *Chateaugontier*, a Town on the *Mayenne*, 7 Leagues N. W. from *Angers*, was built in 1038 by *Foulk* Count of *Anjou*, who called it after a Farmer's Name that sav'd him there.

18. *Craon*, on the *Oudon*, about 9 Leagues N. W. from *Angers*, which gave Name to its Barons, who were much talk'd of in the

History of the 14th and 15th Centuries; but suffer'd much, and was sack'd by the Protestants, in 1562.

19. *Ingrande*, on the *Loire*, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. W. from *Angers*, a Town of considerable Trade.

20. *Mont-Jeu*, above half a League S. from *Ingrande*, on the other Side the *Loire*, noted for a vain-glorious Mareſchal of *France* in the Reign of *Francis I.* who was Lord of it; and to mimick Kings, sent and received Ambassadors, for which he was laugh'd at by the Courts of *Spain* and *France*.

P O I T O U,

Is the largest Province comprehended in the Government of *Orleannois*, has *Anjou* and Part of *Touraine* on the N. the Ocean on the W. Part of *Touraine*, *Berry*, and the Marquisate of *Limouſin*, on the E. and *Saintonge*, *Angumois*, and *Aunis*, on the S. *Blau* makes the greatest Length E. and W. 75 Leagues, and the greatest Breadth N. and S. about 25. *Moll* makes it 25 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and about 103 from E. to W. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower, and by the Latins called *Piſſavia*, from its ancient Inhabitants the *Piſſavi* or *Piſſones*. The Original of the Name is not known; but there's no Probability that they were a Colony of the *Piſſi* that came hither from the N. of *Brittain*, as some have alledged, since *Caſar* in his Time called them *Piſſones*. They were a brave and valiant People, defeated 3 *Roman* Legions commanded by *Lucius Manlius*, one of *Caſar*'s Lieutenants, and were afterwards subdued by *Publius Craſſus*, notwithstanding the League form'd by *Vercingetorix*, a Native of *Auvergne*, to stop the *Roman* Progress. Being thus subdued, the Chief of their Nobility accompanied the Emperor *Claudius* into *Great Britain*, and were allowed to rebuild their Capital City upon their Return, in Consideration of their good Services. *Poitou* was afterwards reckon'd Part of the 2d *Aquitania*. About 410, the Country was over-run by the *Vandals*, and soon after was, with the neighbouring Countries, subdu'd by the *Viſigoths*, who kept Possession 84 Years, till about 509, that *Clovis I.* defeated them at the Battle of *Civaux* near *Poitiers*, kill'd their King *Alaric*, and drove them out of the Country.

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Charlemagne erected *Poitou* into a County for one *Abson*, whose Successors were Dukes of *Guienne*, the last of whom was *William IX.* or, as some say, *X.* whose Heiress *Eleanor* marrying *Lewis VII.* was divorc'd from him, as we have formerly mention'd, and married *Henry Plantagenet*, afterwards *K. of England*, who enjoy'd this Country in her Right. *Philip Augustus* took it from their Son King *John of England*. But the *English* were restor'd to it by the Treaty of *Bretigni* in 1360, and kept it till they were drove out of the Kingdom by *Charles VII.* in 1451.

This Country abounds with Corn, Cattle, Wool, Flax, Wine, Fruit, Fish, Fowl, and Wild Beasts; and so much Salt on the Coasts, as makes one of the greatest Branches of the King's Revenue. The *Vipers*, of which the *Venice Treacle* is made, are for most part sent from this Country. The principal Rivers are, *Vie, Clain, Lay, Sèvre, Thoue, Vande, Vienne, Dive, Voune, Gartampe, Charente, and Seudre.* *Beau* says, the Inhabitants are ingenious, and jocular, especially the Citizens of *Poitiers*. The Country People, he says, are crafty, and not much to be trusted. Their Nobility and Gentry are reckon'd brave, provident, and daring. The Reformation made a great Progress in this Country, which made it a Seat of dreadful Persecution, especially since the Year 1680, where the *French King's* Intendants and Dragoons committed unheard of Cruelties. It contains,

1. *Poitiers*, Lat. *Augustoritum, Pictavium, Limmium, Pictava*, and *Urbs Pictavorum*. 'Twas one of the most considerable Cities in *Gaul*. Some think the ancient Town called *Limonium* stood a little further to the N. in that Place call'd *Old Poitiers*, where there are ancient Ruins still to be seen. In the present *Poitiers*, there are the Remains of a *Roman Amphitheatre*, and *Aqueduct*. In 1336, the *Black Prince*, Son to *Edward III.* of *England*, with 12000 Men, defeated King *John of France* with 50000, and took him Prisoner, within 2 Leagues of this Town, which was chiefly owing to the Confidence the *French* had in their Numbers; so that they would hear of nothing but the Princes surrendering on Discretion, tho he offered to retire to *Bourdenux* with his Army, and to repay the Damage he had done them. 'Tis a very large City, but not well inhabi-

ted, there being several Meadows and Corn Fields within the Walls. It lies about 62 Miles S. E. from *Angers*, and 75 S. E. from *Nantes*, in Long. 19. Lat. 46. 30. on a rising Ground, between the River *Clain* and a small Rivulet. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, of a Seneschal's Court, a Presidial, Generality, Court of Finances, and a Chamber of Money. It has an University, founded by *Charles VII.* in 1431, and reckon'd next to that of *Paris*. It has a sumptuous Hall, built in *Henry IV.*'s Time, where Law is read to the Students. The Cathedral of *St. Peter* was begun by *Henry II.* of *England*, and finished 200 Years after. 'Tis a sumptuous Edifice of square Stone. It has also a Collegiate Church called *St. Hilary*, immediately subject to the Pope, of which the *French King* is Abbot as Count of *Poitiers*. Here they shew a Stone, which they say consumes dead Bodies in 24-Hours; and a hollow Stump of a Tree, into which they pretend that Madmen being put, recover their Senses, from whence they have a jocular Proverb, *That such a Man ought to be sent to St. Hilary's Gradle.* There are 24 Parochial Churches, 5 Abbies, and several other Monasteries, in the Town. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, 12 *Eschevins* or Aldermen, and 12 Sworn Counsellors. The Mayor has the Title of Captain, and Governor of *Poitiers*, and has the Privilege of a Nobleman, which was granted to the Town when *Charles VII.* transferred the Parliament hither in the Beginning of his Reign. 'Tis the largest City in *France* next to *Paris* for Circuit, and on one Side is very strong by Marshes and Ponds; but the Lower Town is commanded by high Rocks. The Water about the Town is not very good; but this Defect is supplied by conveying Water into it from a neighbouring Fountain. It had formerly a strong Castle, which is now decay'd; but has a very fine Hall, where the Judges sit. Near to this there's an ancient Tower, built by one of their Counts, wherein the 7 Viscounties of the Country are represented; and at the Gate of *St. Lazarus*, there was another Castle, now in Ruins. On the Wall that looks to the great Market, there's the Statue of *Constantin* the Emperor with a Sword in his Hand. Among the Briars and Thorns in the Neighbourhood of the City, are found abundance of

of the Vipers formerly mention'd, of which they make the Trochisque of *Poitiers*, so much esteem'd. Within a Mile of the Town, there's a Stone call'd the *Pierre Levee*, or the Erected Stone, which all Strangers go to see. 'Tis a large square Stone, 25 Foot high, 17 broad, and 60 in Circuit, with this Distich upon it:

*Hic Lapis ingentem superat gravitate Colossum
Ponderis, & grandi Sidere Mole petit.*

But upon what Account 'twas set up, they do not tell us.

2. *Mirebeau*, 5 Leagues N. W. from *Poitiers*, Capital of the *Mirebalais*. 'Twas built in 1038, and reunited to the Crown about the End of the 16th Century.

3. *Castelherault*, on the *Vienne*, 6 Leagues N. E. from *Poitiers*, famous for its Cutlers Ware, and its Bridge, one of the finest in the Kingdom, being 230 Paces long, 66 broad, and consists of 9 Arches. *Francis I.* made it a Dutchy and Peerage for *Francis de Bourbon* in 1515. 'Twas afterwards settled, with the Title, by Agreement, on *James E. of Arran*, Governor of *Scotland* during the Minority of *Qu. Mary*, upon the Match concluded betwixt her and the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Francis II.* and was long enjoy'd by the Family of *Hamilton*, who still claim the Right to it. It suffer'd much during the Wars betwixt the Protestants and Papists, and is the Capital of the Dutchy. 'Tis pleasantly situated, has a Prospect Westwards to a Royal Warren, and the Ruins of an old Castle. Near this Town are found little Stones, which being cut and polish'd, look almost as well as true Diamonds, and are therefore called the Diamonds of *Castelherault*. The Protestants repulsed the D. of *Anjou* when he besieged this Town during the Civil War; and till the late Persecution, had the Liberty of their Religion, and a considerable Church there. This Dutchy contains many Lordships and Villages.

4. *Thouars*, on the River *Thoue*, 10 Leagues N. W. from *Poitiers*, famous for its Fidelity to the Romans. 'Tis a Dutchy and Peerage, and a Fief of the Crown.

5. *Loudun*, Lat. *Juliodunum*, above 8 Leagues N. W. from *Poitiers*. 'Tis Capital of the District of *Loudunois*, has a Bailiwick, and

a Court of Judicature. It had formerly Lords of its own, but is now united to the Crown, and was made a Dutchy by *Henry III.* and *IV.* for a Lady of the House of *Roban*. 'Tis a pretty Town, has an Election and Bailiwick, a large Parochial Church, a Collegiate Church, and several Monasteries; among others, one of *Carmelites*, noted for a Statue of the Virgin, called *Our Lady of Recovery*, because the Monks here suborn'd some Nuns to counterfeit their being possess'd by the Devil, and recover'd by this Statue. The Cheat was discover'd by a Secular Priest, who suffer'd much on that Account; but the Parliament of *Paris* put a Stop to the Imposture. The D. of *Anjou* attack'd this Town in 1569, but was repulsed by the Protestants under the Pr. of *Condé*. The Reform'd had one of their last National Synods here, with the King's Consent, in 1658.

6. *Richelieu*, about 10 Leagues N. E. from *Poitiers*: *Moll* makes it 35 Miles, built by Cardinal *Richelieu*, in a pleasant Country, abounding with Corn, Fruit, Wine, and Game. *Lewis XIII.* erected it into a Dutchy and Peerage for the Cardinal, who founded an University here in 1640. 'Tis a square Town, with a Market at each Corner, and a large one in the Middle, where there's a stately Church, adorn'd with Marble Pillars, enrich'd with a great Quantity of Plate, and serv'd by the Fathers of the Oratory. The Streets are straight, centre in the 5 Markets, and their Houses uniform. 'Tis adorn'd with Halls, Fountains, Walks, and Gardens, fine Walls and Towers, and surrounded with deep and large Ditches, in which there are great Numbers of Swans. The Duke's Castle is as regular as any in *Europe*, beautify'd with the finest Tapestry, Paintings and Statues, surrounded with fine Avenues, Parks, Orchards, Gardens, Fountains, and Grotto's, which make it one of the finest Places in *France*. 'Twas settled on the Cardinal, and his Heirs Male, or Female; is the Seat of a Seneschal, and the Inhabitants have great Privileges.

7. *Champigny*, on the River *Amable*, about a League N. from *Richelieu*, formerly a Place of Note, and the Seat of the Dukes of *Montpensier*, who exchange'd it for other Lands with the Cardinal, and demolished the Castle and Chapel, to beautify *Richelieu*.

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'Tis still a good Borough, and has a fine Park.

8. *Moncontour*, a small City on the Side of a Hill, water'd by the *Dive*, 8 Leagues N. W. from *Poitiers*, built by *Bulk III.* of *Anjou*, noted for the Defeat of the *Poishevins*, and those of *Main*, by *Godfrey Marsel*, who took both their Counts Prisoners; and for the Defeat of the Protestants in 1569 under Admiral *Coligny*, by the D. of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry III.* Notwithstanding which, the Admiral brought *Charles IX.* to grant an honourable Peace to the Protestants in 1571.

9. *Montmarillon*, on the *Gartemps*, formerly a large and considerable Town, but ruin'd in the Reign of *Henry III.*

10. *Mortemar*, a Dutchy and Peerage, belonging to the Family of *Rocheaours*.

11. *Vienne*, 4 Leagues S. from *Poitiers*, a Dutchy and Peerage, erected by *Louis XIV.* for the Marechal of that Name.

12. *Lucignan*, Lat. *Lucignanum*, on the *Vonne*, 5 Leagues S. W. from *Poitiers*, noted for the Valour of its Lords, who were Kings of *Cyprus*, *Jerusalem*, and *Armenia*. The Legendaries say, the Castle of this Place was built by *Melusine*, who was half a Woman, half a Snake. This Castle was esteem'd impregnable, but taken by the Protestants under the brave *Teligni* in 1569; and retaken and demolished by the D. of *Montpensier* in 1574.

13. *St. Maixent*, on the *Sevre*, near *Toise*, 11 Leagues S. W. from *Poitiers*, the Seat of a Court of Judicature and Election, famous for a considerable Abbey dedicated to a Hermite of the same Name, who liv'd in the Reign of *Clouis I.* 'Tis noted for its Manufacture of *Serges*, and fine Stockings.

LOWER POICTOU

Contains, 1. *Fontenay-le Comte*, Lat. *Fontenayum*, on the *Vande*, which begins here to be navigable. 'Tis the Capital of Lower *Poictou*, has a Court of Judicature, and two Annual Fairs in *October* and *June*, which makes it one of the most considerable Towns in the Province. It lies about 22 Leagues S. W. of *Poitiers*, and is well built. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1568, but quit- ted by them next Year. They besieg'd it again in 1570, when their General *La Noue* had his Left Arm broke, and one of Iron

made in its stead, with which he could hold his Bridle, and was from hence surnam'd *Iron Arm*. The D. of *Soubize* carried on the Siege, and took it.

2. *Niort*, on the *Sevre*, a Town of good Trade. It lies about 15 Leagues S. W. from *Poitiers*, has a Court of Justice, is noted for its 3 Annual Fairs, and the adjacent Country breeds the best Mules in the King- dom.

3. *Maillexais*, Lat. *Mallincum*, on the *An- zise*. It lies about 21 Leagues S. W. from *Poitiers*, and was frequently the Residence of the Counts of *Poitiers* and Dukes of *Guienne*. 'Tis noted for a famous Abbey founded by D. *William* in 1028, was after- wards made a Bishop's See in 1317; but that Dignity was transferred to *Rochel* in 1648.

4. *Lucon*, Lat. *Lucio*, or *Luciona*, above 8 Leagues S. W. from *Maillexais*, and about 12 from the Sea. It stands on a marshy Ground, is the Seat of a Bishoprick, and noted for an ancient *Benedictine* Abbey.

5. *Talmont*, Lat. *Tallus Mundi*; i. e. The Height of the World; a Town about 7 Leagues W. from *Lucon*, with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the House of *Trimouille*.

6. *La Roche-sur-Yon*, above 7 Leagues N. W. from *Lucon*, is a Borough, with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the House of *Bourbon-Vendosme*, and was fre- quently the Portion of their youngest Sons. It gave Title to the 2d Son of the Pr. of *Condé*, whose eldest Brother dying in 1685, he took the Title of Pr. of *Conzi*.

7. *Sables D'Olonne*, a large Town with a Harbour on the Ocean, about 2 Leagues W. from *Talmont*, and 30 Miles N. W. from *Rochel*. The Inhabitants are good Mari- ners, and drive a considerable Trade by fish- ing on the Bank of *Newfoundland*. It derives its Name from the dangerous Sands which lie at the Mouth of the Harbour. Its Ter- ritory produces abundance of Wine and Salt.

8. *L'Isle de Dieu*, a small Island on the Coast, about a League long, and half a League broad, about 50 Miles N. W. from *Rochel*.

9. *Noir-Monfrier*, an Island about 15 Miles N. from *L'Isle de Dieu*, about 3 Leagues in Circuit, and has the Title of a Marquisate.

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10. *Bouhin*,

10. *Bouhin*, another Island N. from *Noir-Monstier*, nearer the Coast, and of less Extent.

11. *Montegu*, a small City on the Frontiers of *Brittany*, about 20 Miles S. from *Nantes*.

12. *Mortigni*, another small City on the Frontiers of *Brittany*, about 10 Leagues S. E. from *Nantes*.

The Country of A U N I S,

Lat. *Alnetensis*, *Alnetensis*, or *Alnetensis Tractus*. 'Tis about 7 Leagues long, and 7 broad, *Poitou* on the N. and E. *Saintonge* on the S. the Ocean on the W. and lies in Form of a Triangle. 'Twas called the great Fief of *Aunis*, because it depended on the Crown, but was purchas'd from its Lords by *Philip the Fair*, and *Philip of Valois*. 'Tis a fruitful Country. Its Wine is much esteem'd, and 'tis water'd by the *Sevre* and *Charente*. It contains,

1. *Rochel*, so called from the Rocks 'tis built upon. It lies on the Coast, about 68 Miles S. from *Nantes*, and 2 1/2 Leagues E. from the Isle of *Re*, in Long. 18. 15. Lat. 46. 12. Lat. *Vapella*, *Rupella*, *Santonum*, and *Portus Santonum*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, of a Sovereign Court, of the Salt-Pits on the Ocean, of a Generality, and Chamber of Money. 'Twas built in the 9th Century to oppose the Descents of the *Normans*, was possess'd a long time by Lords of the Family of *Mauleon*, and afterwards by the *English*, with the rest of the neighbouring Country, till they were drove from thence by *Louis VIII* in 1224. 'Twas restor'd to them by the Treaty of *Bretigny* in 1360, as one of the Conditions for setting *K. John of France* at Liberty, whom they had taken in Battle: But 10 Years after the Inhabitants revolted, and return'd to the Obedience of *France*, for which they were allow'd great Privileges; and amongst others, That it should be govern'd by 100 of their chief Burghers, one of whom was Annually chosen Mayor. The Citizens embrac'd the Reformation in 1567; and put themselves into the Hands of the Protestant Princes and Lords. 'Twas besieg'd by the D. of *Anjou*, Brother to *Charles IX.* but in vain. 'Tis observable, That when the City was press'd with Famine, vast Shoals of small

Fishes, such as were never seen there before, came to the Harbour, which was a great Relief to the Inhabitants; and as soon as the Siege was rais'd, they went off, and were never seen more. The *French* Historians do likewise inform us, That most of the chief Persons concern'd in the Massacre of *Paris* were slain at this Siege; (and among the rest, the D. *D'Anmale*, and *Mareschal Cossiens*, who were the first that enter'd Admiral *Coligny's* Chamber, and murder'd him) with 3 Masters of the Camp, several great Lords and Gentlemen, 60 Captains, 60 Lieutenants and Ensigns, and about 20000 common Soldiers. 'Twas besieg'd again in 1628 by *Lewis XIII.* who was put upon it by the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, to weaken the Protestants, to whom this Place was a Bulwark. They expected Help from King *Charles I.* of Great Britain, who sent the D. of *Buckingham* to relieve it, while at the same time some *English* Men of War, lent to the *French* King, were made use of against the Town. The D. of *Buckingham* landed on the Isle of *Re*, in order to relieve the Town, but without Success, for which his Conduct was very much suspected and blam'd; and he was stabb'd by *Felton* at *Portsmouth* when going a second time to attempt the Relief of it with a Fleet, which proceeded however, but without necessary Provisions; so that the T. was taken the 29th of October, 1628, after 7 Months Siege, the King having order'd a Mole of prodigious Bulk to be made for blocking up the Harbour. During the Siege, the Citizens suffer'd so much by a terrible Famine, that they eat Dogs, Cats, Horses, Hides, and Leather; and of 15000 People, not above 4000 escap'd this dreadful Famine. Some of the poor People eat the Flesh of the Dead, Rats and Mice, Wheat being at 20 l. a Bushel, Bread 20 s. a Pound, Mutton above 6 l. a Quarter, Butter 30 s. a Pound, Eggs 8 s. a piece, Wine 30 s. a Pint, Milk 30 s. Dry'd Fish 20 s. a piece; and the People who escap'd were reduc'd to meer Skeletons. The *French* King demolish'd the Fortifications, depriv'd the Town of their Privileges, and persecuted the Protestants, contrary to the Edict of Pacification. He suffer'd none of the Fortifications to remain, but two Towers for Defence of the Harbour, and a Boom cross the Entry of the Port,

Port, which is lock'd up every Night. *Lewis* XIV. built a strong Citadel here, and other Works in 1689, to prevent a Descent by the *English* and *Dutch*, and to keep the new Converts in awe. The Town is square, about 3 Miles in Circuit; and the Harbour is form'd of a Canal a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, where Ships ride very safe, which advances its Trade.

2. *Rochefort*, Lat. *Rupifortium*, near the Mouth of the *Charente*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Rochel*. It has a good Harbour, is become a considerable Town, well fortified, and adorn'd with fine Buildings, pleasant Gardens, has an Arsenal for building Men of War, a Foundry for Cannon, fine Rope-Yards, and an Hospital for old and wounded Mariners.

3. *Marans*, about 15 Miles N. E. from *Rochel*, in a marshy Ground, about 2 Leagues from the Sea. 'Tis fortified with a Castle, was frequently taken and retaken during the Wars for Religion in the 16th Century, and is noted for its Corn Markets, from whence 'tis called the Granary of *Rochel*.

4. *Surgeres*, a pretty Town, noted for its Horse-Fairs. It lies about 6½ Leagues E. from *Rochel*.

The Isle of R E,

Lat. *Radis Insula*, or *Reaucus*, about 5 Miles W. from *Rochel*, 5 Leagues long, and 1½ broad. 'Tis very fruitful, and abounds so with Wine, that many times they give Wine of the old Vintage for Casks to contain that of the new. It abounds likewise with Salt.

The chief Villages are, 1. *St. Martin*, which is pretty large. 2. That called *Oye*, or the Island, because 'tis separated from the rest by a Canal.

The most considerable Fort is that called *Le Pree*, on the N. W. Side of the Island, the Cannon of which reaches to the Continent. 'Tis flank'd with 4 Bastions, Half-Moons, and other Outworks, and had more Fortifications added towards the Sea in 1689. They have also a high Tower, on which they set a Beacon in the Night, that Ships may avoid the Rocks, at the S. End of the Island, called the *Baleins* or *Whales*. There is also another strong Fort at *St. Mary's*; but the Governor resides at Fort *Pree*.

When the D. of *Buckingham* landed here for the Relief of *Rochel*, he was repulsed with considerable Loss by the *Mareschal de Toiras*, which was chiefly owing to his own Treachery or ill Conduct, having acted contrary to the Measures he had laid down by the D. de *Soubize*.

X A I N T O N G E or S A I N T O N G E,

Lat. *Santonis*, has *Angoumois* and *Perigord* on the E. the Sea on the W. *Poitou* and the Country of *Aunis* on the N. the River *Garone* and the *Bourdelaïs* on the S. 'Twas the Seat of the ancient *Santonis*, who were the first that oppos'd *Cæsar*; but were afterwards reduc'd by him. They fell next under the Dominion of the *Goths*, who were expelled by the *French* after the Battle of *Vouglay* in 508. Under the Kings of the first Race, they had Counts of their own, fell afterwards to the Families of *Anjou* and *Guienne*, and by the Heiress of the last, after *Lewis* VII. divorc'd her, came to *Henry* II. of *England* in 1152. The Country was taken from K. *John* of *England* in 1202, but restor'd by the Treaty of *Bratigny* in 1360, and return'd again, with *Guienne*, to the Crown of *France* in 1551. *Saintonge* abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruit, Pasturage, Saffron, Rosemary, and Wormwood, noted for their particular Virtues. It abounds also with Salt on the Coast, and very good Fish. Their principal Rivers are, *Girome*, the *Charente*, and the *Seudre*, which facilitate the Transportation of their Commodities. The Country is about 34 Leagues E. and W. and 32 N. and S. according to some: But *Bleau* does not make the Breadth from E. and W. any thing so considerable. It contains,

1. *Saintes*, on the *Charente*, about 30 M. S. E. from *Rochel*, Lat. *Santonis*, and *Mediolanum Santonum*. 'Tis the Capital of the Province, one of the oldest in *Gaul*, and is the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, and of a Presidial. It had formerly Counts of its own, and has considerable Monuments of *Roman* Antiquities, as a Triumphant Arch upon the Bridge, an Amphitheatre, and Aqueducts. It suffer'd much by the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century, when 'twas taken by the Protestants. The Cathedral of *St. Peter* was built by

Charlemagne. The City is large, but indifferently built.

2. *St. John de Angeli*, Lat. *Angeliacum*, on the River *Boutonne*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N.E. from *Saintes*. 'Twas formerly a strong Town, was besieged by the Protestants in 1562, but in vain; was afterwards taken by them, retaken in 1589 by the D. of *Anjou*, recover'd again by the Protestants, and retaken after two Sieges in 1621 by *Lewis XIII.* who demolish'd its Fortifications. During the two last Sieges, *Mr. Welch*, a Minister banish'd from *Scotland* by *King James I.* of *Great Britain*, for opposing Episcopacy, liv'd there; and when the Town was on the Point of being taken at the first Siege, he encourag'd the Inhabitants to hold out, and assur'd them it should not be taken; but a Breach being made in the Walls, and the People ready to surrender, tho' he had no Skill in War, he order'd one of the Gunners to fire a certain Cannon, and told him, it would dismount the King's Battery, which fell out accordingly; and the King giving over the Siege, came to an Agreement with the City, which was one of the Protestant Cautionary Towns. The King being allow'd to come in with his Court, and the Inhabitants being unwilling that *Mr. Welch* should preach on the Lord's Day while the King was there, lest it might endanger him, he would not forbear. The King sent one of the Peers to interrupt and bring him before him; and while *Mr. Welch* was in his Sermon, he stop'd before the Peer came near the Church, and told them, tho' he had no Notice from any Man, that a Peer was coming on that Errand, and order'd them to make Way for him, because the Church was much crowded. When the Peer came near the Pulpit, he charged him in the Name of God to sit down and hear his Word; and told him, he would go along with him when he had done. The Peer sat down accordingly, being over-aw'd with the Charge, till the Sermon was finish'd. *Mr. Welch* went with him to the King, who ask'd him in a threatening Manner, How he dar'd to preach Heresy so near his Person? *Mr. Welch* answer'd, That he preach'd no Heresy, but the Redemption of Man by Jesus Christ, according to the Word of God, and the Freedom of Christian Kings and People, from

the Usurpations of the Pope. The King, astonish'd with this Answer, turn'd round to his Courtiers, said; Surely this is a Man of God, let him go, and forbade giving him any Trouble. When the Town was besieged the second time, *Mr. Welch* told them 'twould be taken, because of the Badness of their Lives, which happen'd accordingly in 1621, when the King charged those who storm'd the Town to take particular Care, that no Hurt should be done to *Mr. Welch*, or any that belong'd to him.

3. *Pons*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Saintes*, has the Title of a Seignior, upon which depend 250 Fiefs. It gave Name to the ancient Family of *Pons*.

4. *Barbeffeux*, a small Town on the Frontiers of *Angoumois*, with the Title of a Marquisate, given by *Lewis XIV.* to his Secretary, one of the Sons of *M. de Louris*.

5. *Mortagne*, a large Town on the *Gironde*, with a small Bay of difficult Access.

6. *Royan*, on a Rock, near the Mouth of the *Gironde*, a small Town, famous for its green Oysters. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in the beginning of the last Century, retaken and dismantled by *Lewis XIII.* in 1622. It lies about 8 Leagues S. W. from *Saintes*.

7. *Brouage*, Lat. *Santonum Portus*, on a Bay near the Coast, noted for its Salt-Pits, and for being besieged by the Pr. of *Condé* in 1586, when he sunk old Ships in its Harbour, which has very much spoil'd it. It lies above 8 Leagues S. from *Roche*. 'Twas formerly called *Jacquerville*, from *James* Lord of *Pons*, that founded it, and is Capital of the District called *Brouageais*, which is above 9 Leagues in Length, and 7 broad. The Salt in this District brings the King in 14000000 of Livres per Annum. 'Tis strongly fortified; and at *Marennes* and *La Tremblade*, two of the finest Villages in *France*, both in this District, the French King has Magazines for Naval Stores.

8. *Soubize*, above two Leagues N. from *Brouage*, on the Mouth of the *Charente*, has the Title of a Principality, belonging to a Branch of the Family of *Rohan*, and gave Title to the Duke of *Soubize*, a famous Protestant General, formerly mention'd.

9. *Tonne-Charente*, above 2 Leagues E. from *Soubize*, on the same River, gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Rochechouart*.

10. *Tytlebourg*, on the same River, two Leagues N. from *Saintes*, formerly a strong Town, noted for a Victory by *St. Lewis* in 1242 over the Count of *la Marche*, supported by the *English*.

11. *Oleron*, Lat. *Uliarius*, an Island 7 Leagues from the Coast, betwixt *Rechel* and the Mouth of the *Gironne*. 'Tis about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues long, and 2 where broadest. It abounds with Corn and Rabbits, was fortified in 1689, to prevent a Descent by the *English*, has a strong Castle of the same Name on the S. E. Corner of the Island, many Villages and several Forts. It has a College of Canons, another of *Capuchins*, a *Benedictin* Abbey, and 6 Parishes, and is capable of raising 2000 Men fit to bear Arms. The People were formerly all Protestants. Their chief Commerce is in Fish and Salt, of which they make great Quantities.

12. The Isle of *Arnot*, a League from *Oleron*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues, and much of the same Breadth. The chief Village is *St. Stephen's*, where there's a Court of Justice. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Salt, and Wood.

A N G O U M O I S,

Has *Poitou* on the N. *Perigord* on the S. *Saintonge* on the W. and the *Limosin* on the E. about 23 Leagues long, and 17 broad. Its principal Rivers are, the *Charente*, *Touvre*, *Droume*, *Tardoire*, *Bandiac*, *La Ne*, and *Angouleme*. 'Twas the Seat of the *Azesinates*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Aquitaine*, abounds with Corn, Wine, Pastures, and Saffron. The River *Charente* is remarkable for its Clearness, and fructifying the Ground over which it flows. *Bleau* mentions a River called *Pernsa* in this Country, which flows in *April*, *May* and *June*, every Year, and dries up afterwards. The Country People know the Time of its flowing by the filling up of a certain Well, which is an infallible Sign. He mentions likewise the Caves of *Rancon* in this District, which he reckons one of the greatest Wonders in Nature; for when one enters them with a Light, of which they are totally destitute, there appears noble and large Apartments, tall Statues of Men expressed to the Life, Figures of several Animals, Columns curiously engraved, Altars, Clothes, and all

sorts of Household Stuff, so curiously represented, as surpass any Thing done by Art. The Entrance of those Caves is very strait.

The chief Town of this District is *Angoulême*, Lat. *Engolisma*, *Iculisma*, or *Ecolisma*, upon the *Charente*, about 30 Miles E. from *Saintes*, and 50 S. E. from *Rechel*. This Town and District was formerly subject to Counts of their own, from the Time of *Charles the Bald* to that of *Philip the Fair*, to whom the last Count gave it in 1303. 'Twas afterwards the Appannage of several Sons of *France*. 'Tis reckon'd one of the ancientest Towns in the Kingdom. *Clovis I.* took it from the *Visigoths* in 509. The *Normans* took it in the 9th Century: It held out against the *English* in the 15th. The Protestants took it in 1562, but were obliged to quit it next Year. They retook it 6 Years after, when it suffer'd much during the Siege. *Francis I.* made it a Duchy in 1515. 'Tis the Seat of a Prebendal, an Election, and of a Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, Chief Chaplain to the King in *Aquitaine*, and a Baron. It stands on the Top of an Hill, is accessible only by one Pass, fortified with a strong Castle and Bulwarks. Its Mayor is always reckon'd among the Nobility. It has 3 Gates, and a Cathedral dedicated to *St. Ausonius*, their first Bishop, 8 Churches, and 6 Abbies. The Legendaries say, That when *R. Clovis* came before it, the Walls fell down of their own Accord, as those of *Jericho* did before *Joshua*; whereas they were only decay'd with Age. In the adjacent Fields there's a Spring, from whence issues a mighty Torrent.

2. *Cognac*, Lat. *Conacum*, on the *Charente*, above 7 Leagues W. from *Angoulême*, noted for the Birth of *Francis I.* and for excellent Wine and Brandy. The Protestants took it in 1562, but restor'd it after the Battle of *Jarnac*. The Prince of *Condé* attack'd it in vain in 1651, the Count of *Harcourt* having oblig'd him to retire from before it.

3. *Jarnac*, on the same River, above 5 Leagues W. from *Angoulême*, noted for a Victory which the D. of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry III.* obtain'd there over the Protestants in 1569. The Pr. of *Condé*, who commanded them, was treacherously kill'd by *Montesquieu*, whence *Un Coup de Jarnac* became

became a Proverb in that Country, to signify Treachery.

4. *Château-neuf*, a small Town on the same River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Jarnac*, whither a Body of Protestants endeavour'd to retire after that unhappy Battle; but being shut out, they suffer'd much by those who pursued them as they pass'd the River.

5. *La Rochefoucault*, Lat. *Rupes Foucaldi*, a large Town on the *Touvre*, about 4 Leagues N. E. from *Angoulême*, which gave Name to the Family of *Rochefoucault*, one of the most ancient and illustrious in *France*, divided into several Branches, which has produc'd many great Men. The present Duke is *Francis VII.* Prince of *Marillac*, &c. Father to *Francis D.* of *Roche-guion*, who has the Reversion of the Places of the Great Huntsman of *France*, and Great Master of the King's Wardrobe. The Town is noted for making fine Gloves. It has a noble Castle, which the Emperor *Charles V.* reckon'd one of the Wonders of *France*. It has also a Collegiate Church, an Abbey of *Carmelites*, 4 Baronies, and 19 Parishes, belonging to its Chatellany.

The Government of Champagne,

LAT. *Campania*, because of its large Plains, was the Seat of the ancient *Rhemi*, so famous in *Cæsar's* Commentaries, who were subdivided into the *Tricasses*, *Lingones*, *Catalauni*, *Meldæ*, and *Senones*, who gave their Names to the several Parts they inhabited. They sat next to the *Ædui* in the General Assemblies of the *Gauls*. 'Tis one of the best and largest Provinces of the Kingdom, has *Franche* County, *Lorraine*, and *Barrois*, on the E. the *Ile of France* on the W. *Burgundy* on the S. *Hainault* and *Luxemburg* on the N. *La Forêt* makes it 50 Leagues from S. to N. and 35 E. and W. including *Brie of Champagne*. *Bleau* makes the Breadth 40 Leagues. *Molt* makes it above 120 Miles from S. to N. where longest, and 105 from E. to W. where broadest. Its chief Rivers are, the *Seine*, *Yonne*, the *Meuse*, the *Aube*, the *Marne*, the *Aisne*, and *Vesle*, besides many others of less Note.

The Country abounds with Corn, and excellent Wine. 'Tis divided into Upper

and Lower; and the Upper has very little Wood. The most remarkable Subdivisions are, into *Champagne Proper*, or the County of *Troyes*, the *Rhemois*, *Chalenois*, *Perthois*, *Bassigni*, the Country of *Argonne*, *Reims*, *La Brie Champenois*, and *Senonais*. The Inhabitants are accounted ingenious, frugal, industrious, much given to Hunting and Arms, and their Nobility and Gentry ingenious, and well bred. They have not much Trade, because few of their many Rivers are navigable within the Limits of the Country. 'Twas Part of *Gallia Celtica*, and *Gallia Belgica*. For the rest, we refer to the ancient Division of *Gaul*, Page 984, &c. *Bleau* says, they can raise 10000 Foot and 1000 Horse for War. When 'twas divided among the Sons of *Clotus*, 'twas Part of the Kingdom of *Austrasia* or *Metz*, whose Governors were called Dukes of *Champagne*. Those establish'd by *Charlemagne*, had very great Authority. The first who made the Government Hereditary was *Robert*, Son to *Herbert II.* Count of *Vermandois*, who took *Troyes* in 953, and in 5 Years after made himself Master of all *Champagne*. His Posterity took the Title of Palatins, says *La Forêt*, because they had Jurisdiction in the Palace over the Officers of the Household, and not because they were Vassals to the Emperor, as some say. But *Bleau* alledges, That Count *Theobald II.* being at Variance with *Henry I.* of *France*, put himself under the Protection of the Emperor *Henry*, who gave him the Title of Palatin. However that is, these Counts were Peers of *France*, and had 7 Counts under them, by whom they assembled their States. Their Succession continued till *Henry III.* Count of *Champagne*, and the first of the Name K. of *Norway*, his Predecessors *Theobald IV.* and *V.* having enjoyed that Honour before him. *Henry III.* leaving only his Daughter *Jane*, she brought the County by Marriage to *Philip the Fair of France* in 1285. Since which, it has always been united to that Crown.

CHAMPAGNE PROPER contains,

1. *Troyes*, Lat. *Treca*, *Trecassus*, *Tricassium*, *Augusta Tricassinorum*, and *Augusta Bona*, on the *Seine*, about 76 Miles S. E. from *Paris*, in Long. 22. 45. Lat. 48. 15. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Sens*, is Capital of the Country,

try, was the Residence of their first Counts, who were hence call'd Counts of *Troyes*, has a Bailiwick, Presidial, and a Chamber of Monney. Some fabulous Writers say, 'twas founded by a Colony of *Trojans* after the Destruction of *Troy*, who gave it its Name. But however that is, 'tis certainly very ancient, and the Inhabitants of the Town and District are by the old Geographers called *Tricasses*. They had Bishops very early; and *St. Lupus*, one of 'em, is said by his very Aspect to have quelled the Fury of *Attila* the Hun. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Normans* in the 9th Century, and repair'd by *Robert of Vermandois* in 953. Several General Councils of the *Gallican* Church have been held here. It stands in a fruitful Soil, is well fortified, advantageously situated, and capable of holding out a long Siege. 'Tis populous, and reckon'd one of the pleasantest Cities in *Gallia Belgica*, has a considerable Trade in Linen, 2 Collegiate, 6 Parochial Churches, and 3 Abbies, besides the Cathedral of *St. Stephen*, a magnificent Structure, to which belong 40 Canons. They pretend to have some of our Saviour's Hair, one of the Dishes used at his last Supper, and a Piece of the true Cross, &c.

The RHEMOIS contains,

1. *Rheims*, Lat. *Rhemi*, *Durocororum*, and *Rhemorum Caput*, on the River *Vesle*, above 70 Miles N. from *Trois*, and 70 N. E. from *Paris*. 'Tis one of the ancientest Cities of the Kingdom, was one of the most considerable of *Gallia Belgica* in the Time of *Augustus*, and is the See of an Archbishop, who, since the Reign of *Louis VII.* has a Right to consecrate the Kings of *France*, of which he is the first Duke and Ecclesiastical Peer. That Prince appointed 12 Peers to assist at that Ceremony; 6 Ecclesiasticks, viz. the Archbishop of *Rheims*, the Bishops of *Loon* and *Langres*, who are Dukes and Peers; the Bishops of *Beauvais*, *Noyon*, and *Chalons*, who are Counts and Peers. The 6 Laicks are, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Guienne*, and *Normandy*, and the Counts of *Tholouse*, *Champagne*, and *Flanders*. 'Tis performed in the Metropolitan Church of our Lady, with consecrated Oil kept in a small Vessel, call'd the *Holy Ampoule*, formerly mentioned.

This is one of the finest Cities in *France* for its Squares, neat Streets, stately Houses, and other Edifices. The Walls are about a League in Circuit, and they have a considerable Trade by their Fairs. The Cathedral is one of the most sumptuous Structures in the Kingdom. The Portal rises as high as the Towers; and its principal Gate, for Largeness, Fineness, Magnificence and Ornaments, seems to have exhausted all that can be done by Art, says *Bleau*. This Church was built by *Clothildis*, Wife to King *Clovis*, their first Christian King, and has 67 Canons. There are 4 Abbies, several Convents and Parish-Churches, in this City, and an University established by *Charles* Cardinal of *Lorraine*, their Archbishop. Several Councils have been held here, the most remarkable of which were, one in 813 under *Charlemagne*, to reform the Discipline of the Clergy; one in 1122, when the Emperor *Henry VI.* was excommunicated, because he would not renounce the Investiture of Churches; and one in 1131 against the Schismatical Pope *Peter de Luna*. There are many *Roman* Monuments about this City, particularly the Ruins of a Garrison built at a small Distance by *Cesar*; and several of their Gates, which retain the Names of *Mars*, *Bacchus*, *Ceres*, and *Venus*. In 1677, another famous Monument was discover'd there, being a Triumphal Arch, that formerly was the Northern Gate of the City. It consists of 3 other Arches, one called the Arch of the *Seasons*, because it represents them by 4 Children sitting round a Woman, and Pictures of the 12 Months, with several Ornaments. 2. The Arch of *Romulus*, which has the Picture of him and *Remus* sucking a Wolf, and by them the Shepherd *Faustulus*, and *Acca Laurentia* his Wife. 3. The Arch of *Leda*, representing her, with her Sons *Caster* and *Pollux*, a Swan, and a Cupid with a Link in his Hand. The Archbishops of *Rheims* have generally been Princes of the Blood, or Sons of the Chief Men of the Kingdom.

2. *Epernay*, a large Town on the *Marne*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. W. from *Rheims*, or 25 Miles S. according to *Moll*, noted for a famous Abbey of *Augustins*.

3. *Fismes*, a Town on the *Vesley*, 6 Leagues N. W. from *Rheims*, remarkable for being the Boundary between the Bishopricks of *Rheims*,

Rheims, Laon, and Soissons, which are determined by a Stone erected near this Town.

CHALONNOIS,

Lies on the S. of *Rhemois*. The chief Town is *Chalons*, Lat. *Catalaunum*, 30 Miles S. E. from *Rheims*, is one of the chief Towns in *Champagne* for Beauty, Bulk, Wealth, and Privileges. It stands pleasantly on the River *Marne*, which separates it from one of its Suburbs, and affords them the Convenience of transporting their Commodities to *Paris*. 'Twas one of the chief Towns of *Gallia Belgica* in the Time of the *Romans*. Their Bishop is Suffragan of *Rheims*, one of the Patrimonial Counts, and one of the 3 Ecclesiastical Counts and Peers. 'Tis the Seat of a Presidial and Bailiwick, and the Parliament of *Paris* was transferred hither during the Fury of the League, where they publish'd an Act against the Pope's Legate, and appeal'd from his Bulls to the next Council the 6th of June, 1591. 'Tis controverted, whether 'twas in the neighbouring Plains, or in those of *Soulogne* near *Orleans*, that *Attila* the Hun was defeated by *Meroveus* and the *Romans*. The Houses are neat, the Streets large, with Walks of Trees on each Side. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen* is a large well built Structure, with a lofty Tower. It has 12 neat Parochial Churches, and 3 Abbies. The Town is large, encompassed with strong Walls and deep Ditches; and the Houses being built of a chalky Stone, look very white. They have a considerable Trade in Cloth, Linen, and Corn. The Civility of the Inhabitants, the Pleasantness of its Situation, and the Fruitfulness of the neighbouring Soil, occasion it to be much frequented.

LE PERCHOIS contains,

1. *Vitry*, on the *Marne*, 6 Leagues S. E. from *Chalons*. It had its Name from the Roman Legion *Vitrix*, who founded it; but being destroy'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* *Francis I.* rebuilt it near the former Town, and call'd it by the Name of *Vitry le Francois*. 'Tis fortified after the modern Way.

2. *St. Dizier*, a small Town on the *Marne*, about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Vitry*, remarkable for a Siege it held out against the Em-

peror *Charles V.* in 1544, which he must have rais'd, had he not intercepted a Letter from the D. of *Guise* to the Governor, by which he counterfeited the Duke's Hand, and sent a Letter to the Governor, ordering him to deliver up the Place, which was accordingly done.

3. *Vassy*, on the *Blaise*, a small Town, which some place in the District of *Bassigny*. It lies 6 Leagues S. from *Vitry*, has a Court of Judicature, and is remarkable for having given Occasion to the last Religious War in 1562, thus; The Duke of *Guise* passing thro' it on a Sabbath-Day while the Protestants were at Church, his Retinue insulted them; which raising a Tumult, wherein the D. was wounded, his Followers murder'd above 60 of the Protestants, which began the War.

4. *Joinville*, on the *Marne*, about 44 Miles S. E. from *Chalons*, and 14 E. from *Vassy*, a small Town, which gave Title to an illustrious Family, whose Heiress married into the Family of *Guise*. *Henry II.* erected it into a Principality for *Francis D.* of *Guise* in 1552, who in December, 1584, concluded the Catholick League here, which occasion'd so much Blood and Desolation in *France*. The Tombs of the House of *Guise* are in the Church here.

BASSIGNY contains,

1. *Langres*, on a Hill near the *Marne*, 30 Miles S. from *Joinville*, is Capital of the District, and said to have been built by *Langho VI.* King of the *Celts*, 1832 Yeets before Christ. The Latins call it *Lingones*, *Lingones*, and *Andomadium Lingonum*. It has been noted ever since the Eruption of *Sigovesus* and *Bellovesus* into Italy from this Country in the 164th Year of *Rome*. This District is reckon'd the highest Part of *France*, because 5 or 6 Rivers spring from it. This City was destroyed by the *Vandals* in 704; but was so much recover'd in the 12th Century, as to be called the Noble, Great, and Renown'd City. *Lewis VII.* ruin'd it in 1145. *Francis I.* rebuilt it about 400 Years after. The Bishop is Suffragan of *Lyons*, Spiritual and Temporal Lord of this City, and one of the 3 Ecclesiastical Dukes and Peers. The City is large, and well fortified, has a Bailiwick and Presidial, and a good

good Cathedral, dedicated to St. Mammæ the Martyr.

2. *Chaumont*, on the *Marne*, about 13 M. N.W. from *Langres*, and by some reckon'd the Capital of *Bassigny*. It had formerly Lords of its own, who sold it to the Counts of *Champagne*. *Lewis XII.* begun its Fortifications. *Francis I.* and *Henry II.* enlarged them.

3. *Bar-sur-Aube*, so called from its Situation on the River *Aube*, is noted for its good Wine. It had Counts of its own in the 11th Century, whose Succession continued about 200 Years; after which, this Town was united to *Champagne*. It lies about 24 Miles E. of *Troyes*.

4. *Montigny le Roy*, a large Town near the Head of the *Meuse*, about 12 Miles N. E. from *Langres*.

The Country of ARGONNE,

Contains only one Town of Note called *St. Menchoud*, on the *Loire*. 'Tis defended by a good Castle on a Hill, and famous for the many Siegés it has undergone.

The RETELOIS contains,

1. *Retel*, on the *Aisne*, about 22 Miles N. from *Rheims*, and is now called *Mazarine*, since the Cardinal bought it from the D. of *Nevers*. 'Tis Capital of the District, which has the Title of a Dutchy. 'Twas the Barrier of *Champagne* before *Lewis XIV.* took *Rocroy*. 'Tis noted for a Victory in 1650 by the *Mareschal du Plessin-Fraslin* over the Troops of *Spain*, and those of the Prince of *Condé*.

2. *Chateau Parcin*, or *Parcien*, on the *Aisne*, 8 Miles W. from *Retel*, formerly belong'd to the Counts of *Champagne*, but came to the Crown of *France* by Marriage, was afterwards given to the Family of *Chastillon*, and made a Principality by *Charles IX.* for the House of *Croy*.

3. *Mezières*, 35 Miles N. E. from *Rheims*. It lies on the *Meuse*, has a strong Citadel, and is an important Pass betwixt *Luxemburg* and *France*. 'Tis noted for its Manufacture of fine Cloth.

4. *Charleville*, on the *Meuse*, about 5 Miles N. W. from *Mezières*. 'Twas built in 1609, by *Charles D.* of *Nevers*, from whom 'twas

nam'd, and is reckon'd one of the prettiest Towns in *France*. On the other Side the River lies the strong Fortrefs of *Mont Olympeus*, and the Ruins of an old Castle, suppos'd to have been a Pagan Temple.

5. *Donchery*, on the *Meuse*, a Town with an ancient Provostship on the Frontiers of *Luxemburg*, 6 Miles S. E. from *Mezières*, and 4 N. W. from *Sedan*.

6. *Rocroy*, 20 Miles N. W. from *Charleville*, at the Entrance of the Forrest of *Ardennes*. 'Twas fortified by *Francis I.* and 'tis noted for a Victory by the D. of *Enguien*, afterwards Pr. of *Condé*, over the *Spaniards* in 1643.

7. *Sedan*, on the *Meuse*, 15 Miles S. E. from *Charleville*, and 25 W. from *Luxemburg*, is well fortified, and has the Title of a Principality. It belong'd formerly to the Archbishops of *Rheims*, one of whom exchange'd it for other Territories with the Crown of *France*. It afterwards came to the Family of *Marck* by the Marriage of the Heiress with the Duke of *Bouillon*, and was given to *Lewis XIII.* by *Frederick de la Tour*, Pr. of *Sedan*, and D. of *Auvergne*, for the Dutchie of *Albrat*, *Chateau Thierry*, and the County of *Eureux*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the famous *Mareschal de Turenne*, who was a Son of the Family; and before the late Persecution, was inhabited by Protestants, who had a famous Univerfity here, where *Du Moulin*, *James Chapelle le Blanc*, *Tilenus*, and other great Men, were Professors. 'Twas chiefly by the Intrigues of the Cardinal *Mazarine* that the Family was depriv'd of this Principality, the Lands given in Exchange being nothing comparable to it. The Principality is about 4 Leagues square, abounds with Wood and Corn, and the Town is pleasant, the *Meuse* running thro' it, and the Castle reckon'd impregnable. It has a Platform large enough to draw up 4000 Men, and the Magazine is as well furnish'd as most of the Kingdom. The Town is but small, and consists principally of 3 Streets.

8. *Rancourt*, a Town with the Title of a Principality, united long ago to that of *Sedan*.

9. *Moufon*, on the *Meuse*, about 12 Miles S. E. from *Sedan*, Capital of its District. It belong'd formerly to the Archbishops of *Rheims*, who exchange'd it for *Vailly* in 1379.

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'Twas taken by *Charles V.* in 1521, and retaken by the *Fr.* 30 Years after, who fortified a strong Hill that commands it, and keep a Garrison there. It had a Sovereign Court of Justice before the Parliament of *Metz* was erected.

BRIE CHAMPENOISE,

Was the Seat of the ancient *Meldæ*, and in the Time of the *Romans* Part of the 4th *Lyonnois*. It lies betwixt the *Marne*, the *Seine*, and the Diocese of *Chalons*, is about 12 Leagues long, and 10 broad, abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Pasturage. The *French* took it about the 10th Century; after which it had Lords of its own. It belong'd also to the Family of *Brittany*, from whom it came to that of *Artois*, has since been an Appannage of the Sons of *France*, and was by *Lewis XII.* united to the Crown. It contains,

1. *Meaux*, on the *Marne*, the Capital of the Country, which lies about 20 Miles N. E. from *Paris*, and 52 N. W. from *Rheims*, Lat. *Meldæ*, *Meledis*, and *Jatinum Meldarum*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Paris*, of a Bailiwick and Election. It suffer'd much in the Reign of *K. John* in 1358, and took Part with his Son the Dauphin, for which 'twas afterwards sack'd. The *English* took it in 1421, after 3 Months Siege. 'Twas the first Town of the Kingdom where the Reformation was preach'd, for which two of their Preachers were burnt about 1525. 'Twas also the first which submitted to *Henry IV.* after having suffer'd much by the Wars of the League. 'Tis pleasantly situated, and divided by a small River that falls into the *Marne*. The Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Stephen*. It has a Collegiate Church dedicated to *St. Sanctin*, their first Bishop, with several Abbies, and Parochial Churches. 'Tis a very ancient City, and mentioned by *Cæsar* in his Commentaries.

2. *Provins*, on the *Vouge*, Capital of the *Lower-Brie*, about 28 Miles S. E. from *Meaux*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bailiwick, was formerly the Capital of the whole Country, and the Residence of their Counts. 'Tis noted for its red Roses, of which they make an excellent Conserve.

3. *Colemiers*, a small Town on the *Morin*; the Seat of a Royal Court and Election. It

lies about 15 Miles S. E. from *Meaux*, was an ancient Peerage belonging to the Crown, and renewed by *Lewis XIV.* for *Henry* of *Orleans D. of Longueville*. 'Tis noted for its excellent Cheefe.

4. *La Ferte, sous Jouarre*, a Town on the Conflux of the *Marne* and *Morin*, above 4 Leagues S. E. from *Meaux*. It has a fine Wooden Bridge, and a good Castle, which was taken by the Protestants in 1562.

5. *Chateau-Thierry*, on the *Marne*, about 30 Miles E. from *Meaux*, Capital of its District, and made a Dutchy and Peerage by *Charles IX.* in 1566. It has also a Prefidial, Bailiwick, Election, and Provostship. 'Twas taken by the *D. of Guienne* during the Wars of the League, but submitted afterwards to *Henry IV.* who granted them large Privileges. 'Twas exchanged by *Lewis XIII.* with some other Territories, for the Principality of *Sedan* in 1642. 'Tis pleasant and strong by Situation, has a good Castle, and several Churches.

6. *Montereau, sur Yonne*, on the Conflux of the *Seine* and *Yonne*, 12 Leagues S. from *Meaux*, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. from *Provins*, noted for the Murder of *John D. of Burgundy* in 1419, in Presence of the Dauphin, afterwards *Charles VII.* in Revenge of the Murder of the *D. of Orleans*, which cost *France* a great deal of Blood, as we formerly mentioned in the History of *Flanders*, P. 938.

7. *Monceaux*, a Royal Palace, or Pleasure-House, at the Conflux of the *Marne* and *Ourg*, adorn'd with Parks, Forrests, Rivers, and Gardens, inferior to few in the Kingdom for Beauty and Pleasure. 'Twas begun by *Q. Catherine de Medicis*, and finish'd by *Henry IV.*

SENONOIS,

Lies betwixt *Champagne Proper*, the *Auxois*, and *Gatenois*, was the Country of the ancient *Senones*, so famous for their Conquests in *Italy* and *Greece*. 'Twas they who first took and pillag'd *Rome*, and built a Town in the Marquisate of *Arona* called *Senegaglia*, quasi *Gallia Senonum*. They founded *Sienna* likewise in *Tuscany*. Their Boundaries were formerly much larger, and reached betwixt the *Seine*, the *Rhone*, the Mountains of *St. Glaud*, and the *Vogesi*. They

They bore a great Hatred to the *Romans*, and made long Wars against them, because they protected their Enemies the *Adui*. It had particular Lords after the Time of the *Romans*, till 'twas subdued by King *Robert* of *France*. It contains,

1. *Sens*, on the River *Yonne*, about 50 M. S. E. from *Paris*, and 30 W. from *Trois*. The *Latins* call it *Senones*, and *Agendicum Senonum*. They pretend 'twas built by *Sennius* I. K. of the *Gauls*, 2060 Years before *Christ*: But however that be, 'tis certainly very ancient. 'Tis the Seat of an *Archbishop*, (who calls himself *Primate* of the *Gauls*, and of *Germany*) of a *Presidial* and *Bailiwick*. The Town is large, well built, and walled with the *Vanne* and the *Yonne*. The Cathedral of *St. Stephen* is a magnificent Structure, with two great Towers; and at the Foot of the chief Altar, there's a Golden Table, enrich'd with Precious Stones, upon which are engraven in *Bass-Reliefs* the 4 *Evangelists*, with *St. Stephen* on his Knees in the middle of 'em. The Chapter consists of 9 *Dignitaries*, a *Dean*, 5 *Archdeacons*, a *Precentor*, a *Treasurer*, and *Purveyor*. The *Bishops* of *Paris*, *Chartres*, *Meaux*, and *Orleans*, were formerly *Suffragans* of this See. The *Jurisdiction* of this City is about 17 Leagues long, and 8 broad.

2. *Tonnerre*, on the *Armançon*, Lat. *Turdunum*, about 40 Miles S. E. from *Sens*. It has the Title of a County, large Privileges, and is noted for its excellent Wine.

3. *Chabty*, a large Town on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Sens*, noted for its good Wine, and for a bloody Battle fought there in 841, betwixt *Charles the Bald* K. of *France*, *Latharius* the Emperor, and *Lewis* K. of *Germany*, all three Sons to *Lewis the Meek*.

4. *St. Florentin*, on the *Armançon*, about 9 Leagues S. E. from *Sens*, a Town with the Title of a Viscounty, which had formerly Lords of its own; but was united to the Crown in 1343.

5. *Jugny sur Seine*, 16 Miles S. E. from *Sens*, a small Town on that River, with the Title of a County, belonging to the Family of *Lefdiguier*.

6. *Nogent sur Seine*, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Sens*, a pleasant Town, with a fine Bridge over the *Seine*.

7. *Bray*, a small City on the *Seine*, about 5 1/2 Leagues W. from *Sens*. It belong'd formerly to the Families of *Champagne*, *Navarre*, and *Nemours*, and now belongs to that of *De Meuse*.

The Chronological Succession of the Counts of *Champagne* and *Brie* is as follows:

1. *Robert*, who began his Government in 958. 2. *Herbert*, who died in 983. 3. *Stephen* I. who succeeded, and govern'd 26 Years. 4. *Eudes*, succeeded in 1019. 5. *Theobald* I. in 1037. 6. *Stephen* II. 7. *Theobald* II. who succeeded in 1101. 8. *Henry* I. in 1152. 9. *Henry* II. in 1180. 10. *Theobald* III. in 1197. 11. *Theobald* IV. King of *Navarre*, in 1201. 12. *Theobald* V. in 1254. 13. *Henry* III. in 1270. 14. *Joan* Qu. of *Navarre* in 1274. She married *Philip* of *France* in 1284, who united it to the Crown.

FRENCH LORRAIN,

IS subdivided into the 3 Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, which lie E. from *Champagne*, and contains,

1. *Metz*, Lat. *Meta*, *Mediomatricum*, *Dionodurum*, and *Mediomatricorum*, on the Conflux of the *Moselle* and the *Seille*, about 98 Miles S. E. from *Rheims*, 25 N. from *Nancy*, and 32 E. from *Verdun*, is the Capital of *French Lorrain*, as 'twas formerly of the *Mediomatrics*, and of the Kingdom of *Austrasia* or *Metz*. *La Forrest* says, this City, with those of *Toul* and *Verdun*, when the Empire was divided betwixt *Charlemagne's* Posterity, withdrew from the Dominion of *France*, govern'd themselves by their own Laws, and took the Title of *Imperial*. King *Henry* II. reduc'd them to the Obedience of *France* in 1552, and built a strong Citadel there, which enabled the D. of *Guise* to hold out a Siege against the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1552; so that he was obliged to raise it with the Loss of above 30000 Men. These Towns were confirmed to *France* by the Treaty of *Chateau-Cambresis* in 1559, and by that of *Munster* in 1648. The City is fine, large, rich, and strong. *Lewis* XIII. establish'd a Parliament and *Bailiwick* here in 1633. 'Tis also the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Treves*.

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who has the Title of a Prince of the Empire. The most remarkable Structure in this City is the Cathedral of St. Stephen, an ancient and noble Pile, where they have a Font of an entire Piece of Porphyry, 10 Foot long. It has 16 Parish-Churches, 7 Nunneries, and several other Religious Houses. The Town is about 9 Miles in Circuit; but before the Suburbs were demolished, *Bleau* says 'twas 4 Leagues. It has 3 Gates and 2 Bridges, besides 2 more without the Town. The Jews have a Synagogue and a great Trade here. Before the late Persecution, the Protestants had Churches, and a Share of the Government. They had formerly a Right of coining Money, and their Chief Magistrate was reckoned among the Nobility. There are several Arches, and other Monuments of Roman Antiquities, in and about this City, especially at *Tony*, about a League from it.

2. *Saar-Louis*, on the *Sare*, about 25 Miles N. E. from Metz, a strong Town, with a Prefidial, inclos'd within the Bailiwick of *Vandervange*. 'Twas built by the French King in 1680, and confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

3. *Toul*, on the *Moselle*, about 30 Miles S. W. from Metz, and 10 from Nancy, is the Seat of a Bishop, who has the Title of a Count, and is Suffragan of *Treves*. The Latins call it *Tullum*, or *Tulum Leucorum*. 'Tis a large Town, but fortified only with Walls, and is the Seat of a Bailiwick. They pretend to have been taught the Christian Religion by one of St. Peter's Disciples.

4. *Vaucouleurs*, on the *Meuse*, a small Town, but noted for having been frequently a Place of Interview betwixt the Kings of France and the Emperors. 'Tis also famous for the Village of *Arques* in its Neighbourhood, where *Joan of Arc*, the Maid of Orleans, was born. It lies about 15 Leagues S. W. from Metz.

5. *Verdun*, on the *Meuse*, about 30 Miles W. from Metz, is the Seat of a Bishop, who has the Title of Count of Verdun, and Prince of the Empire. The Latins call it *Virdunum*, *Verodunum*, *Viroduna*, and *Virodunum*. 'Tis also the Seat of a Bailiwick, is fortified with good Walls, and a regular Citadel.

FRENCH BARR,

Contains, 1. *Stenay*, on the *Meuse*, Capital of the Country. 'Twas taken by the French in 1634, when they demolished the Fortifications, but have repair'd them since. It lies about 16 Miles S. W. from Verdun.

2. *Jametz*, a small Town, very well fortified, on the Frontiers of Luxembourg, betwixt *Stenay* and *Dam-Villiers*.

3. *Dun*, near the *Meuse*, a small Town, about 12 Miles N. W. from Verdun, frequently taken and retaken during the Wars of Lorrain.

4. *Longwy*, a strong Place on a rising Ground near the Frontiers of Luxembourg.

Having omitted the *Atlas Historique's* Account of the Genealogy, Arms, Titles, Pretensions, and Alliances, of the House of Lorrain, in the Description of that Country, we shall insert it here.

The most approv'd Authors derive them from *Charles of France*, whose Daughter married *Albert* Count of *Namur*. *Gerard of Alsace* having married *Albert's* Daughter, succeeded him. His Son *Thierry the Valiant* succeeded, resign'd the Government to his Son, and retir'd to a Cloyster, where he died about 1115. He was succeeded by *Simon I.* who was successful in War, and married the Emperor *Lotharius's* Sister, by whom he had *Matthew I.* who married the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa's* Sister, and died about 1139. He was succeeded by his Son *Simon II.* who resign'd his Government to his Brother *Frederick I.* who died about 1207. He was succeeded by *Theobald I.* who died about 1214. He by *Matthew II.* who died in 1220. He by *Frederick II.* who died in 1250. He by *Theobald II.* who died in 1303. He by *Frederick III.* who died in 1323. His Son *Raoul*, by the King of *Navarre's* Daughter, succeeded, and died in 1329. He was succeeded by *John*, who died in 1346. He by *Charles I.* who married a Daughter of *Bavaria*, and died in 1430. He by his Daughter *Isabel*, who married *Rans D. of Anjou*, carried the Succession.

cession into his Family, and was succeeded by her Son *John II.* of *Anjou*. He by *Nicholas* his Son, who died without Issue in 1433. He by *Island* his Aunt, who married *Frederick II.* Count of *Vaudemont*. She was succeeded by *Rene II.* D. of *Lorrain*, who signaliz'd himself against the *Swissers*, and died in 1508. He by *Anthony* Duke of *Lorrain*, who married a Daughter of *Bourbon Montpensier*, and died in 1544. He by *Francis*, who married a Daughter of *Denmark*, and died in 1545. He by *Charles III.* who married a Daughter of *France*, and died in 1608. He by *Henry*, who died without Issue Male in 1624. He by *Charles IV.* Son of *Francis* Count of *Vaudemont*, who died in 1675 without Issue. He by *Charles Leopold*, of the Branch of *Vaudemont*, who married the Emperor *Ferdinand III.*'s Daughter, was so famous for his War against the *French* and *Turks*, as General for the Emperor, and died in 1690. He by the present *D. Leopold Joseph Charles*, who married the D. of *Orleans*'s Daughter, and was restor'd to his Dominions by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. He has one Son and two Daughters alive, and one Brother, *Charles Joseph*, who is Grand Prior of *Castille*, Bishop of *Osnabrug* and *Paderborn*, besides two other Brothers. There are several Branches of this Family extinguish'd, which we shall take no Notice of. The Branches remaining are that of *Elboeuf*, which sprung from *Rene II.* The present Prince is *Henry*, who is Lieutenant-General to the K. of *France*. The Branch of *Vaudemont*, from whom the present Duke of *Lorrain* is descended, proceeded from *Charles III.* and there's a new Branch of that Family, which proceeded from *Charles IV.* The present Prince is *Charles Henry*, who was Governor of *Milan* for K. *Philip V.* The Branch of *Marcaure* and *Vendosme* proceeded from *Anthony D.* of *Lorrain*. The present Prince is *Lewis Joseph D.* of *Vendosme*, one of the *French* King's Generals; and he has a Brother who is Grand Prior of *France*. The Branch of *Harcourt Armagnac* proceeded from *Charles I.* Marquis of *Elboeuf*. The present Prince is *Lewis Count* of *Harcourt* and *Armagnac*, who has several Sons. The Branch of *Marfan* proceeded from *Henry* Count of *Harcourt* and *Armagnac*. The present Prince is *Charles* Count of *Marfan*, and he has a Son called *Charles of Lorrain*, Prince of *Pons*. There's

another Branch of *Harcourt* which proceeded from *Charles II.* D. of *Elboeuf*. The present Prince is *Alphonse Henry Charles*, who has a Son *Francis*, called Pr. of *Montlaur*. The Branch of *Lisbonne* proceeded also from *Charles II.* of *Elboeuf*, the last of whom being kill'd in 1702. He has two Sisters left, one of whom is married to a Prince of the Family of *Espincy*.

The Duke of *Lorrain*'s Titles are, D. of *Lorrain* and *Mercaure*, Duke of *Calabria*, *Bar*, and *Guelderland*, Marq. of *Pont-a-mousson*, and of *Nomeny*, Count of *Provence*, *Vaudemont*, *Blamond*, *Zutphen*, *Saar-Werden*, and *Salm*.

His Pretensions are, 1. To the Duchy of *Calabria*, because of the Succession of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and that *John* and *Nicholas* Dukes of *Calabria* forfeited it to the Sons and Nephews of *Rene I.* of *Anjou*, and *Isabel* of *Lorrain*. 2. To the Duchy of *Guelderland*, because of the Marriage of *Rene* Duke of *Lorrain* with *Philippine*, Sister and Heiress to *Charles* Count of *Egmond*, whose Title and Arms the D. still carries to preserve his Right. 3. To the County of *Zutphen*, as Part of the Duchy of *Guelderland*.

The Duke of *Lorrain*'s Dominions are, 1. The Duchy of *Lorrain*. 2. Of *Bar*. 3. The Marquisate of *Pont-a-mousson*. 4. The County of *Blankenberg*. 5. Of *Falkenstein*. 6. Of *Donnersberg*. 7. Of *Clermont*. 8. Of *Beilstein*. 9. The Provostship of *Kummelsberg*. 10. That of *Hattensburg*. 11. The County of *Salm*, by the Heiress, who married *Francis D.* of *Lorrain*.

The Titles of the Pr. of *Vaudemont* are, Prince of *Vaudemont* and *Nomeny*, &c. Those of the Pr. of *Elboeuf*, *Elboeuf*, &c. Those of the Pr. of *Harcourt*, Count of *Montlar*, &c. Those of the Pr. of *Lisbonne*, Pr. of *Commercy*, *Lisbonne*, &c. Those of the Pr. of *Harcourt Armagnac* are, Count of *Harcourt Armagnac*, *Charney*, and *Brienne*, Viscount of *Merlan*, Governor of the Country of *Anjou*, Peer and Grand Quarry of *France*, &c. All these Princes have the same Pretensions with the Duke.

The Dominions of the Pr. of *Vaudemont* are, 1. The County of *Vaudemont*. 2. The Marquisate of *Nomeny*. 3. The Town of *Vandevranga*. 4. Of *Zirck*. 5. Of *Sislof*. 6. The Abbey of *Toley*. 7. Of *Matloch*. 8. Of *Bessendorf*. 9. Of *Frisdorf*. 10. Of *Eraxen*. 11. Of *Laustern*.

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The Dominions of the Pr. of *Elboeuf* are,
1. The Dutchy of *Elboeuf*. 2. The Counties of *Harcourt*, *Rieux*, and *Listebonne*. 3. The County of *Montlar*.

The Dominions of the Pr. of *Harcourt* are, 1. The Counties of *Armagnac*, *Charny*, and *Briou*. 2. The County of *Marfan*.

The Arms of the Duke of *Lorraine* are,
1. Or Bend-wise, *Gules* charged with 3 small *Wings Argent*, for *Lorraine*. 2. *Burele Argent* and *Gules*, for *Hungary*. 3. Sprinkled with *Flower-de-Lys Or*, on a *Label of Gules* of 5 *Pendants*, for *Naples*. 4. *Argent Cross-wise*, *Potency Or*, canton'd into 4 *Crosetts* of the same, for *Jerusalem*. 5. Or, 4 *Pals Gules*, for *Aragon*. 6. Sprinkled with *Flower-de-Lys Or*, with a *Border Gules*, for *Anjou*. 7. *Azure*, a *Lion Or* crown'd, for *Guelderland*. 8. Or, a *Lion Sable*, crown'd Or, for *Juliers*. 9. *Azure*, two *Barbels Or*, Back to Back, sprinkled with *Crosses*, for *Bar*. 10. The *Escutcheon* is surmounted by a *Helmet Or*, crown'd with the same, and the *Crown* is surmounted with an *Eagle Argent*, crown'd the same. 11. The Arms are cover'd with a *Ducal Mantle*.

The Arms of the D. of *Harcourt Armagnac* are the same, except that instead of the *Helmet*, there's a *Crown*; and that at the two Sides of the Coat, there's a *Royal Sword* with a *Purple Belt*, because of his *Dignity* as *Grand Querrey of France*; and the *Mantle* covering the Arms is sprinkled with *Flower-de-Lys Or*.

The *Atlas Historique* gives us the following State of the D. of *Lorraine's* Household, of the Order of his Officers, and of the different Tribunals in his Dominions.

1. The Council of State, which consists of a *Keeper of the Seals*, 4 *Counsellors*, *Secretaries of State*; 4 *Comptrollers*, *Masters of Requests*; 2 *Counsellors*, *Prelates*; 9 *Counsellors*, *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*; 10 *Counsellors*, *Lawyers*; 1 *Secretary of the Council*, 1 *Clerk*, 6 *Counsellors*, *Secretaries*; 8 *Advocates*, and 2 *Ushers*.

In the Household, there's, 1. The *Great Master*; under him 1 *Intendant*, and 4 *Masters of the Household*; 1 *Master of the Ceremonies*, and *Introducer of Ambassadors*, 6 *Gentlemen in Ordinary* with *Salaries*, 12 others who are *Titulars*, 3 *Comptrollers*

of the Household, 1 *Mareschal*, with several other Officers under them belonging to the *Kitchin*, &c.

The *Great Chamberlain* has under him, the 2 *First Gentlemen of the Chamber*, 18 other *Chamberlains*, 5 *Physicians*, 5 *Surgeons*, 1 *Apothecary*, 24 *Valets de Chambre*, with several *Ushers of the Closet*, Hall, &c.

The *Great Querrey* or *Master of the Horse* has 5 more under him, 1 *Harbinger*, 2 *Masters of the Waggon*, 24 *Pages*, with their *Governor* and *Deputy-Governor*, with *Preceptors for the Tongues*, *Arts*, and *History*; 6 *Trumpets of Pleasure*, 28 *Footmen*, 12 *Heydukes*, and 12 other Officers. The *Great Huntsman* has under him 40 other Officers, with 6 that belong to *Wolf-Hunting*.

The *Great Master of the Wardrobe* has 12 other Officers under him.

The *Grand Almoner* has under him, 1 *First Almoner*, 1 *Confessor*, and 12 other *Almoners*.

The *Cadets* consist of 1 *Captain*, 1 *Captain-Lieutenant*, 2 *Lieutenants*, 1 *Ensign*, 2 *Serjeants*, 60 *Gentlemen*, with *Masters of Fencing*, *Dancing*, *Mathematicks*, *Painting*, &c.

The *Great Mareschal* has under him the *Mareschals of Lorraine and Bar*.

The *Gens d'Arms* consists of 2 *Companies*, the *Duke himself Captain*, 2 *Captain-Lieutenants*, 1 *Major*, 4 *Sub-Lieutenants*, 2 *Guidons*, 2 *Quarter-Masters*, 4 *Brigadiers*, 4 *Sub-Brigadiers*, 2 *Harbingers*, 100 *Troopers*, 2 *Kettle-Drummers*, and 4 *Trumpets*.

The *Swiss Guard de Corps* consists of 1 *Colonel*, 2 *Lieutenants*, 2 *Serjeants*, 4 *Corporals*, 1 *Harbinger*, and 100 *Swiss*; 2 *Drums*, 1 *Captain*, 1 *Ensign*, 1 *Quarter-Master*, 1 *Secretary*, 1 *Provost*, 2 *Surgeons*, and 1 *Fife*.

The *Generals* are, 1 *Lieutenant-General*, 1 *Mareschal de Camp*, 2 *Brigadiers*, and 1 *Great Master of the Artillery*.

The *Guard de Corps* consists of 2 *Companies*, 2 *Captains*, 2 *Ensigns*, 8 *Exempts*, 4 *Sub-Brigadiers*, 100 *Troopers*, 4 *Trumpets*, 2 *Captain-Lieutenants*, 2 *Quarter-Masters*, 4 *Brigadiers*, 2 *Harbingers*, 2 *Kettle-Drums*.

The Regiment of Guards consists of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, and 2 other Majors, 16 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 16 Ensigns, 32 Serjeants, 48 Corporals, 5, *Hautboys*, and 1 Drum-Major.

The Tribunals in his Dominions, 1. The Sovereign Court, which consists of 1 Chief President, 1 Vice-President, 24 Counsellors, Clergy, Gentlemen, and Lawyers, 1 Attorney-General, 1 Advocate-General, and 20 other Officers.

The Chamber of Accounts for *Nancy* and *Barledeu* consists of 2 Presidents, 23 Counsellors, 1 Attorney-General, and 7 other Officers.

The Council of Finances consists of 1 Intendant, and Comptroller-General, 9 Counsellors, 1 Attorney-General, and 15 other Officers.

The Bailiwicks and Provostships in his Dominions are 93.

The Council for Rivers, Waters, Forests, &c. consists of 8 Counsellors, and 12 other Officers.

The Council for Buildings, &c. consists of 1 Superintendent, and 10 other Officers.

The HISTORY of the House of Lorraine.

THIS Family being so very illustrious in it self, and having so long made a great Figure in the World, we shall add to the short Account of it, P. 720. the following Abstract from the *Atlas Historique* of their most remarkable Princes.

1. *Charles I.* youngest Son to *K. Louis*, the *Ultra Marine* of *France*, had the Duchy of *Lorraine* from his Cousin the Emperor *Otho II.* in 957, for which he did Homage. The *French* being offended at this, depriv'd him of the Crown of *France*, which was his Right, and gave it to *Hugh Capet* in 984. *Hugh* afterwards took *Charles* Prisoner, and sent him to *Orleans*, where he died in 994.

2. His Son *Otho* succeeded, made War on *Hugh Capet*, and by a Peace with him, obtain'd *Cambray* and *Tournay*, and, according to some, extended his Dominions as far as *Brussels*. He was much belov'd of his People for his mild Government, and died in 1004.

3. He was succeeded by his Kinsman *God-*

frey of Ardennes, and supported by the Emperor *Henry II.* against the Counts of *Louvain* and *Namur*, who claim'd the Duchy in Right of their Wives. He join'd the Emperor against the *Saracens* in *Italy*; during which, his Competitors invaded his Country; but he defeated them, and kill'd the Count of *Louvain*. He was defeated and taken in a Battle with the *Frizons* in 1018, set at Liberty a Year after, and died.

4. He was succeeded by his Brother *Godshelo*, surnam'd *Augustus*. He took Part with the Emperors *Otho III.* *Henry II.* *Conrad II.* and *Henry III.* and kept *Robert* of *France*, Son to *Hugh Capet*, in Awe. He took the Town of *Verdun* in 1028, against the Mind of the Emperor *Conrad the Salic*; but was reconcil'd to him, became his General, and had from him the Succession of the Duke of *Lorraine Mosellane*, upon his Death without Issue-Male; and in Acknowledgment, made War upon, kill'd and defeated, *Odo* Count of *Champaign*, who invaded the Empire in 1037. He died in 1044.

5. His Son *Godfrey II.* call'd the *Brave*, succeeded. He made War upon the Emperor *Henry III.* because he gave away the *Lorraine Mosellane* from him; but a Peace was concluded by the Mediation of *Pope Leo X.* with whom he went into *Italy*, where he assisted *Boniface* Marquis of *Hetruria* and *Tuscany* against his Enemies to successfully, that *Boniface* on his Death-Bed bequeath'd him his Widow, who contract'd a Marriage betwixt his Son *Godfrey Crook-back* by *Agnes* of *Hapsburg*, and her own Daughter by *Boniface*. His Reputation rais'd the Jealousy of other Princes, who accus'd him to the Emperor of a Design to usurp the Crown of *Italy*; from which he vindicated himself. He made War however upon the Emperor, for having ill treated his Ally Count *Baldwin* of *Flanders*; but concluded it by an advantageous Peace in 1058. This Prince made himself terrible to all the neighbouring Potentates by his glorious Expeditions, and died in 1070.

6. His Son *Godfrey III.* surnam'd the *Crook-back*, succeeded to his Valour as well as Dominions. During his Father's Life, he assisted his Uncle *Pope Stephen X.* against the *Normans*. He signaliz'd his Zeal afterwards for the Church of *Rome* in 1509, settled *Pope Nicholas II.* in the See against his Competitor

petitor *John* Bishop of *Vetitra*; and after Pope *Nicholas's* Death, defended the Liberty of the Conclave against the Emperors, maintain'd *Alexander II.* against *Honorius II.* defeated the Emperor's Forces that came into *Italy* against the former, and suppress'd an Insurrection in *Lorrain*, which the Emperor had stir'd up against him. He twice defeated *Robert* Count of *Friesland*, who had made War upon his Ally the Countess of *Flanders*, and was assassinated by a *Friesland* Captain who came to treat with him in 1008, according to the best Chronologers; for Writers differ as to the Time.

7. Having no Issue, he was succeeded by his Sister's Son, *Godfrey IV.* Son to *Eustache II.* Count of *Bouillon*. His Title was disputed by the Emperor *Henry IV.* who claim'd the Reversion as a Fief of the Empire, for want of Issue-Male, and gave it to his own Son *Conrad*. This occasioned War betwixt *Godfrey* and several Princes, whom he defeated; and having afterwards done remarkable Services to the Emperor in divers Wars, he quitted his Pretensions upon *Lorrain* to *Godfrey* about 1089. In 1095, a Croisado being resolv'd upon in the Council of *Clermont*, *Godfrey* was declared General of the Christian Army, which was above 300000 strong. In 1097, he took *Nice*, *Antioch*, and *Edeffa*; and on the 15th of July, 1099, he took *Jerusalem* by Force. The Sultan of *Egypt* oppos'd him with a formidable Army, but lost 100000 Men, which secur'd *Godfrey* the Possession of all the *Holy Land*. The Christians would have crown'd him *K. of Jerusalem*; but being as remarkable for his Modesty as his Courage, he refus'd to accept either that Title or a Crown, where our Saviour had appear'd and suffer'd in Form of a Servant. He died in 1100, and was buried in the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem*, of which he was call'd King, tho' he refus'd the Title. Having no Issue of his own, he was succeeded by

8. His Brother *Baldwin* as *K. of Jerusalem*, and *D. of Lorrain*, who following the Steps of his Brother, took *Casarea*, *Azola*, *Antipatris*, *Ascalon*, *Acre*, and *Tortosa*, and was very near being taken at the Siege of *Rams*. He died in 1118, without Children, tho' he had two Wives, the first being *Gertrude*, Daughter to *William the Conqueror*.

He was buried near his Brother's Tomb, and succeeded by

9. His Brother *William*, who govern'd *Lorrain* while his Brothers were in the *Holy Land*. He had two Wives, by the first of whom he had *Theodorick*, *Godfrey*, and *Henry*: The first succeeded him in *Lorrain*, the 2d went into the East; and the 3d being cast by a Tempest on the Coasts of *Galicia*, he settled there, and founded the Royal Family of *Portugal*. He defeated the Count of *Limburg*, who would have taken *Lower Lorrain* from him; but the Emperor *Henry V.* taking Part with the Count, *William* was oblig'd to retire to *Upper Lorrain*, and died in 1118.

10. He was succeeded by *Theodorick* his Son, surnam'd the *Valiant*. He made an Expedition to the *Holy Land*; and in 1129, resign'd the Government to his eldest Son, and enter'd into a Monastery.

11. *Simon* his Son succeeded, who being severe in his Administration, his Subjects, encouraged by other Princes, rebelled against him; but he reduc'd them, and the Counts of *Louvain* and *Limburg*, by the Assistance of the Emperor *Lotharius II.* his Father-in-Law, under whom he serv'd as Lieutenant-General in *Italy*, and defeated the *K. of Sicily*, who favour'd the Schismatical Pope *Anaclet*. He went afterwards to the *Holy Land*, where he defeated the *Saracens*, took from them *Toppa* and *Tripoli*, and died at *Venice* in his Return about 1140, or, as some say, in 1139.

12. *Matthew I.* his Son, succeeded. He married the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa's* Sister, founded several Abbies, and was a great Benefactor to the Clergy. He took Part with that Emperor to support Pope *Victor*, which embroil'd him with the Clergy of *Lorrain*. He attended the Emperor *Frederick* in 1159, during his War in *Lombardy*, and was present at several Sieges. Upon his Return, his own Gentry, who had seiz'd the Revenues of the Church during the Schism, and were unwilling to restore them, took Arms and besieg'd him in the Castle of *Saarbruck*; but the Emperor defeated the Rebels, and reliev'd him. He died in 1166, and was succeeded by

13. His Son *Simon II.* His Brother *Frederick* rebelled against him; but was defeated, and afterwards reconcil'd. He assist'd *Theobald I.* Count of *Bar*, in the Conquest

of *Namur* and *Luxemburg*, which *Theobald* claim'd in Right of his Wife, subdu'd those of *Metz* in Battle, and died without Children in 1207. He was succeeded by

14. *Frederick* or *Ferry* I. his Nephew, by the Assistance of *Theobald* Count of *Bar*, in Exclusion of *Frederick* Count of *Bitche*, *Frederick's* Father. He afterwards had War with his said Father-in-Law, who took him and his two Brothers, put them in Irons, and did not release them but on severe Conditions, from which he afterwards absolv'd them. *Frederick* made an Alliance with *Frederick* II. K. of the *Romans*, took *Hagenau* for him, and mediated a Peace betwixt that King and *Philip* of *France*. He died in 1213, or, according to others, in 1215, and was succeeded by

15. His Son *Theobald* I. the handsomest Prince of his Age. He married a Daughter of *Habsburg*, had Wars with the Emperor *Frederick* II. to whom he was forc'd to submit, was poison'd by a Woman suborn'd for that End, and dying without Issue, he was succeeded by

16. His Brother *Matthew* II. in 1230. He had War with the Count of *Bar* his Uncle, which was finish'd by a Treaty. He took Part with *Rudolph* Archbishop of *Treves* against his Competitor *Arnold*, and made an End of that Schism to the Satisfaction of both, died in 1250, and was succeeded by

17. His Son *Frederick* II. married a Daughter of *Navarre*, having first renounc'd his Pretensions to that Crown by the said Marriage. He compromis'd several Quarrels with his neighbouring Princes, was taken Prisoner in a War with the Counts of *Vienne* and *Macon*, but afterwards set at Liberty, founded several Monasteries, and died in 1303, as he was to assist at an Interview betwixt the K. of the *Romans* and *Philip* the Fair of *France*. He was succeeded by

18. His Son *Theobald* II. who, before he came to the Government, signaliz'd his Valour at the Battle of *Spire*, where *Albert* of *Austria* defeated *Adolph* of *Nassau*, his Competitor for the Empire. He was taken in 1302 at a Battle in *Flanders*, where he assisted *Philip* the Fair of *France* against the *Flemings*. Being set at Liberty, he assisted the same *Philip* the Fair in 1304 at the Battle of *Mons*, where 25000 *Flemings* were killed. The great Hand he had in this Victory,

gave him Authority to make Peace betwixt the *French* and *Flemings*. He defeated the Bishop of *Metz*, who made War upon him, took the Count of *Bar* his Nephew, and the Count of *Salm*, who join'd with the Bishop, and set them at Liberty for a Ransom. He join'd with the Emperor *Henry* VII. against the Count of *Wurtemberg*, who had revolted, attended the Emperor at his Coronation at *Sain la Chapelle*, and follow'd him to *Milan*, where 'twas suppos'd he receiv'd Poison, and died of a lingering Distemper after his Return in 1312. He was succeeded by

19. His Son *Frederick* III. He married the Emperor *Albert* I.'s Daughter, defeated the Counts of *Habsburg* and *Richecourt*, and forc'd them to beg Peace. He declar'd for *Frederick* of *Austria* against *Louis* of *Bavaria*, was taken at the Battle of *Maldorf*, but set at Liberty by the Mediation of *Car. IV.* of *France*. He made War with the Archbishop of *Treves* and other Princes against the People of *Metz*, assisted *Philip de Valois* of *France* in the Battle of *Montenfel*, and was kill'd the 12th of *August*, 1328. He was succeeded by

20. *Raoul* or *Rodolph* his Son. He had Wars with the Count of *Bar*, his Brother-in-Law, who refus'd Homage for what he held of him; but *Philip de Valois* made Peace betwixt them. He contributed much to the Victory of the *French* over the *English* at the Battle of *St. Omers*; and in 1340, assisted the *Castilians* against the *Moors*, whom he defeated. He was kill'd, fighting valiantly, in the Battle of *Cressy* by the *English*, who defeated *Philip de Valois* there, and kill'd 1200 *French* Knights, and 80 Bannerets, in 1346. He was succeeded by

21. *John* I. his Son, under the Guardianship of his Mother during his Minority. She being a Princess given to War, attack'd her Neighbours, particularly those of *Metz*, and exhausted her Son's Treasury. He took the Government upon him in 1356, and was taken Prisoner by the Pr. of *Wales*, with K. *John* of *France*, and ransom'd for 30000 Livres. He afterwards serv'd the *Teutonic* Knights in *Prussia*, and defeated the *Britons*, who invaded his Country. The Emperor *Charles* IV. esteeming him much for his Valour, made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies and Provinces on the *Rhine*. He was taken at the Battle of *Auray* in 1364,

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and releas'd by the Treaty of *Guerande*. He founded the Order of the Knights of *Lorraine* in 1380. He was poison'd at *Neufchateau* on the *Meuse* by the Inhabitants of that Town, who had a Quarrel with him, and died in 1389. He was succeeded by

22. His Son *Charles II.* who was bred at the Court of *France*, and assisted *Philip D. of Burgundy* in his Battle against those of *Cher* at *Rosbeck* in 1382, before he came to the Government. He went with the Army of *Charles VI.* against the *Barbarians* in *Africa*, where he was defeated in 1361. He afterwards defeated those of *Strasbourg*, who invaded his Country, and went with several of his Nobility to *Lithuania*, where he much contributed to the Defeat of the *Turks* at the Battle of *Vilna*, and brought their General Prisoner to *Marienturg*. During the Competition for the Imperial Crown, he took Part with *Rupert of Bavaria* against *Wenceslaus*, and defeated the Emperor's Army commanded by his Brother *Sigismund K. of Bohemia*. He likewise defeated near *Nancy* the D. of *Orleans*, and several Princes who had join'd against him, and ravag'd the Territories of *Commercy* and *Bar*. Being offended with *Charles VI.* of *France*, he discharg'd any of his Daughters, by an Article of his Will in 1412, to marry into the Family of *France*. He was made Constable of *France* in 1418 by *Qu. Isabel of Bavaria*, but quitted that Post, because of the Confusions of the Kingdom. He died in 1430, having first revok'd the above-mention'd Article of his Will, and prevail'd with the Estates to repeal the *Salic Law*, in Favour of *Isabel* his only Daughter. He was succeeded by

23. His Daughter, *Isabel*, and her Husband *Rene of Anjou*, Count of *Guise*, and Heir to the Dutchy of *Bar*. *Anthony of Vaudemont*, Nephew to *Charles II.* disputed the Title according to the *Salic Law*; and being assisted by *Philip the Good of Burgundy*, defeated *Rene* near *Bulgniville*, and sent him with the Bishop of *Metz* Prisoner to *Dijon*. During his Captivity, an Accommodation was concluded betwixt those Princes; and by the Intervention of the Council of *Basse*, *Charles VII.* of *France* was chosen Arbitrator, with the Consent of both Parties. The Alliance of the two Families, and the Marriage of *Isabel* of *Anjou* with *Folri*, Son

to *Anthony of Vaudemont*, and the remote Hopes of seeing a Prince of *Lorraine* one Day upon the Throne; were the principal Conditions of the Decision pronounc'd at *Rheims* in 1440 by *Charles VII.* In 1437, while *Rene* was in Prison, his Brother *Louis II.* King of *Naples*, died, by which he became Heir to that Kingdom. His Wife *Isabel* went and took Possession, and he follow'd, after he was set at Liberty, leaving his Son *John* to govern *Lorraine*. *Rene* having no Success in that Expedition, he retir'd to *Provence*, where he applied himself to Study and Painting, in which he succeeded better than in Arms. He died in 1480, and was succeeded by

24. His Son *John II.* His Father had quitted *Lorraine* to him before his Death, and having married *Mary of Bourbon*, in Consideration of that Match he was made Lieutenant-General of *Lorraine* by his Father in 1458. He went with some of his Nobility to assist the *Tuscan*, who made him their Generalissimo; and having obliged *Alphonso of Arragon* to abandon his Enterprize, the City of *Florence* gave him a great Sum for this Service. *John*, who design'd the Conquest of *Naples*, appointed a Deputy-Governor of *Lorraine*, and went to *Naples*, where he defeated *Ferdinand*, Son to *Alphonso* the Usurper. After the Defeat, *Ferdinand* retir'd to the City of *Naples*, where his Wife, who was a dextrous Woman, gain'd the People by her Cunning; and *Pope Paul II.* and *Ferdinand K. of Arragon*, having prevail'd with *Scanderbeg* King of *Epirus* to come to *Ferdinand's* Assistance, he overcame D. *John* by his Multitude. *John* return'd to *Lorraine* in 1464, and join'd in the League for the publick Good against *Lewis XI. of France*, from whom he obtain'd 200000 Crowns, and a Freedom of Homage for several Parts of his Dominions. He afterwards attempted the Recovery of *Arragon*, which he claim'd in Right of his Mother. *Ferri* Count of *Vaudemont* led his Troops from *Lorraine*, while the D. marched with great Diligence to *Catalonia*, where he was proclaim'd Prince of *Gironne*, and *Barcelona* open'd their Gates to him. His Army being 25000 strong, he defeated the K. of *Arragon*, and in 13 Months subdued all *Catalonia*; but he died of Poison in 1479, in the midst of his Glory. He was succeeded by

25. His Son *Nicholas*, who having secret Engagements with *France*, at which Court he liv'd, neglected his Father's Conquests in *Catalonia*, and likewise his Government of *Lorraine*; so that he did not go thither till he was solicited by Deputies from his Estates. He miscarried in the Siege of *Metz*, and died of Poison, as he was about to attempt it a 2d time in 1473. He was succeeded by

26. *Rene II.* Son to *Ferri II.* Count of *Vaudemont*, by *Yoland of Anjou*; so that the House of *Lorraine* was again possess'd of the Government, after being excluded from it 43 Years. Duke *Nicholas* dying without Issue, the States came to offer the Government to *Yoland*; but she quitted it to her Son, whom they gladly receiv'd. He happen'd to have two very bad Neighbours, *Charles the Bold D. of Burgundy*, and *Louis XI. of France*; the first of which sought to ruin him by Power, and the other by Cunning. The D. of *Burgundy*, on Pretence of defending him, seiz'd his principal Towns; and *Louis XI.* to break off the Alliance betwixt *Rene* and Duke *Charles*, prevail'd with him to declare War against the D. as he laid Siege to *Nuits* in the Diocese of *Cologne*. Upon which Duke *Charles* enter'd *Lorraine*, ravag'd the Country, and took *Nancy* in 1475. After which he marched against the *Swissers*, who calling Duke *Rene* to their Assistance, he defeated *D. Charles* in 1476. Upon this, the *Swissers* furnish'd *Rene* with 17000 Men, with which he enter'd his own Dominions, and in a bloody Battle in 1477, defeated *D. Charles*, who was kill'd there, as has been formerly mention'd. This Victory, tho' as advantageous to *Louis XI.* as to *Rene* himself, brought the Contempt of *France* upon him; for *Louis XI.* having no more Use for the Duke after he was rid of his chief Enemy, he perfectly mocked him, tho' he ow'd his Safety and Aggrandisement to *Rene's* Valour. *Louis* seiz'd the Dutchy of *Bar* after the Death of *Rene* King of *Sicily*, travers'd his Grandson *Rene II.* in his Pretensions upon *Provence*, and design'd to have taken him in his Way thither. The *Venetians* chose *Rene* to command their Armies, and the Valour he testified on that Occasion made them give him the Title of the greatest Captain of his Time. After the Death of *Louis XI.* the Regent of *France* sent for *Rene* to oppose

the D. of *Orleans*, the chief of the Confederates. He defeated them on several Occasions, and forc'd the D. to demand Peace. The important Services which *Rene* did to the Crown of *France*, embolden'd him to demand the Provinces which belong'd to his Grandfather. *Bar* was given to him, and his Pretensions on *Provence* and *Forcalquier* were referred to indifferent Judges, but determin'd by Force. The *Neapolitans* sent to offer him the Crown of the two *Sicilies*, and he procur'd the Consent of *France* to that Expedition; but when he arriv'd at *Lions* with his Army, *Charles VIII. of France* declar'd against him, contrary to his Agreement, which oblig'd Duke *Rene* to return. *Louis XII.* was nothing more favourable to him. Never was there a Prince of more Bravery and Merit, says the *Atlas Historique*, nor one who had less Justice done him. He died in 1508, and was succeeded by

27. His Son *Anthony*, by a Daughter of *Gelder*. He was bred at the Court of *Louis XII. of France*, under the Name of D. of *Calabria*. He signaliz'd himself in several Battles, and represented the D. of *Normandy* at the Coronation of *Francis I.* He was the first who took Arms against the *Lutherans* who revolted in *Alsace*, because of the Persecution, and defeated them twice in 1525. He died in 1544, and was succeeded by

28. His Son *Francis I.* of whom we have nothing remarkable. He died in 1545, and was succeeded by

29. His Son *Charles III.* under the Guardianship of his Mother Dutches *Christina* of *Denmark*, and the Pr. of *Vaudemont* his Uncle. *Henry II. of France* being at *Nancy*, oblig'd the Dutches Dowager to retire to *Flanders*, and put the Administration in the Hands of the Count de *Vaudemont*. He carried *D. Charles* with him to *Paris*, bred him at his Court, and married him to his Daughter *Claude* in 1588. When he came to the Government, he join'd with the Princes of *Guise* against the King of *France*, and was in great Danger of his Life at the Siege of *Marsal*. He appointed the Parliament of *St. Michel*, and the University of *Pont & Monsson*; and having a Genius for Learning, restor'd it in *Lorraine*. He mediated a Peace betwixt *Spain* and *France*, and built the new Town of *Nancy*. He was the handsomest

Prince of his Age, so that all the great Men of Europe were fond of having his Picture; and *Aurath III.* Emperor of the *Turks*, had one of them brought him every Year. He died in 1608, and was interr'd with such Magnificence, that the Manner of it was engrav'd as the compleatest Model of any thing of that kind. He was succeeded by

30. His Son *Henry*, surnam'd the Good. He married *Catharine*, Sister to *Henry IV.* of *France*, who being a Protestant, it embroil'd him with the Court of *Rome*, that would listen to no Terms of Accommodation, except the Dutchess would renounce her Religion; which she absolutely refus'd, and chose rather to live privately in a House near *Nancy*, without the Duke's Conjugal Society, than to wound her Conscience. She died soon after, and the Duke died in 1624, without any Male-Issue by his 2d Wife. He was a courageous, mild, and liberal Prince, and regarded by his Subjects as their common Father. He was succeeded by

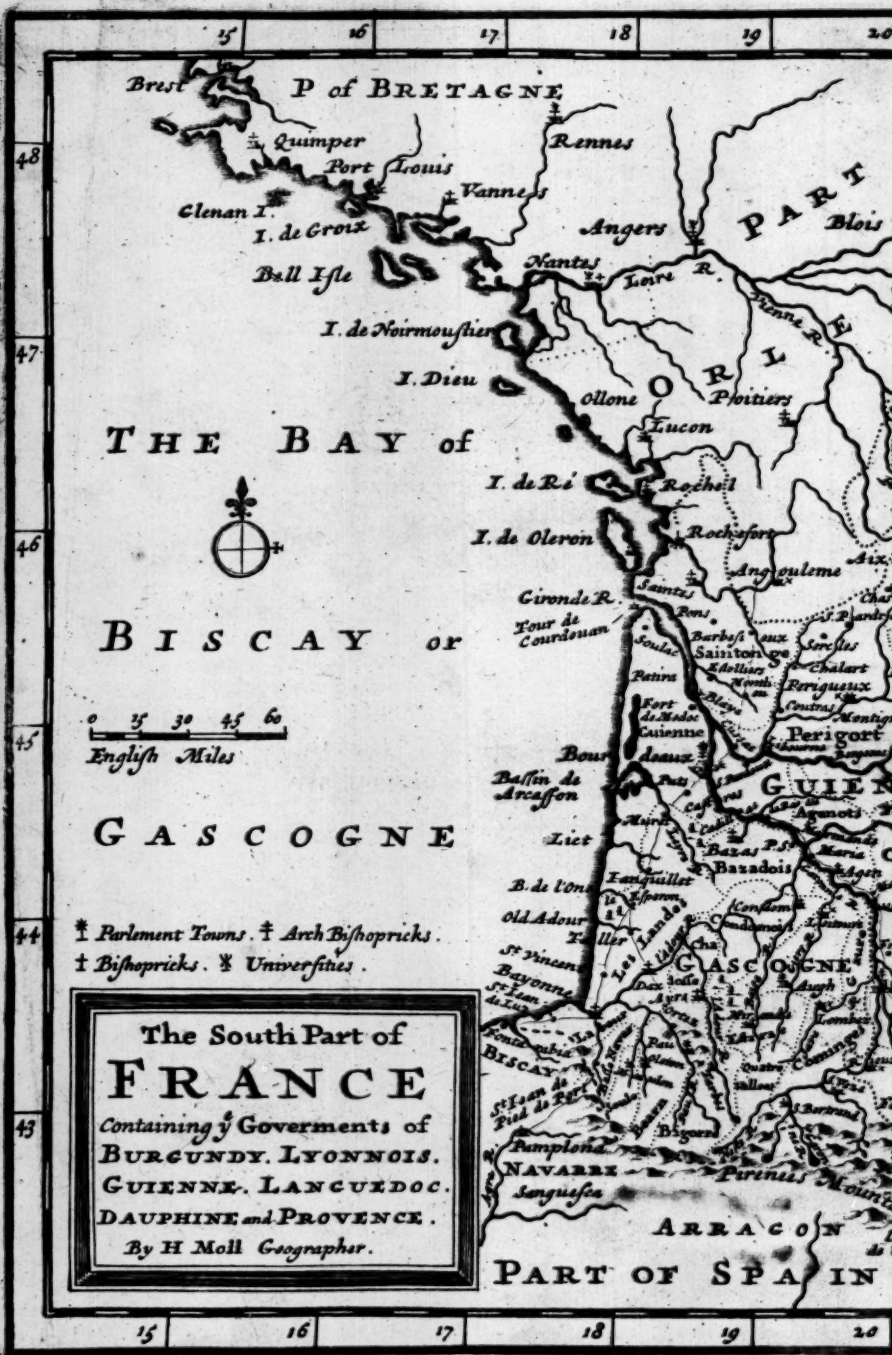
31. His Brother *Francis II.* The States in 1625 own'd, that the Government was due to him by the *Salic Law*, which was as ancient as the Throne of *Lorrain*, and restor'd by the Will of *Rene II.* Upon which *Charles IV.* his Son, who had govern'd above a Year, by Vertue of his Marriage with Princess *Nicola*, Daughter to the last Duke, resign'd the Scepter to his Father, who, after several Acts of Sovereignty, restor'd it generously to

32. His Son *Charles IV.* who afterwards govern'd in his own Name; whereas before he had join'd the Name of his Wife in all publick Acts. Duke *Francis* was chosen General by the *Venetians* in their War against Pope *Paul III.* but his Respect to the See of *Rome* would not suffer him to accept it. He was Lieutenant-General for the King of *France* in the Countries of *Toul* and *Verdun*, and died in 1632. His Son *Charles IV.* was at first design'd for a Clergyman; but left being Coadjutor to the Bishop of *Toul* upon the Death of his eldest Brother *Henry*, and married Princess *Nicola*, his Cousin-German above-mentioned. He was a brave, generous, and bold Prince, and reckon'd the best General of his Time. He commanded in the Imperial Army at the Battle of *Prague*, defeated the Duke of *Sax-Weimar*, and the

Swedish General Horn, at the Battle of *Nordlingen*. He obliged the Pr. of *Condé* to raise the Siege of *Dole*, and *M. de Turenne* to raise that of *Etampes*. He fought 7 Hours at once in the Attacks of *Poligni* and *Brissac*, surpris'd General *Ranzaci's* Army, and took his Cannon and Baggage at *Tuselingen* in 1643, defeated the Elector *Palatine* at *Biegen* the 26th of September, 1668, and the *M. de Crequy* near *Treves* in 1675, where he took him. He was almost constantly successful in War, but took more Care of his Fame, than of continuing the Government in his Family. He was obliged to agree to several disadvantageous Treaties with *France*, and broke them again for the Sake of his Liberty, which occasioned him to pass for an inconstant Prince; tho' he did it rather out of Policy than Choice. He was seiz'd by the *Spaniards* at *Brussels* in 1654, and carried to *Toledo*, where he continued Prisoner, till he was allow'd to be present at the Treaty of Peace in 1659. At last he was banish'd from his Dominions by the *French*, and died in Exile at *Birkenfeld* in 1676, the 72d Year of his Age. He had no Children by his first Dutchess *Nicola of Lorrain*; but by his 2d, he had the Pr. of *Vaudemont*, the late Governor of the *Milanese*. One of the greatest of his Blemishes was, his Peevishness towards his Nephew and Successor *Charles V.* whom he would not trust with any thing of the Government during his own Life.

La Forrest, from whom we gave an Account of him in the Description of *Lorrain*, P. 720. calls him *Charles III.* which by the *Atlas Historique* appears to be a Mistake. The Reader is also desir'd to correct a Mistake in the last Line but two of the first Column of P. 720, and to make it 1659, instead of 1692; and to observe, that the *Atlas Historique* places *Charles IV.*'s Death in 1676; whereas *La Forrest* makes it 1675; and in the 7th Line of the 2d Col. of P. 720, 'tis by Mistake printed 1665. He was succeeded by

33. His Nephew *Charles V.* surnam'd the *Invincible*. He was Son to D. *Nicholas Francis*, by Princess *Claude*, Sister to his Uncle's Wife; so that he was Nephew to his Uncle both by Father and Mother. We shall add to what we said of him, P. 720. That he was wounded in the Head at the Battle of



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Ball Isle

Rennes

Angers

PART
Bleis

I. de Noirmouflier

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of *Mouff* in 1674. In 1676, he commanded the Imperial Army on the *Rhine*, and took *Philipsburg*. In 1677, he enter'd into his own Country as far as *Mousson*, and made that noble Retreat so much commended by his Enemies. In 1678, he married the Qu. Dowager of *Poland*, Sister to the Emperor *Leopold I.* In 1683, he commanded the Emperor's Army as General, oblig'd the Grand Vizir to raise the Siege of *Vienna*, took all his Artillery and Baggage, defeated the *Turks* three times that Campaign, took *Berzan*, where he defeated the *Turks*, and concluded the Campaign with the taking of *Gran*. In 1684, he gain'd 3 great Battles, took *Viczegrad*, *Vaccia*, and *Pest*. In 1685, he defeated the *Turks* at *Gran*, rais'd the Siege of it, and took *Neuchatel* by Assault. In 1686, he took *Buda* by Storm in Presence of the *Turkish* Army, after an obstinate Resistance. In 1687, he defeated the *Turks* in the Plains of *Mohatz*, forc'd their Intrenchments, kill'd 12000 on the Spot, and took all their Cannon and Baggage, and afterwards reduc'd *Transilvania*. Falling sick in 1688, he could not begin the Campaign; but being a little better, he cover'd the Siege of *Belgrade* with his Horse, while the Elector of *Barvaria* took it by Storm. In 1689, he commanded the Confederate Army on the *Rhine*, and took *Mentz* from the *French*. He afterwards assisted the Elector of *Brandenburg* in taking *Bonn*, which was the last Action perform'd by this incomparable Hero: for he died at *Wolz* in *Austria*, in his Way to *Vienna*, the 18th of *April*, 1690, and was buried at *Nancy* in 1700, with extraordinary Pomp, and amidst Floods of Tears from his Subjects. He was succeeded by

34. The present D. *Leopold I.* under the Guardianship of his Mother. He was bred at the Court of *Vienna*, and own'd for D. of *Lorrain* by all the Courts of *Europe* except that of *France*. At 17 Years of Age, he signaliz'd his Hereditary Courage in the Battle against the *Turks* at *Temiswarer* in 1696, where he was in great Danger. In 1697, he was at the taking of the Castle of *Eberburg* under Pr. *Louis* of *Baden*. In 1698, he married the D. of *Orleans's* Daughter, and was restor'd to Part of his Dominions by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

The Government of Burgundy.

Historians are divided as to the Origine of the Name: Some derive it from the Castles which the *Ostrogots* built in that Country, and call'd by the Name of *Burg*. Others derive it from a Town or Bourg built on the River *Ougne*, which they pretend gave Name to the whole Country. Others ascribe it to their frequent assembling under Tents, and will have the Word *Bourg* to signify such an Assembly. Others derive it from *Ognis*, under which Name they worship'd *Hercules*; but *Bleau* thinks more probably, that they were so called from their living in Villages very near one another, for which the *Germans* call'd them *Burgwoenders*.

Authors are as much divided as to their Origine; some bring them from *European Scythia*, and say, they descended from the *Vandals* and Northern *Goths*, who being expelled their Country about the Year 280, settled in that Part of *Germany* called *Alamannia*, about the *Palatinate*, and *Marquisate* of *Baden*; and that the *Roman* Empire declining under *Honorius* and *Arcadius*, they were invited by *Stilice* into that Part of *Gaul* which they now possess, having first drove the *Hedui* out of that call'd the *Dutchy*, and the *Sequani* out of that called the Country of *Burgundy*. *La Forrest* says, they establish'd themselves here and in *Switzerland* under the Conduct of their King *Gaudisile* about 404; and that *Gundicaire* his Son extended his Conquests from the *Rhine* almost to the *Mediterranean*, and possess'd *La Bresse*, Part of the *Lionnois*, *Savoy*, *Dauphiné*, and Part of *Provence*. He died about 434; and *Gondere* his Son leaving 4 Sons, they made War upon one another; but the eldest prevail'd, and cut off the rest, with their Posterity, except two Daughters of his youngest Brother *Chilperic*, the youngest of whom was married to *Clovis I.* of *France* in 478, who having defeated the Children of *Gondebaud*, united the Kingdom of *Burgundy* to that of *France*, having thrown the last K. of *Burgundy*, with all his Family, into a Well in 534. From that Time till 879, it continu'd subject to *France*; but *Boson*, who married

Ermen-

Ermengard, Sister to *Louis the Stammerer*, got himself crown'd K. of *Burgundy* or *Arles*, at an Assembly held at *Mantel* in *Dauphiné*. His Son *Louis* succeeded in 890 as King of *Arles* or *Burgundy* on this Side *Montjura*; for *Rodolph*, Son to *Conrad* Count of *Paris*, form'd another Kingdom, which he call'd *Burgundy* beyond *Montjura*, or *St. Claud*, containing the *Savoie* and *Alps*, the Country of *Valley*, and the *Grisons*. These Kingdoms were united in 933, under *Rodolph II.* K. of *Burgundy*, beyond *Montjura*. *Rodolph III.* left the Emperor *Conrad II.* his Heir, who died in 1039, and his Successors (says *La Forreſt*) had only the empty Title of Kings of *Burgundy*. The same Author says, the first Duke was *Bucon*, in the Reign of *Charles the Simple* of *France*; and that *Robert K.* of *France*, Grandchild of the last Duke, seiz'd that Duchy in 1002, and left it to *Robert* his youngest Son. For the Succession afterwards, we refer to P. 705. Col. 2. 'Tis now the Appannage of *Louis* of *France D.* of *Burgundy*, eldest Son to the Dauphin.

La Forreſt says, this Duchy is about 40 Leagues from S. to N. and 27 from E. to W. but *Bleau* makes it 45 or 50 in Length, and about 35 in Breadth. Moll taking in *La Bresse* and *Bugey*, makes it 55 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. and about 70 Miles where broadest. It has *Champagne* on the N. *Dauphiné* and the *Lionnois* on the S. the *French* County and *Savoie* on the E. *Bourbonnois* and *Nivernois* on the W.

The principal Rivers are, the *Saone*, the *Zonne*, *Ain*, *Seine*, *Armanſon*, *Arroux*. The Country abounds with Wheat, and other Corn for their own Use and Exportation; with excellent Wine, Hemp, Flax, Cattle, Forreſts, Pasturage, and strong Towns, and is very populous. Their Nobility are reckon'd valiant; and *Bleau* says, this Country is able to raise 14000 Foot, and 800 Horse. It abounds likewise with Mines. They had formerly their Meetings of Estates, and have still a Shadow of 'em, where the Clergy, Gentry, and Towns, have Votes. The *French* King appoints one General-Governor over the Country, besides those of Towns. They had formerly Protestants in several Parts of the Duchy. The People in general are ingenious, brave, and industrious, but somewhat given to Drinking. The Wo-

men are much addicted to fine Apparel. 'Tis divided into 10 Districts.

The 1st is DIJONNOIS,

Which contains, 1. *Dijon*, the Metropolis of the Country. It lies on the *Ouche*, in Long. 23. 45. Lat. 47. 22. about 60 Miles S. E. from *Trois* in *Champagne*, 45 W. from *Besançon* in the *French* County, and about 130 S. E. from *Paris*. 'Tis the Seat of a Parliament, appointed by *Lewis XI.* in 1477; of a Presidial, Chamber of Accounts, a Court of Money, and a Generality. Their Mayor has the Title of a Viscount, is Governor of the Town, and of the 3d Estate. It had Counts of its own during the Time of the Dukes of *Burgundy*. The Emperor *Aurilian* is said to have founded this City, and call'd it *Divio*, or *Divionem*, to appease the Gods for having destroy'd a Town call'd *Bourg d'Onge*, where *Hercules* and other Idols were worship'd, as above mention'd. But others derive the Name from the Gallick Word *Div*, which signifies a Fountain. The Posterity of *Hugh Capet* enlarged this Town, and the settling of the Parliament increas'd it, which was one of the Conditions they obtain'd from *Lewis XI.* upon their Revolt from the House of *Burgundy*, when they found, by the Marriage of their Heiress to the House of *Austria*, that their Princes would no more reside among them. 'Tis now one of the most considerable Towns of the Kingdom, large, and well built: Its Walls are strong, surrounded with Towers and Bastions, and the Castle flank'd with 4 large Towers, and 2 Ravellins. Their most considerable publick Buildings are, the Church of the *Carthusians*, adorn'd with the Tombs of the Dukes of *Burgundy*; the Hall for Justice, the King's Palace, the Town-House, 16 Churches, 2 Abbies, and 5 Hospitals. The States of the Country meet here once in 3 Years. *Bleau* says, the Mayor was formerly oblig'd to take an Oath in *St. Mary's* Church, and to repeat it after the King's Attorney, by which he swore Fealty to the King; and that he should defend the Rights and Privileges of the City against every one, and even against the King himself, as often as Necessity requir'd. Besides the Mayor, they had 24 Eschevins or Aldermen. As often as

the King enter'd the Town in State, he was oblig'd to swear in the Church of S. Benignus, That he would not violate the Privileges of the City. After which, the Mayor swore Fealty to him in their Name, ty'd a white Girdle about the King's Bridle, and, with the Aldermen, attended his Majesty to the Chapel.

2. *Fontaines*, a Town about 2 Leagues W. from *Dijon*, noted for the Birth of St. Bernard, the Founder of the Order of the *Bernardines*.

3. *Fontain Françoise*, near the Borders of French County, 3 Leagues N. E. from *Dijon*, famous for a Victory obtain'd by Henry IV. over the *Spaniards* and *Leaguers* in 1595.

4. *Aussone* or *Auxon*, Lat. *Aussona*, on the *Saone*, which has the Title of a Viscounty and Bailiwick. It had formerly Lords of its own, serv'd as a Barrier to *France* before the Conquest of French County, and was very zealous for Popery in the 16th Century. It lies 4 Leagues E. from *Dijon*.

5. *Cîteaux* or *Cîteau*, above 2 Leagues S. E. from *Dijon*. It had its Name from a great Number of Cisterns dug there under Ground, and is famous for its Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks founded in 1098, by the Assistance of *Otho I.* of *Burgundy*, and several Bishops. 'Tis a Branch of the *Benedictin* Order. The Monks here grew so numerous, and the Order so powerful, that for a long time they had a great Share in the Government of *Europe*. There have been 4 Popes, several Cardinals and Bishops, and many Writers, of this House. The Abbot is a Member of the States, a Counsellor of the Parliament of *Burgundy*, and General of the Order, who are said to have 3000 Convents and Nunneries in the Christian World.

6. *Nuits*, above 2 Leagues S. W. from *Dijon*, a pretty Town, with the Title of a Bailiwick, and a Court, subject to that of *Dijon*, from which *Moll* places it 10 Miles S.

7. *St. Jean de Laune*, on the *Saone*, about 3 Leagues S. E. from *Dijon*, noted for an ancient Abbey, and for holding out in 1636 against the Imperial Army commanded by the D. of *Lorraine*, the brave Count *Galar*, the Marquis de *Grona*, and others, who were forc'd to raise the Siege, and to abandon Part of their Cannon and Baggage, the Count de *Rantzau*, the Governor of the Town, did so harass them with Sallies

8. *Bellegarde*, on the same River, about 4 Leagues S. E. from *Dijon*. *Lewis XIII.* made it a Dutchy and Peerage in 1620, for *Roger de St. Lacy*. It belongs now to the Family of *Condé*, and has been dismantled since the Conquest of French County.

9. *Beaune*, Lat. *Belna*, about 20 Miles S. from *Dijon*, is a very pleasant Town, was frequently the Residence of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and the Seat of the Chief Tribunal of the Country before 'twas transferred to *Dijon*. It has still a Chancery and Bailiwick, is noted for excellent Wine, and one of the noblest Hospitals in *France*. The adjacent Country is very fruitful and pleasant, and there are several Monuments of *Roman* Antiquities in this City.

The District call'd, The Country of the MOUNTAINS, contains

1. *Chatillon*, on the *Seine*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Dijon*. 'Tis a pleasant Town, with a ruinous Castle, where the Dukes of *Burgundy* formerly resided. 'Tis Capital of the District, the Seat of a Bailiwick, is divided by the River, and has a Fountain near it, which sends forth Water enough to turn several Mills.

2. *Bar*, on the same River, towards the Frontiers of *Champagne*, of which 'tis reckoned a Part. It lies about 4 Leagues N. W. from *Chatillon*, and was quitted by *Charles VII.* to the D. of *Burgundy* by the Treaty of *Arras* in 1435. The Town is pleasant and well built, and stands in a fruitful Soil.

The District of AUXERROIS,

Is the N. W. Corner of *Burgundy*, given by *Robert* of *France* to the Count of *Nevers*, who married his Sister in 1015. It came by Marriage to *Peter de Courtenay*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, in 1184, and afterwards the same way to the Families of *Chatillon*, *Burgundy*, and *Chalon*. *Charles V.* of *France* bought it, *Charles VII.* quitted it to the D. of *Burgundy* in 1435, and *Lewis XI.* seiz'd it after the Death of *Charles the Terrible* in 1477. It contains,

1. *Auxerre*, Lat. *Autissiodorum*, on the River *Yonne*, above 10 Leagues W. from *Chatillon*, and above 18 N. W. from *Dijon*. 'Twas almost ruin'd by *Mila* the *Spaniard* in 1555.

and again by *Robert of France*, who took it from the Count of *Nevers* in 1005. 'Tis so ancient, that *Julian the Apostate* is said to have refreshed his Army here in 356. Its last Counts sold it to *Charles V.* *Charles VII.* was forc'd to yield it to the D. of *Burgundy*; but *Lewis XI.* repossess'd himself of it afterwards. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Sens*, a Bailiwick, Prædial, and Election. The Cathedral of *St. Stephen* is a magnificent Structure, with a fine Quire, and a lofty Tower. The Chapter consists of 56 Canons.

2. *Crevant*, on the same River, about 2 Leagues S. E. from *Auxerre*, noted for the Defeat of the *French* under the Lord High Constable *Stuart*, of the Family of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, by the *English* and *Burgundians* in 1423.

The District of A U X O I S,

On the Frontiers of *Auxerrois*, contains,
1. *Semur*, on the *Armançon*, the Capital of the District, with a considerable Bailiwick. 'Tis divided into three Parts, defended with strong Walls, a strong Castle, and many great Towers. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, and 6 Aldermen, and was taken by *Lewis XI.* after the Death of *Charles the Terrible* of *Burgundy*. It lies about 30 Miles N. W. from *Dijon*.

2. *Nevers*, 30 Miles N. W. of *Semur*. It had Lords of its own in the Time of *Clevis I.* and afterwards, who were very great Men. It belongs now to the Family of *Neuchâtel*, and is the Seat of a Bailiwick.

3. *Avallon*, about 15 Miles N. W. from *Semur*, Capital of a District that bears its Name, and had formerly Counts of its own. It had a strong Castle, which *K. Robert* took with much Difficulty after 3 Months Siege in 1005. 'Tis one of the Seats of the Baili of *Aunois*.

4. *St. Reims*, a small Town, noted for the Worship paid there to that Saint, from whom 'tis named. It stands near the Ruins of the ancient *Alexia*, now *Aliz*, mention'd in *Cæsar's Commentaries* to have been taken by the *Romans*, and was the Capital of the *Mandubii*.

5. *Flavigny*, a small Town on a Mountain, where they pretend to keep the Body

of *St. Reims*, in a noted Abbey belonging to the *Benedictines*.

6. *Arnay le Duc*, at the Head of the *Arroux*, a small Town, one of the Seats of the Baili of *Aunois*. It lies about a League S. from *Châtillon*.

7. *Saulieu*, Lat. *Sidolucum*, one of the Cities of *Gallia Celtica*, considerable for nothing now but its Antiquity.

The District of A U T U N O I S,

Lies S. W. from *Dijon*. It contains,
1. *Autun*, its Capital, about 30 Miles S. W. from *Dijon* upon the *Arroux*. Some say, 'twas built by *Samothes* above 2000 Years before Christ. 'Twas one of the most considerable Towns in *Gaul*, and Capital of the *Ædui*, then called *Æduorum Bibracte*, who being too strong for the *Sequani*, the latter invited the *Romans* to their Assistance; upon which *Julius Cæsar* came with an Army and subdued the Country. 'Twas afterwards called *Augustodunum*, in Honour of *Augustus*; and the Emperor *Claudius* admitted the Citizens of *Autun* into the Number of the Senators. This Town was ruin'd by *Attila* the Hun in the Year of Christ 45, by the *Normans* in the 9th Century, and by the Protestants in the 16th. Since which, this City has never recover'd its Lustre. There are however many Monuments of *Roman* Antiquities in the Place, as the Ruins of a Temple of *Janus*, the Temple of *Cupid*, of a *Campus Martius*, of a Hill of *Jupiter*, Statues, Columns, Aqueducts, Triumphant Arches, &c. and in *Constantin* and *Constantin's* Time, they had a Capitol dedicated to *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, a Temple of *Apollo*, and a famous School for Rhetorick and other Humane Learning. They had formerly Counts of their own, whose Heiress married with the Duke of *Burgundy*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, who has the Right of Regale over the Archbishoprick of *Lyons* during the Vacancy of the See; and he has the like over *Autun*, which depends upon him as Metropolitan when their See is vacant. This Bishop has the Pall of an Archbishop. The Cathedral of *St. Lazarus* is a stately Structure. Besides which, it has many other Churches, Abbies, and Convents. The Town is divided into two

Parts

Parts by the River *Arroux*, which falls there into the *Loire*, and plentifully supplies them with Fish. Their Chief Magistrate is a Bailly; but in the Time of the *Romans*, they had a Sovereign Magistrate called *Vergobrete*, and afterwards *Vierg*, whom they chose Annually. They had likewise a Senate of Druids, an Academy for the Nobility of Gaul, and a School for their younger Sons.

2. *Mont-Ceny*, a small Town betwixt *Autun* and *Bourbon-Lancy*, the Seat of a Bailiwick.

3. *Bourbon Lancy*, above 6 Leagues S. W. from *Autun*, near the River *Loire*, famous for its Baths and Mineral Waters, from the Time of the *Romans* to this Day. *Henry III.* reviv'd their Fame, by bathing here himself, and preferring them to all the other Mineral Waters of the Kingdom. The Town is well built, pleasantly situated in a fruitful Territory, and defended by a strong Castle called *Bourbon*, which could not be taken during the Civil Wars of the 16th Century. The Castle is ancient, but the Walls strong, and surrounded with a Trench cut out of a Rock.

The District of CHALONNOIS,

Contains, 1. *Chalons*, on the *Saone*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Dijon*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, who has the Title of a Count, and is Suffragan of *Lyons*, is Capital of the Country, and has a considerable Bailiwick. 'Tis a very ancient Town, as appears from a great Number of Statues, Inscriptions, the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, and many other publick Buildings. The *Romans* made it a Place for Magazines and Rendezvous, and call'd it *Cabillo Eduorum*, *Cabillorum*, *Cabillonis*, and *Cabillonis*. The Kings of *Burgundy* made it the Place of their Residence, and the *French* Kings of the first Race made themselves Masters of it. 'Twas made a County by *Lewis the Monk*, in Favour of one *Varin*, whose Successors enjoy'd it. It came afterwards by Marriage to the Family of *Burgundy*. 'Tis defended by a good Castle, suffer'd much during the Civil Wars with the Protestants, and was taken by them in 1562; but they quitted it soon after. The same forms an Island here, and there's a

Bridge of Wood and another of Stone over the Branches of the River. The Town is spacious and fine, and the Cathedral of *St. Vincent*, formerly of *St. Stephen*, is a noble Structure. The Chapter consists of 25 Canons, whereof 7 are Dignitaries. It has many Parish-Churches, a fine College of Jesuits, and the Citadel is defended by 4 Royal Bastions.

2. *Verdun*, upon the *Doux*, about 2 Leagues N. E. from *Chalons*, is a small Town, with the Title of a County.

3. *La Ferte*, on the River *Croisne* or *Grosne*, almost 2 Leagues S. W. from *Chalons*, noted for a famous Cistercian Abbey.

The District of BRIONNOIS,

Contains only *Semur*, its Capital, near the River *Loire*, and some Villages.

The District of CHAROLOIS,

Was a long time possessed by the Family of *Chalons*, but afterwards exchanged with the Family of *Burgundy*, and came to that of *Armagnac* by Marriage. One of that Family sold it to *Philip the Bold* of *Burgundy* in 1388. 'Twas afterwards the Title and Appannage of their eldest Sons. *Lewis XI.* seiz'd it treacherously in 1477; but *Charles VIII.* quitted it by the Treaty of *S. enlis* to Archduke *Philip* in 1493. 'Twas afterwards confirmed to the *Spaniards* by several Treaties, and assign'd by them to the *Pr. of Condé* for Debt. It contains,

1. *Charolles*, on the *Reconse*, about 30 Miles S. W. from *Chalons*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, a pleasant Town, and has a Collegiate Church, with a strong Castle, and several Monasteries. 'Twas quitted, together with its District, by the Treaty of *Nimwegen* to the *French*.

2. *Charlien*, a Town noted formerly for an Abbey.

3. *Parey*, a pretty small Town, built by one of the Dukes of *Burgundy*.

4. *Digoin*, Lat. *Digonia*, with the Title of a Barony, on the Conflux of the *Arroux* and *Loire*.

The other Places of Note in this District are, *Toulon*, *La Guiche*, *Chammon*, and *Oye*.

The District of **MACONNOIS**, or
MASCONNOIS,

Contains, 1. *Mascon*, Lat. *Matisco Eduorum*, on the *Saone*, 20 Miles S. E. of *Charolles*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, noted for excellent Wine, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Lyons*, a Presidial, and a Governor, who is the King's Lieutenant. 'Tis a very ancient Town, was noted in *Cæsar's* Time for making of Arrows, suffer'd much by the *Huns*, and was ruin'd by the Wars betwixt the *French* and *Burgundians*. It had formerly Counts of its own, came by Marriage to the Family of *Burgundy*, one of whom sold it to *S. Louis* in 1238. *Charles VII.* quitted it to *Philip* of *Burgundy* by the Treaty of *Arras* in 1435. *Louis XI.* seiz'd it in 1477. The States of *Maconnois* meet here apart when the States of *Burgundy* assemble. It has a fine Stone Bridge over the River, which joins it to the Suburb of *St. Lawrence*, where there are two stately Towers. Their Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Vincent*. They have a College of *Jesuits*, with several other Parish-Churches and Monasteries, and a Collegiate Church, whose Canons must all be of Noble Extraction.

2. *Cluny*, on the *Grosne*, about 3 Leagues S. W. from *Mascon*, famous for its Abbey, which is chief of the Order, and depends immediately on the Pope. 'Twas founded, according to the Order of *St. Bennet*, by *William I.* of *Aquitaine* in 910, and suffer'd much by the Wars with the Protestants in the 16th Century, when their fine Library was burnt. The Monks of this Abbey murder'd one of the Counts of *Mascon*, and made the Vulgar believe that he was carried away by the Devil.

3. *Tournus*, Lat. *Trinurcium*, near the *Saone*, about 20 Miles N. from *Mascon*. 'Tis a considerable Town, famous for an Abbey of *Benedictines*, and noted for Councils held there in the 10th and 12th Centuries.

The District of **LA BRESSE**,

Is about 6 Leagues S. and N. and 9 E. and W. It lies E. from the Territory of *Mascon*, abounds with Corn, Hemp, Fowl, Fish, Pasturage, and produces some Wine. 'Twas under the Protection of the Repub-

lick of *Autun* when conquer'd by *Cæsar*. The *Burgundians* took it from the *Romans*, made it Part of their Kingdom in the 5th Century; in the 9th it belong'd to the Kingdom of *Arles*, and in the 10th to that of *Burgundy* beyond the *Jura*. It came afterwards to particular Lords. The Family of *Baugi* possess'd most of it, and it fell afterwards to the Family of *Savoy* by Marriage, with several adjacent Countries; but *Francis I.* reunited them to the Crown of *France* in Right of his Mother, who was a Daughter of *Savoy*. 'Twas restor'd to *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Cambresis* in 1559, but reconquer'd by *Henry IV.* and was united to the Crown by the Treaty of *Lyons* in 1601, when the Marquisate of *Saluces* was given to the D. of *Savoy*. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower by the River *Aine*. The Western Part contains *Bresse Proper*, and the Principality of *Dombes*; and the Eastern Part contains *Bugey*, the *Valromey*, and the Country of *Gen*.

The principal Town is *Bourg*, on the *Reissouse*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Mascon*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, has a Bailiwick, Presidial, and Election. 'Twas twice made a Bishop's See by the Popes; but suppress'd by them again in 1516, and 1534. It stands on a marshy, but fruitful Soil; near which, there are Hills cover'd with Vineyards. It formerly belong'd to the Dukes of *Savoy*, several of whom are interr'd here. They built a strong Citadel in it Anno 1569; but 'twas demolish'd by the *French*, who have kept this Country since 1601. The Government is in the Hands of two Syndics. It has very spacious and noble Halls, and the Church of *St. Brou*, noted for the Sepulchre of the Dukes of *Savoy*. The Horses of this Country are very much esteem'd. There are several other Towns in this District which do not merit a particular Description. The famous *M. de Vaugelas*, the great Refiner of the *French* Tongue, was born at *Peronges*, a Barony in this District.

The Principality of **DOMBES**,

Is inclos'd in *Bresse*, made formerly Part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, was afterwards possessed by particular Lords, and came at last to the House of *Bourbon Montpensier*, whose

whose Heiress marrying the last D. of Orleans, her Daughter Mary left this Principality by Will to Lewis Augustus D. of Main in 1693, one of the present French King's natural Sons. 'Tis a pleasant Country, contains 11 Chatellanies, and the chief Town is *Trevoux*, Lat. *Trevoltium*, on the *Saone*, about 25 Miles S. W. from *Bourg*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, is the Seat of a Parliament and Bailiwick, and has a Mint, where they coin Money in the Name of the Prince. 'It has a Collegiate Church, and several Parish-Churches. The Members of Parliament have the Privileges of the Nobility.

The District of BUGEY,

Lies S. from *Bresse Proper*, is a Mountainous Country, but fruitful enough, abounds with Lakes and Rivers, and is well stor'd with Fish, Fowl, and Wild Beasts in its Forests. The chief Town is *Bellay*, Lat. *Bilica*, near the *Rhone*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Trevoux*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, who is Lord of the Town, and Suffragan of *Besançon*. 'Twas burnt down in 1385, but rebuilt, and fortified by *Amadeus VIII.* Duke of *Savoy*. The Cathedral of *St. John Baptist* has a Chapter of 19 Canons, 4 of whom are Dignitaries. 2. *Reuillon*, a small Town not far from *Bougey*, formerly the Capital of the Country.

The District of VALROMEY,

Contains no Place of Note but *Seyssel*, a small Town on the *Rhone*, Capital of its District. It lies 20 Miles N. from *Bellay*, and 15 W. from *Annecy* in *Savoy*.

The District of GEX,

Lat. *Gega*, or *Gaium*, is a small Territory between the County of *Burgundy* on the N. and the City of *Geneva* on the S. along the Lake of *Geneva*, whose Capital is *Gex*, the Seat of a Bailly. Some take this District to be Part of the Country of the ancient *Nantuates*. The Town of *Gex* lies about 13 Miles N. W. from *Geneva*.

The Government of Lyonnois,

L A T. *Ager Lugdunensis*, had its Denomination from its Capital City *Lugdunum*, now *Lyon*. 'Twas Part of the ancient *Gallia Celtica* and *Aquitania*. *Beau* says, 'tis about 12 Leagues long, and 7 broad; but this must be understood of the *Lyonnois Proper*, for *La Forrest* makes this Government 65 Leag. from E. to W. and 45 from S. to N. *Moll* makes it 140 Miles from S. to N. and 170 from E. to W. *La Forrest* says, the Territory in general is not very fruitful, because most of it is taken up with Mountains and Forests: But to compensate this, he tells us, there's scarce any Province of the Kingdom that has a better Trade, because of the great Commerce of its Capital, their Manufactures of Steel, and great Trade in Cattle. He adds, That 'tis one of the most pleasant Governments in *France*, interspers'd with Plains and Hills, which produce good Corn, and excellent Wine.

Its principal Rivers are, the *Loire*, *Cher*, *Creuse*, *Ore*, *Allier*, *Luzarques*, *Giez*, *Truyere*, *Saone*, and the *Rhone*.

'Tis divided into 6 Districts, viz. *Lyonnois Proper*, *Beaujolois*, *Forez*, *Auvergne*, *Bourbonnois*, and the *Marche* or *Marquisate*.

LYONNOIS PROPER

Contains, 1. *Lyon*, Lat. *Lugdunum*, on the Conflux of the *Rhone* and *Saone*, in Long. 24. Lat. 45. 42. about 10 Miles S. from *Trevoux*, about 210 S. E. from *Paris*, 58 S. W. from *Geneva*, and 58 N. W. from *Grenoble* in *Languedoc*, is the Capital of the Government, the Seat of an Archbishop, who is Primate of *Gaul*, has a Presidial, a Generality, a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, and a Chamber of Money or Mint. 'Tis a very ancient City; but Authors are much divided about the Origine of the Name. Some derive it from *Lugdus*, a King of the *Celtae*; and *Dunum*, which signifies a Mountain, because there's one near it, and two included in it. *Strabo* says, 'twas founded by *Monor*, a Gaulish Prince. But *Cellarius* ascribes its Origine to a Colony settled there by *Lucius Minutius Plancus*, the Roman Governor of that Country, as appears by *Gruter's* Inscriptions,

Page 439. N^o 8. 'Twas very much enlarged in *Augustus's* Time, was the Metropolis of the Country, and Seat of the Roman Governors. *Claudius Caesar* was born there, according to *Suetonius*; and the same appears by an Inscription found upon a Stone on the Bank of the *Rhofne*, mentioned by *Gru-ter*, P. 30. and this Emperor very much adorn'd it. *Spon* mentions several Monuments of the same Nature to prove its Antiquity. *La Forrest* agrees, that 'twas built by *Minutius Plancius*, by Order of the Senate, a little after the Death of *Julius Caesar*, or, according to others, in the Time of *Augustus*, to lodge Part of the Inhabitants of *Vienne*, who were chased from their own City by a Sedition. Soon after 'twas built, the Romans settled a great Trade of Cloth there. *Augustus* is said to have sojourn'd here 3 Years, and other Emperors stay'd there a considerable Time. The same Year that *Nero* burnt *Rome*, *Lyons* was consumed, as some say, by Lightning; and *Nero* contributed 400000 Sesterces towards rebuilding it, which made the People of the *Lyonnaise* adhere to his Interest against *Galba*, till they were undeceived. 'Tis said, that *Pontius Pilate*, who condemn'd our Saviour, was a Native of this City; that he was confin'd hither for his Extortion, as well as *Herod Antipas*, and his Mistress *Herodias*; and that all three of them were starv'd to Death here. This City was the Theatre of the 9th Persecution under the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, about the Year of our Lord 62, when in one Day 'tis said about 19000 of 'em had their Throats cut, and were thrown into the River *Arar*, which made the Water so bloody, that 'twas call'd *Sanguinea*, from whence they pretend to derive the Name of *Saone*. The Christians suffer'd here also in the Time of the Emperor *Severus*, who put to Death St. *Irenaeus*. Bishop of *Lyons* in the 3d Century. This City was taken from the Romans by the *Franks*, and from them came to the *Burgundians*. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Saracens* in the 8th Century. *Rodolph III.* of *Burgundy* dying without Issue, the Emperor *Conrad* gave the Lordship of *Lyons* to the Archbishop and Church of this City. *Philip the Fair* bought it from one of the Archbishops in 1312, and erected it into a County in Favour of the Canons, as 'tis pretended, who

from hence bear the Title of Counts of *Lyons*. 'Tis noted also for the Murther of the Emperor *Gratian* by *Andragathus* in 383; 'Twas pillaged and burnt by *Severus* in 108, for entertaining his Enemy *Albinus*. Two General Councils were assembled here in 1245, and 1274. It disputes with *Roan* for being the richest, largest, and most trading City in *France* next to *Paris*; its Traffick being much advanced by its convenient Situation on the *Rhone* and *Saone*, and by a Thorowfare to *Italy*. The ancient Geographers mention it always with some *Elogium*, as Great, Happy, Famous, and the Granary of *France*, &c. It has a particular Court for Merchants, call'd the *Tribunal of Commerce*, and is noted for a great Trade in Exchange. The Town is divided into 2 Parts, the greatest lies between the *Rhofne* and *Saone*, call'd the Quarter of St. *Nizier*; and the lesser, that of St. *John*. 'Tis divided into 32 Wards, govern'd by their proper Officers. 'Tis encompassed with large Suburbs, and has an old strong Castle cut out of a Rock, and therefore call'd *Pierre-cize*, where the Prisoners of State are kept. 'Tis adorn'd with many stately Edifices; among which, their Guildhall is reckon'd a Master-piece of Architecture. It has likewise the Ruins of several Roman Structures, particularly of an Amphitheatre, divers Aqueducts, publick Baths, &c. It has a long Stone Bridge over the *Rhofne*, and 3 fair Bridges over the *Saone*. On the Hill call'd St. *Sebastians*, there's a strong Fort of St. *John*, with many Vaults and Casemates. The Church call'd Our *Lady of Fourvier*, was formerly a Temple of *Venus*. In one of the Suburbs call'd *Keyze*, there's a stately *Mausoleum*, supported by 4 Columns, supposed to be that of *Herod*, *Herodias* and *Pilate*; but *Blondel* says, 'twas erected for two Lovers, who died of Joy upon their meeting unexpectedly together after long Absence. Their Government was formerly by 2 Consuls and 10 Eschevins; but *Henry IV.* reduc'd 'em to 4, two of which are chosen Annually; but the Provost of the Merchants or Governor of the Town is chosen once in two Years. The Magistrates and their Heirs have the Privilege of being accounted Noble. They have another Fort call'd St. *Clare*, at the Conflux of the *Rhofne* and *Saone*. The Captain of the Town who commands the Guards,

is nam'd by the Provost of the Merchants, but receives his Authority from the King, and has 200 Musketers under his Command. Every Ward has a Captain, who carry the Arms of the Town in their Colours. They have 4 Annual Fairs, with many Immunities, as a Freedom from Taxes; and a Conservator of their Privileges, who determines Controversies among Merchants at their Fairs. Their Cathedral is dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, stands in the low Place of the Town near the River *Saone*, and was founded by one of the Kings of *Burgundy*. The Dean has the Title of a Duke, and the Canons of Counts, as before-mentioned. *Bleau* reckons 17 Parish-Churches, 14 or 15 Monasteries, and a noble Hospital for the Poor, dedicated to *St. Mary*, of admirable Architecture. It has 6 Gates, many Squares, and 4 Suburbs. The Air of the City is sharp, because of the Mountains it incloses; and the neighbouring Country abounds with Gardens, green Fields, and Meadows. Many Places of its District produce excellent Wine. At *S. Martin la Plaine*, there was formerly a Gold Mine; and at *Cheffy*, one of Copper mix'd with Silver, and one of Vitriol equal to that call'd *Roman*. The Stones dug out of the Quarry of *St. Belus* are mix'd with Sparks of Gold, and they have black Marble at *Gouzon*, &c. mark'd with the Figures of Tears, and Rings of a Milk-white Colour. The Inhabitants are courteous, industrious, and accommodate themselves to the Manners of the several Foreign Merchants who frequent the City. They have Tradesmen of all sorts, and noble Manufactures of Silk and other precious Stuffs, in which they constantly employ'd 20000 People formerly; and their Merchants were reckon'd to gain by them 300000 Livres per Annum. They print abundance of Books, with which they furnish the Mart of *Frankfort*, and other Places of *Europe*, and were so populous, that they could furnish the *K.* with 3000 Foot, and 300 Horse, without lifting one Citizen. They receiv'd Christianity very early; and destroy'd the Monuments of Idolatry in the Reign of *Augustus*. *St. Irenaeus*, their Bishop, held a Council of the *Gaullican* Church here, and upon that Account his Successors were reckon'd Primates of *Gaul*. The Cathedral has 9 Dignitaries, and 26 Ca-

nons, of whom the King is the Chief. In the Collegiate Church of *St. Justus*, the Counts of *Tournon* are the chief Canons, because 'twas founded by Archbishop *S. Justus*, one of their Family, in Honour of whom those Counts kept that Name from Father to Son. In the Collegiate Church of *St. John*, the Canons must prove their Nobility by 4 Descents. They have many Prebends, of whom the Archbishop is Chief, 4 Guardians, 7 Knights and Doctors of the Law, and 70 other Priests, who have each their proper Office. There are 69 Mannors belonging to this Church, and 4 of them are Baronies, which, together with their Tax on the Houses of the City, bring them in Annually 300000 Livres. This City has an University, and boasts of many Learned Men; among others, of *Plantius*, Master to the great *Cicero*, and Preceptor to the Emperors *Caracalla* and *Caligula*. In one of their Councils held here by *Innocent IV.* the Emperor *Frederick II.* was dethron'd; and in that held by *Gregory X.* the Eastern Emperor *Michael Paleologus* submitted himself and his State to the Roman Church. *Bleau* says, their Bridge over the *Rhone* is 80 Paces long, and has 19 large Arches, and 7 lesser ones. By a Cross upon this Bridge, *Dauphiné* is divided from *Lyons*. That over the *Saone* has 9 Arches, and forms a commodious Harbour for Ships. On the Bridge upon the *Rhone*, the Emperor *Gratian* was murder'd; and from that on the *Saone*, the barbarous Emperor *Caligula* order'd such as were overcome when they contended for the Prize of Eloquence, to be thrown into the River. In this City, there's a Magazine well furnish'd with all Necessaries for War. Mr. *Laffels*, in his Travels to *Italy*, says, the Town-House is built of white Stone, and seems to resemble that of *Amsterdam*; and that the Stair-Cafe and Hall are worth a Traveller's View. He says, the Place called *La Charite* is a noble Structure, compos'd of 9 Courts, where 1500 poor People are constantly kept at work. He mentions likewise the Cabinet of *M. Servier*, which was filled with curious Mathematical and Mechanical Inventions; and among others, with a Model how to change Dining-Rooms 3 or 4 times by means of a Wheel, which moves the Guests, with the Table and Seats, from one Room to another

Dr. Nowell

Dr. Northleigh says, they boast that in their Cathedral of *St. John*, they had in the 13th Century, at one time, the Son of an Emperor, 9 Sons of Kings, 14 Dukes Sons, 30 Counts, and 20 of Barons. In the Tower of this Church, they have a Clock much admir'd for the Variety of its Motions and Mechanism. The Jesuits College on the *Rhofne* is the finest Structure in the whole City, being a regular Square, curiously painted in *Fresco*. They have a spacious Library, but not very well furnished with Books; the most valuable being a MS. of *Pliny's* Natural History, 4 or 500 Years old, and that same History printed in Velum about 200 Years ago. The Abbey of *Daisne* without the Town is an ancient Piece of Architecture, of good *Mosaic* Work, in the same Place where *Caligula* erected his *Athenaeum* for the Improvement of the Greek and Latin Tongue, and order'd those who were overcome to be thrown into the River, as above-mention'd. He also takes Notice of some Altars of *Agat* and *Lapis Lazuli* in their Churches. In the Abbey above-mention'd, they pretend to shew the celebrated *Buckler of Scipio*; but the Doctor says, that 'tis only a Balon or Dish well gilt and embossed; and that *M. Patin*, the great Antiquary of *Padua*, was of the same Opinion. He adds, That in the Front-Walk of the Town-House, they have the Speech of the Emperor *Clodius*, who was born here, which, by the Spelling and Pointing, sufficiently proves its Antiquity. This City suffer'd much by the Wars of the Protestants in the 16th Century; when they defac'd many of the Images.

2. *Tarate*, a small Town about 9 Leagues N. W. from *Lyons*, on the Frontiers of *Beaujolois*, at the Foot of a Mountain, which gives it Name.

3. *Anse*, a small Town 5 Leagues North from *Lyons*, near the *Saone*, built by Order of *Augustus*, who plac'd a Garrison of 4 Cohorts there, and call'd it *Antium*, from the Town of that Name in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*. This Town did likewise suffer much by the Civil Wars in the 16th Century.

4. *St. Chaumont*, on the Borders of the *Forez*, with the Title of a Marquisate, noted for its Silk Manufactures.

5. *Condراعu*, on the *Rhofne*, 7 Leagues S. from *Lyons*, a large Town, noted for its excellent Wine.

The District of BEAUJOLAIS,

Lies N. from *Lyonnois*, produces Corn, Wine, Fruit, and good Pasturage. It belong'd formerly to the Family of *Bojau*, then to the Dukes of *Bourbon*; but was united to the Crown by *Francis I.* after the Death of the Constable de *Bourbon* about 1531. It contains,

1. *Ville-Franche*, Lat. *Villa-Franca*, on the *Rhofne*, 6 Leagues N. W. from *Lyons*. 'Tis a pretty Town, Capital of the District, and has the first Convent of the Order of *S. Francis d'Offise* in *France*. It has a Collegiate Church, an Academy, an Election, Bailiwick, and Granary of Salt.

2. *Beaujeu*, 4 Leagues N. W. from *Ville-Franche*, gave Name to the Country, and to the illustrious Family of *Beaujeu*, so well known since the 10th Century. Over the Gate of the principal Church, there's an old Piece of Workmanship in *Basso-Relievo*, representing a *Roman* Sacrifice of a Hog, a Sheep, and an Ox.

The District of FOREZ,

Had its Name from its Forrests. 'Twas the Country of the *Segusi* in the Time of the *Romans*. 'Twas formerly subject to Counts of its own, from whom it came to the Dauphin of *Auvergne*, and then to the House of *Bourbon*; but united to the Crown by *Francis I.* 'Tis a fruitful Country, abounds with Noblemen's Houses, Streams and Brooks, and is divided into Upper and Lower. 'Tis noted for Manufactures of Iron-work. The chief Towns are,

1. *Mont-Brison*, Lat. *Castrum Brisonis*, on the *Velise*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, has an Election, Bailiwick, and Provostship, a Collegiate Church, and several Monasteries. It lies 13 Leagues W. from *Lyons*.

2. *St. Stephen de Furens*, on a River of that Name, 11 Leagues S. W. from *Lyons*, noted for its Iron Ware, that's transported all over *Europe*, the Water of the River being remarkable for tempering Iron. 'Twas taken twice by the Protestants in the 16th Century.

tury. The neighbouring Country affords store of Coal, and there's a Coal-Mine there which has burnt several Years.

3. *Feurs*, Lat. *Forum Segusianorum*, the chief Town of the *Upper Forez*, 11 Leagues W. from *Lyons*, upon the *Loire*, is a very ancient Town, and (according to some) gave Name to the whole Country.

4. *Roanne*, Lat. *Rodunna*, on the *Loire*, where that River begins to be navigable. It lies above 13 Leagues N. W. from *Lyons*, and is Capital of a small District called *Roannais*. 'Twas made a Dutchy by *Charles IX.* has a fine College of Jesuits, and several other Monasteries.

5. *St. Galmier*, near the *Loire*, half-way betwixt *Feurs* and *St. Stephen de Furens*, and 9 Leagues S. W. from *Lyons*, noted for a Fountain, whose Water tastes like Wine; and if $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of Wine be mix'd with it, 'tis not to be distinguished from pure Wine.

The District of A. U. V E R G N E,

Lat. *Arvernus*, lies W. from *Forez*, and S. from *Bourbonnois*. 'Tis about 40 Leagues S. and N. 30 E. and W. and is divided into Upper and Lower. 'Twas the Country of the ancient *Arverni*, who boasted they were of the same Origine with the *Romans*. *Sidonius*, their Countryman, gives it a mighty Character for Fruitfulness, Pleasantness, Populoufness, &c. there being Meadows and green Fields on the Tops of their Hills, Vineyards on the Sides, and Towns and Villages at the Foot of 'em: That their Plains abound with Corn, are water'd by Fountains and Springs, their Roads shaded with Trees and Woods, their Rocks fortified with Castles and Towers, and the People ingenious and religious. They were so populous in *Cæsar's* Time, that they say he charged them with 30000 Men as their Quota for his Wars; but their Country was of a much larger Extent then than now. Their Commodities are, Corn, Wine, Mineral Waters, Tapestry, Cloth, Lace, and Knives. *La Forrest* says, That before the *Roman* Conquest, they had Kings of their own, who gave *Cæsar* a great deal of Trouble, particularly their *K. Vercingetorix*, who defended *Alexia* so bravely, where he was taken and carried to *Rome*. In the Declension of the Empire, 'twas seiz'd by the

Goths, and taken from them by *Clodius I.* of *France* in 508. 'Twas afterwards under particular Governors, who made themselves Hereditary, and took the Title of Counts. The first were those of *Poitiers*, the 2d those of *Bourges*, and the 3d those of *La Tour*; from whence the Family of *La Tour d'Auvergne* is supposed to proceed. *Philip Augustus* took it from the last of them for Felony in 1210. *Lewis VIII.* gave it to his own 4th Son; after whose Death, 'twas united to the Crown: But the Son of the forfeited Count coming into Favour, he had Part of it restor'd, and 'twas enjoyed by his Posterity till the Heiress brought it by Marriage to *Lawrence de Medicis*, Father to *Catharine de Medicis*, Wife to *Henry II.* of *France*. She gave it to *Charles de Valois*, natural Son to *Charles IX.* from whom 'twas taken by Act of Parliament in 1606, in Favour of Queen *Margaret*, who gave it to the Dauphin, afterwards *Lewis XIII.* and so the County was united to the Crown. The other Part of it was erected into a Dutchy and Peerage by *K. John*; for his 3d Son the *D. of Berry*, who dying without Posterity, *Chas. VI.* gave it to the House of *Bourbon* in 1400, who enjoy'd it till the Constable de *Bourbon*, who was kill'd at the Siege of *Rome* in 1527, was forfeited, and then 'twas adjudg'd to *Louise of Savoy*, Mother to *K. Francis I.* who gave it to the Crown in 1531. Since which, it has not been alienated.

LOWER AUVERGNE

Contains, 1. *Clermont*, Lat. *Augusta Nema- rum Arvernum*, *Arverna Civitas*, and *Claro- mons*, on the *Tivtaine*, about 75 Miles W. from *Lyons*. 'Tis the Capital of *Lower Auvergne*, commonly call'd *Limagne*, is built on the Ruins of the ancient *Gengovia*, was destroy'd by the *Goths*, *Alans*, and *Vandals*; but so well repair'd afterwards, that 'tis now a large well built City, with the Title of a County, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Burges*, a Presidial, and Court of Aids. There's a Bridge over the River, of Stone form'd from the Water of a neighbouring Fountain that petrifies, says *La Forrest*; so that the Inhabitants are forc'd to cut the Arches from time to time, lest it should stop the Current. *Cælius Rhodoginus* says, That in *Julius Cæsar's* Time, there was a Wooden Tower

Tower here, which could never be burnt, because 'twas built of Timber call'd *Larix*, that resists Fire. In the Time of *Nero*, *Zenodorus*, a famous Statuary, made a *Colossus* of *Mercury* here 400 Foot high, and was sent for to *Rome* to make a Statue of that Emperor of 110 Foot high. In those Days, they had a Heathen Temple in this City pav'd with Marble, of inlaid Work, which had a double Wall of 31 Foot thick, and was cover'd with Lead. Their Cathedral is a stately Fabrick, cover'd with a Mixture of Pewter and Lead. *Vercingetorix* held out this Town against *Cesar*, and oblig'd him to raise the Siege. Abundance of *Roman* Medals, and other Antiquities, are frequently dug up near this City, where there are Marble Columns, and several other Remains of *Roman* Buildings. The Bishop's Palace is a fine Structure. They have 3 Collegiate Churches, 2 Monasteries, 3 Nunneries, 2 Abbies, besides several Convents without the Town.

2. *Monferrand*, about a quarter of a League E. from *Clermont*, noted for its fine Situation and Strength. It has a Collegiate Church and 4 Abbies, and had formerly a Court of Aids, as it is now the Seat of a Bailiwick.

3. *Thiers*, on the River *Dore*, near the Borders of the *Forez*, about 20 Miles E. from *Clermont*, has a Collegiate Church, a Chapter, and several Abbies, and is a Town of considerable Trade in Paper and Knives.

4. *Riom*, Lat. *Ricomagus*, above 2 Leagues N. from *Clermont*. 'Tis so pleasantly situated, that 'tis called the Garden of *Auvergne*. 'Tis the Capital of the Dutchy, has a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, a Generality, one of the most considerable Presidials in *France*, an Election, a Mint, and Consular Jurisdiction. *John* D. of *Berry*, 3d Son to *K. John*, built the Castle here where the Courts of Judicature are kept. He founded also a Chapter call'd the *Holy Chapel*, whose Treasurer and Canons depend immediately on the Pope, but are nam'd by the King. There are two other Chapters here, and a College of Priests of the Oratory founded by *Lewis* XIV. where they teach Philosophy, Divinity, and the Languages. The Churches are magnificent, the Houses beautiful, and the Monasteries adorn'd with Fountains and pleasant Walks.

5. *Aigue Perce*, Lat. *Aqua Calida*, the Capital of the Dutchy of *Montpensier*, and that call'd the *Dauphiné* of *Auvergne*, lies 3 Leagues N. E. from *Riom*.

6. *Montpensier*, a Town with the Title of a Dutchy, almost 7 Leagues N. E. from *Clermont*. It had formerly Lords of its own of several Families, but was purchased by the Duke of *Berry* in 1384, whose Daughter brought it by Marriage to *John*, the first D. of *Bourbon*, in 1400, from whose youngest Son came the Counts of *Montpensier*. It had a strong Castle, which was demolished by *Lewis* XIII. in 1634.

7. *St. Porcain*, a small Town, pleasantly situated on the Confines of the *Bourbonnois*, 5 Leagues N. from *Montpensier*.

8. *Cropiere*, on the River *Dore*, a large Town, with a famous Monastery for Ladies of Quality. It lies above 7 Leagues S. E. from *Clermont*.

9. *Issire*, Lat. *Isiodurum*, upon the *Alliere*, about 15 Miles S. E. from *Clermont*, noted for a good Breed of Horses, and for a very deep Lake; into which, if one throw a Stone, says *La Crose*, there rises a Vapour which dissolves into Rain. 'Tis a Town of good Trade in Corn and Wine, and has several Monasteries and Nunneries.

10. *Brioude*, Lat. *Brivonas*, *Brivatium*, *Vicu Brivatensis*, on the *Alliere*, about 27 Miles S. E. from *Issire*. It has a Bridge of one very high and large Arch over the River. It has a Collegiate Church of Canons, who call themselves Counts of the Town. This College was founded by *John* I. D. of *Guienne*, in 898. They depend immediately on the Pope. They have several other Religious Houses within and without the Town.

11. *Alegre*, a considerable Town, with the Title of a Marquisate, and a strong Castle at the Foot of a very high Mountain, on the Top of which there's a very large and deep Lake. It lies about 7 Leagues S. E. from *Brioude*.

12. *Lexoux*, about 5 Leagues E. from *Clermont*, a Royal Town betwixt the *Alliere* and the *Dore*, in a pleasant Soil and healthful Air, which occasions it to be much frequented in Time of a Plague, says *Blau*. It appears to be very ancient, because of the *Roman* Monuments continually dug up about it. It has a Collegiate Church, and is noted for its excellent Melons.

13. *Marignat*,

13. *Maringui*, on the *Alliere*, has a good Harbour, much frequented by Vessels, which makes it one of the best Trading Towns in the Country. It lies almost 5 Leagues E. from *Clermont*.

14. *Pont Gibault*, about 4 Leagues N. W. from *Clermont*, noted for a Silver Mine formerly in its Neighbourhood.

15. *La Queuille*, a Castle 6 Leagues S. W. of *Clermont*, noted for a Fountain, a 6th Part of whose Water being mix'd with Wine, diminishes nothing of its Strength or Taste, because it naturally tastes like Wine. Near to this Place lies that called *Mont d'Or*, or Golden Mountain, because the Sand in the neighbouring Ponds shines like Gold. There are several Springs here, which are very wholesom to bathe in.

16. *Vic le Comte*, about 5 Leagues S. E. from *Clermont*, Capital of that called the County of *Auvergne*. It has a fine Palace, and a Chapel built by the D. of *Albanie*, of the Royal Family of *Scotland*, who was Viceroy of that Kingdom in the Minority of *K. James V.*

17. *Usson*, a Royal Castle, 2 Leagues S. E. from *Issoire*, upon the highest Rock in *Auvergne*, supported by natural Columns of Rock, on the Top of which there's a very fine Spring.

UPPER AUVERGNE,

Lies S. W. from the Lower, and contains,
1. *St. Flour*, Lat. *Floriopolis*, its Capital. 'Tis situated on a steep Rock, near a small River, about 16 Leagues S. from *Clermont*. 'Tis a Bishop's See Suffragan of *Bourges*, and had its Name from *St. Florus*, one of their Bishops. The Chapter was seculariz'd by *Pope Sixtus IV.*

2. *Marat*, a small Town with the Title of a Viscounty, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from *St. Flour*. It lies at the Foot of a Rock, upon which there was a Castle formerly, reckon'd impregnable.

3. *Aurillac*, on the River *Jourdain*, about 35 Miles S. W. from *St. Flour*. Some derive the Name from Grains of Gold that were found in the Sand of a neighbouring Lake. It has a Prefidial and a Bailiwick, is noted for its Trade in Lace, and for the Birth of *Pope Silvester II.* who was a Monk in the Abbey here. Its Abbot depends

immediately on the Pope, and is Temporal Lord of the Town. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1562.

4. *Mauriac*, a small Town on the Frontiers of *Limosin*, above 7 Leagues N. W. from *Aurillac*, noted for a noble College of Jesuits, and a great Fair of Horses.

5. *Besse*, a Town on the River *Couze*, at the Foot of that called the *Golden Mountain*. Near this Town, *La Errest* says, there's a bottomless Lake call'd *Pavin*, into which, if one throw a Stone with any Violence, it raises Vapours, which occasion Lightning and Thunder.

Bleau gives this further Account of *Auvergne* in general, That the Mountains, besides excellent Grass, produce abundance of Physical Herbs; and that those of *Upper Auvergne*, tho' the Country be of much less Extent, produces more Milk by the Cattle they feed, than *Lower Auvergne* does Wine, tho' it be every where full of Vineyards. 'Tis noted also for excellent Cheese. In the Mountain of *Cantal*, the highest in the Country, and which reaches 2 or 3 Leagues in Length, there's constantly Snow. From this Mountain proceed abundance of Springs of different Qualities: One of them, at a Place called *La Chère*, freezes in the hottest Weather, and is hot and sends out Smoke in the Winter. *Mont-Liouvan* near *Marat* abounds with excellent Physical Herbs, much valued by all the Physicians in Europe. *Mont-Durand* has abundance of Springs on the Top, and at the Foot of it several Baths, some very hot, some luke-warm, and others cold, which Nature seems to have fitted for all sorts of Distempers. He adds to what we have said of the Lake near *Besse*, That when a Stone is thrown into it, it raises Storms of Hail and Rain, as well as Lightning and Thunder; and that in another hollow Place near it, a Noise like Thunder is heard in the Summer-time, tho' nothing be thrown into it. At *Rochedagou*, 10 Leagues N. W. from *Clermont*, there's a Rock from whence are dug red Stones, which shine as bright as Diamonds; and at *La Croix-mortant*, there are Baths good against Leprosy. He says, the Water of the River *Tiristaine*, which petrifies, is Alluminous; and in that Part of the Country there are two Baths called *St. Marks*, one of which is Sulphureous, and the other is Limy; and at *Noyons*,
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there are the best Baths in *France*. From the Hill near *Clermont*, there flows a Bitumen, which is good for strengthening the Nerves. And at *Montferrand*, there's a clear Fountain, whose Waters turn into Pitch and Bitumen, especially in the Summer, of which there's a Hill form'd, call'd the *Mountain of Pitch*. Near *Riom*, there's abundance of Saffron, and Veins of beautiful red Stone. Near *Brioude*, there are Quarries of Marble and Jasper. At the Head of the *Alliere*, there are Stones of a blue and purple Colour. And in the Mountains of *Usson*, there's abundance of *Lapis Lazuli*. There are many Glass-Houses in this Country. The best Paper of *Europe* is made here; and vast Quantities of Pitch are produc'd by their Fir-Trees about *Ambert*, *Alogre*, &c. Near the Monastery of *Monat*, there's a Field which ever now and then sends out Flames of Fire. They transport great Quantities of Mules, besides other Cattle. This Country was so powerful formerly, that *Strabo* mentions *Bituitus*, one of their Kings, who brought 200000 Men into the Field, and lost 120000 of them in a Battle on the River *Iser*. The Country abounds with Noblemen's Seats. *Bleau* says, the People in general are civil, industrious, and brave, but crafty; and that the Country is every where difficult of Access, being surrounded with Mountains. There's one Part of it near the Confines of *Burgundy*, call'd *Livradois*, which being overflowed with Water, the People clear'd it, by digging a Canal of 1000 Foot long through a Mountain, which occasioned their calling it by this Name, *Quasi livree d'Eaux*; i. e. Clear'd of Water.

The B O U R B O N N O I S.

THIS Province, says *La Forrest*, was the Seat of the ancient *Boii*, who sent Colonies into *Germany* and *Italy*. *Bleau* says, the Name is deriv'd from the C. of *Bourbon*. It has *Forez* and *Auvergne* on the S. *Nevers* on the N. *Burgundy* on the E. and *Berry* on the W. is about 30 Leagues E. and W. and 20 S. and N. It has many Rivers, the chief of which are, the *Alliere*, *Sarnet*, *Zonda*, and *Beberis*. 'Tis fertile in Corn of all sorts, Pulse, and Fruit, has many Woods,

abundance of Cattle, Rabbits and Hares, Walnuts, of which they make excellent Oil, and Iron Mines. It has excellent Pastures, in some Places very good Wine, Wool, Mineral Waters and Baths, good against all sorts of Distempers. *La Forrest* says, the *Goths* took it from the *Romans*, and the *Francks* from the *Goths*; 'twas afterwards Part of the Kingdom of *Aquitania*, and then subject to particular Lords, the first of whom was *Ademar*, who liv'd in the beginning of the 10th Century. His Posterity continu'd till the Year 1200, that the Heirefs brought it to the Family of *Dampier*. An Heirefs of that Family brought it to the House of *Burgundy*, whose Heirefs *Beatrix* brought it to *Robert* of *France*, 4th Son to *St. Lewis*, who was the Founder of the present Royal Family of *Bourbon*.

'Tis divided into Upper and Lower by the River *Alliere*.

The U P P E R contains,

1. *Moulins*, Lat. *Molina*, or *Mulinum*, the Capital of the whole Country, on the *Alliere*, about 47 Miles N. from *Clermont*, 22 S. E. from *Nevers*, 48 S. E. from *Bourges*, and about 142 Miles S. E. from *Paris*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, supposed to be built on the Ruins of the old *Silviniacum*. 'Twas the ordinary Residence of the Princes of the Family of *Bourbon*, who built its noble and magnificent Castle, where most of their Pictures are excellently done. The City is not very large of it self; but taking in its Suburbs, is of a considerable Extent, wall'd in, and defended with Towers. The Town is well built, and much frequented by People of Quality. It has a Presidial, a Royal Bailiwick, and a Generality, is surrounded with Trees, and call'd the Paradise of the Country. King *Charles IX.* call'd an Assembly of the *Grandeurs* here in 1565. 'Tis noted for its Medicinal Waters, and the best Cutlers Ware in *Europe*. The Cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin, and a noble Structure. The Church of *St. Peter* is also a fine Building. It has several other Parish Churches and Monasteries of both Sexes. The Town enjoys great Privileges, and abounds with Tradesmen of all sorts. The Inhabitants are courteous, and speak good *French*. Dr. *Northleigh* says, their Mineral Waters

Waters are much of the same Nature with those of the *Bath*, and *Aix la Chapelle*, compos'd of a bituminous Substance, mix'd with an Alcalifate Salt; into which, if we put an Acid, it causes a Fermentation; and produces the same Effect on Syrup of Violets as the Salt of Tartar, turning it green. They have of late been much us'd against the Gout, and other Nervous Distempers. In the Church of the *Visitaton*, there's the Monument of the great D. of *Montmorancy*, who was sacrific'd to the Resentments of Cardinal *Richelieu*, notwithstanding the great Intercession made for him, as being the Chief of the greatest Family in the Kingdom next to that which wore the Crown. The Chapel in which he is inter'd consists only of a small Cupola to cover him: His Canopy and Armour are supported by Angels, with his own Effigies, and that of his disconsolate Lady, lying by him, adorn'd with the Statues of *Pallas*, *Hercules*, *Charity*, and *Religion*, all of the choicest Marble, much beyond their natural Size. The Inscription upon the Tomb is thus:

Henrico II. Montmorenciaci, Ducum Ultimo, Optimo, & Maximo, Francie Pari, Thalassiarcho, Polemarcho, Terrori Hostium, Amori Suorum.

Maria Felix Ursina, ex Romana Stirpe Conjux unica, cui ex immensis Viri Divitiis, una Amor viventis, & defuncti Cineres, felicissime post exactos Conjugis Annos XVIII. Marito incomparabili, de quo Dolere nihil unquam poterat nisi mortem bene merenti posuit Anno Sol. MDC LII. Sui Luctus XX.

" To the Memory of *Henry II.* the last, best, and greatest, D. of *Montmorency*, Peer of *France*, Admiral and *Mareschal*, the Terror of his Enemies, and the Darling of his Friends.

" *Mary Felix Ursina*, his only Wife, of a Noble Roman Family, who has nothing left her of her Husband's vast Estate, but the Love she bore to him while alive, and the Ashes of him now deceas'd, after 18 Years most happy Wedlock, erected this Monument for her incomparable and well-

" deserving Husband, who never gave her any other Occasion of Grief but by his Death, in the Year of Christ 1552, and of her Mourning the 20th.

He was so much the Darling of the People, that the King's Officers were obliged to execute him in the Town-House, lest he should have been rescued; and his Dutcheß retir'd into a Monastery, where she ended her Days in Grief for his Death.

2. *Vichy*, on the same River, noted for its Mineral Waters, which are in great Esteem. It lies about $8\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Moulins*, and is fortified.

LOWER BOURBON contains,

1. *Bourbon l'Archevêque*, so called from its Dukes, many of whom bore that Name. It lies about 4 Leagues W. from *Moulins*. 'Tis the Metropolis of this District, noted for giving Name to the Royal Family of *Bourbon*, and for its Baths and Mineral Waters. 'Twas the ancientest Barony in *France*, and erected into a Dutchy and Peerage in 1327, in Favour of *Lewis de Bourbon*, Grandson to *St. Lewis*. The Princes of this Family endow'd a Chapel here for a Treasurer and 12 Canons. It has a strong Castle on a Rock, surrounded with 24 Towers. 'Twas made a Barony in *K. Pepin's* Time. *Bleau* tells of a strange Accident that happen'd here at the very Time when *Henry III.* the last of the House of *Valois*, was kill'd: A Thunderbolt broke out of the Arms of the Family of *Bourbon*, in the Chapel-Window, the red Batoon, which distinguish'd the Arms of that Family from those of the Royal Family, without any Damage to the rest of the Coat, which was look'd upon as an Omen of the future Grandeur of the Family of *Bourbon*.

2. *Montluçon*, on the *Cher*, towards the Frontiers of *Berry*, about 9 Leagues S. W. from *Bourbon l'Archevêque*; is noted for noble Vineyards, fine Woods and Pastures, in its Neighbourhood, and a fine Box-tree Warren.

3. *Grannat*, Lat. *Gannatum*, a large Town on the Frontiers of *Auvergne*, 9 Leagues S. from *Moulins*.

4. *Neris*, noted for its Baths, which send out a warm Stream that turns 13 Water-Mills. It lies about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. W.

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from *Bourbon l'Archevêque*. There are several other Places of Note in this Country not described.

LA MARCHE, or the MARQUISAT,

Lies W. of the *Bourbonnois*, and is so called because it lies on the Frontiers of several Countries. 'Tis about 75 Miles E. and W. and 45 S. and N. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower. It had formerly Lords of its own, and was brought to the Family of *Angoulême* by the Heiress's Widow to King *John of England*, who married one of 'em in 1217. Both Countries were afterwards purchas'd by the Crown, and came to the House of *Bourbon*, but reunited to the Crown again in 1531, after the Death of the *Comte de Bourbon*.

The UPPER and LOWER contain,

1. *Gueret*, Lat. *Varatum*, Capital of the Country, near the Head of the *Gartempe*. It has a Presidial, an Election, and Jurisdiction over the Diocese of *Limoges*. It lies 12 Leagues N. E. from *Limoges*.

2. *Aubusson*, 16 Miles N. E. from *Gueret*, on the Frontiers of *Auvergne*, a very populous Town, noted for its Tapestry, and giving Title to the Family of *Feuillade*, who have been possessed of it since the 9th Century. It belongs now to the D. de *Feuillade*, Son to the *Maréchal* of that Name.

3. *Grandmont*, a small Town with an Abbey, chief of its Order, founded in 1076.

4. *Dorat*, Capital of the *Lower Marquisate*, on the small River of *Seve*, with a *Seneschal's* Jurisdiction.

5. *Belat*, a small Town on the River *Vinçon*, which has an Election under the Generality of *Limoges*.

This Country in general is not fruitful, but produces good Horses, with some Oats and Rye. Their chief Trade is in Cattle and coarse Cloth.

The Government of Guienne,

SO long known under the Name of *Aquitania*, because it abounds with Water, is one of the largest Governments of the

Kingdom. It has on the N. the Country of *Aunis*, the *Angoumois*, and the *Marquisate*: On the S. the *Pyrenées*: On the E. *Langue-doc*; and on the W. the Sea. *La Touraine* makes it 80 Leagues E. and W. and 65 N. and S. *Mell* makes it about 190 Miles from S. to N. and 215 from E. to W. including *Saintonge*. Its most considerable Rivers are, the *Garonne*, *Dordogne*, *La Charente*, the *Lot*, and *Adour*, with many others of less Note. The Country upon the *Garonne* abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruit; and that on the Coasts, and along the *Pyrenées*, is noted chiefly for Pasturage, and great Quantities of Cattle. The particular Properties of its Sub-divisions we shall account for as we come to them.

Aquitania contain'd anciently a 3d Part of *France*, as may be seen in the Account of its ancient Division. 'Twas conquer'd by the *Romans* some Years before our Saviour, by the *Goths* about the 5th Century, and taken from them by *Clovis I.* of *France* about 509. Some take *Aquitania* and *Vasconia* to be Synonymous Terms; but *Bleau* ascribes the latter to that Part about the *Pyrenées*: Because the *Vascones* frequently rebelled, trusting to the Strength of their Mountains, *Cæsar* order'd 'em to quit the *Pyrenées*. Part of them settled in the Country now call'd *Gascony* on this Side, and Part of 'em in the *Spanish* Provinces on the other. *Charles the Great* erected *Aquitania* into a Kingdom for his youngest Son *Louis*, who succeeded him in the Empire. *Charles the Bald* appointed Dukes here, who, during the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, made themselves Hereditary. *Eleanor*, Heiress to *William IX.* married *Louis VII.* of *France*; and after her Divorce above-mentioned, brought this Country to *Henry Count of Anjou*, afterwards K. of *England*, which occasioned the long Wars already taken Notice of betwixt the two Nations. *Charles VII.* dispossest the English in 1451, and gave this Country to his youngest Son; after whose Death in 1472, 'twas united to the Crown. 'Tis divided into S. and N. The first retains the Name of *Guienne*, and the 2d is called *Gascony*. *Guienne* is divided into the *Bourdelois*, *Basadois*, *Agenois*, *Quercy*, *Rovergue*, *Limosin*, *Perigorde*, and *Saintonge*. *Gascony* is divided into *Armagnac*, *Comdomois*, the Dutchy of *Albret*, *Chalosse*, that

that Part called the *Landes*, the Country of *Labarde*, *Lower Navarre*, *Bearn*, *Bigorre*, *Comenge*, and *Conserans*.

BOURDELOIS contains,

1. *Bordeaux*, Lat. *Burdigala*, or *Bordigala* and *Bituricum Cubiscorum*, on the W. Side of the *Garonne*, about 90 Miles S. E. from *Rochel*, in Long. 18. 30. Lat. 44. 45. Capital of the Government, as well as of the *Bourdelaou*, and the Seat of an Archbishop, to whom Pope *Clement V.* gave the Title of Primate of *Aquidain* in 1306. Pope *Eugene IV.* establish'd an University here in 1441, which was restor'd 10 Years after by *K. Cha. VII.* *Louis XI.* establish'd a Parliament here in 1462. It has also a Generality, a Mint, a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, and a Court of Admiralty. Some derive the Name from its Situation on the River, and others from its ancient Inhabitants the *Bituriges*. An Amphitheatre built by the Emperor *Galien*, and the Ruins of other *Roman* Monuments, are Proofs of its Antiquity and ancient Splendor. 'Tis still one of the finest, largest, and richest Towns of *Europe*, says *La Ferrière*. The Tide, which flows 7 Leagues higher, brings large Vessels up to its Harbour call'd the *Moon*, because it lies in Form of a Crescent, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ League in Length. The City it self is of the same Form. During their Fairs in *March* and *October*, their Harbour is filled with Foreign Vessels, which come to load their Wine and Brandy. The Palace, Town-House, Market-Places, Publick Fountains, their Key, and Cathedral dedicated to *St. Andrew*, deserve a Traveller's View. 'Twas anciently famous for Learned Men, who are mentioned by *S. Jerome* and *Ausontius*. *Charlemagne* erected it into a County for *Seguin* his Favourite, from whose Posterity it came to the D. of *Aquitaine* in 1025. 'Tis commanded by 3 Castles, the most considerable of which is *Chateau Trompette*. This City was sack'd by the *Goths*, burnt by the *Saracens*, pillag'd by the *Normans*, and *Charles VII.* took it from the English in 1452. when he curb'd it by two good Fortresses, to prevent their revolting again to the English. It continued faithful to the Crown during the League, chiefly by the Endeavours of the *Maréchal de Matignon*, who was Governor of the Town.

It lies about 52 Miles from the Sea, and at the Mouth of the River there is a stately Fort and Watch-Tower, called *La Tour de Cordaan*, which was built by *Lewis de Foix*, an able Engineer, in 1585, and is the finest of its Kind in *Europe*.

2. *Lormond*, a fine Palace on the other Side the River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League N. E. from *Bordeaux*, noted for the Encampment of *Charles VII.* when he besieg'd *Bordeaux*.

3. *S. Macaire*, a small Town on the *Garonne*, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Bordeaux*. The Tide flows up as far as this Place, and brings large Boats to the Harbour.

4. *Emilion*, a Town on the Frontiers of *Perigord*, noted for its excellent Wine.

5. *Coutras*, on the Conflux of the Rivers *Droune* and *Liste*, a Town noted for the Victory which the King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry IV.* of *France*, obtain'd in 1587 over the Army of *Henry III.* commanded by the D. de *Joyeuse*, who was kill'd there. It lies 8 Leagues S. E. from *Bordeaux*.

6. *Libourne*, on the Conflux of the *Dordogne* and the *Liste*, a very pleasant Town, built by *Edward I.* of *England* on the Ruins of *Candates Portus*. It lies about 7 Leagues or 21 Miles N. E. from *Bordeaux*, and is noted for an irregular Tide, which rises in the River near this Place all of a sudden, when the Water is most calm. It runs a great way up the River, overturns all the Boats in its way, and is called by the Inhabitants the *Maschets* of *Bordeaux*.

7. *Ponsac*, a Town and Castle on a Hill near the *Dordogne*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Bordeaux*. 'Twas built by *Charlemagne* in 770, and made a Duchy and Peerage by *Lewis XIII.* Anno 1634, in Favour of Cardinal *Richelieu*, who demolish'd the Fortifications of it.

8. *Baurg*, a small Town on the *Dordogne*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. from *Bordeaux*. 'Tis noted for its dangerous Passage when the Tide is full, because the *Garonne* and *Dordogne* meeting there, the Water turns round like a Whirlpool. The Arm of the Sea form'd by them is called *Gironde q. d. Gyrus Undæ*.

9. *Blaye*, on the *Gironde*, about 7 Leagues N. W. from *Bordeaux*, a small Town, with a strong Citadel, and two Forts, one of which is in the Middle of the River, and the other on the Side over against *Blaye*. 'Tis

'Tis called *Fort Medoc*, because it lies in the Country of that Name. The Protestants took this Town in 1568. 'Twas retaken from them by those of the League, and the *Marfchal de Matignon* laying Siege to it, defeated the Spanish Fleet in the Neighbourhood, which came to the Relief of it, in 1592.

10. *Lesparre*, a small Town, Capital of the Country of *Medoc*, the Residence of the ancient *Medulli*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from *Bordeaux*. This District is a Peninsula form'd by the *Garonne*, and the Bay of *Arcasson*.

11. *La Tete de Buch*, Lat. *Promontorium Cuvianum*, a small Principality entitl'd *Captalot*, near the Bay of *Arcasson*.

The District of BAZADOIS,

Lat. *Ager Vasatenfis*, lies S. of *Bordeaux*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruit. It contains, 1. *Bazas*, Lat. *Coffio* or *Coffium Vasatum*, on the River *La Vase*, about 26 Miles S. E. from *Bordeaux*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, and has a Seneschal's Jurisdiction. 'Twas formerly the Capital of the *Vasates*, a People of *Aquitain*.

2. *Langon*, a small Town on the *Garonne*, noted for excellent White-Wine produc'd in its District.

3. *La Reole*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Bordeaux*, from whence the Parliament was removed in the 16th Century, to punish that Town for their Disobedience to the King.

The District of AGENOIS,

Lies E. from *Bazadois*, on the other Side the *Garonne*, Lat. *Pagus Aginenfis*. 'Tis the most fruitful Country of *Guienne* in Corn, Wine, and Nuts. It had formerly Lords of its own, and was quitted to the English, with the Dutchy of *Guienne*, by *S. Lewis* in 1259; but recover'd when they were drove out of the Kingdom.

It contains, 1. *Agen*, Lat. *Agenna*, and *Aginum Nitiobrigum*, on the N. Side of the *Garonne*, about 50 Miles S. E. from *Bordeaux*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, as 'twas formerly of the *Nitiobriges*, a very considerable People among the ancient *Gauls*. 'Twas taken first by the *Romans*, then by

the *Goths*, and from them by the *Franks*. 'T suffer'd much also by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Saracens*, *Normans*, and *English*, and by the Wars of the League. 'Tis a large and populous City, the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, of a Presidial, a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, and a Court of Aids. 'Tis also noted for the Birth of the famous *Joseph Scaliger*.

2. *Port S. Mary*, on the *Garonne*, about 4 Leagues N. W. from *Agen*, a small City, which suffer'd much by the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century.

5. *Aiguillon*, on the Conflux of the *Lot* and *Garonne*, 5 Leagues N. W. from *Agen*, a well-fortified Town, with the Title of a Dutchy, noted for holding out 14 Months Siege against *John D.* of *Normandy*, afterwards K. of *France*.

4. *Olerac*, on the *Lot*, about a League N. from *Aiguillon*, noted for a fine *Benedictin* Abbey which *Henry IV.* gave to the Canons of *S. John de Lateran* at *Rome*. It held out for the Protestants in the 16th and 17th Centuries, and was taken by *Lewis XIII.* in 1622.

5. *Ville Neuve d' Agen*, on the *Lot*, 6 Leagues N. E. from *Agen*, where the River begins to be navigable. It first embrac'd *Lutheranism* by Means of their Abbot, who afterwards turn'd *Calvinist*. It held out against the K. for the Protestants, and submitted upon Pardon.

6. *Tonains*, on the *Garonne*, 7 Leagues N. W. from *Agen*. It held out for the Protestants against *Lewis XIII.* who demolish'd the Fortifications in 1622.

7. *Marmande*, on the *Garonne*, about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from *Agen*, noted for its Trade in fine Linen, &c. and holding out for the Protestants against *Lewis XIII.*

8. *St. Foy*, a Town on the *Dordogne*, about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from *Agen*. The Protestants took it by Storm during the Civil War, and put most of the Garrison to the Sword.

9. *Nerac*, in the Dutchy of *Aiguillon*, noted for the Education of *Henry the Great*.

The District of QUERCY,

Was the Country of the ancient *Cadurci*, and call'd *Pagus Cadurcinus*. They made a noble Resistance against the *Romans*, and le-

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vied 12000 Men for their Share. It had formerly Lords of its own, and came to the Counts of *Toulouse* as a Portion with *Jane*, Sister to *Richard King of England*. Her Husband Count *Raimond VI.* was forfeited for taking Part with the *Albigenses*, and the Country was given to the Bishop of *Cahors*, whose Successors are entitl'd Counts of *Quercy*. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower by the River *Lot*, is about 30 Leagues S. and N. and 20 E. and W. abounds with Pasturage, Cattle, and good Wine.

It contains, 1. *Cahors*, on the *Lot*, about 30 Miles N. E. from *Agen*. Its Antiquity is testified by the Ruins of several Roman Buildings, is the *Divona Cadurcorum* of the Ancients, and by the Moderns call'd *Cadurcum*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, who has the Title of a Count, and may officiate with a Helmet and Sword, and in his Boots and Spurs. 'Tis noted for the Birth of Pope *John XXII.* who founded an University here in 1331. It has likewise a Presidial, and Seneschal's Jurisdiction. It has 3 Stone Bridges over the River, is noted for good Manufactures, held out for the Protestants in 1562, was taken afterwards by the Leaguers, and retaken by *Henry IV.* in 1580. The Cathedral is dedicated to *S. Stephen*: Besides which, it has several other Churches and Monasteries, and a College of Jesuits.

2. *Figeac*, 10 Leagues N. E. from *Cahors*, on the *Sele*, towards the Frontiers of *Auvergne*, noted for its Sufferings during the Civil Wars of Religion.

3. *Lussets*, a considerable Town on the *Lot*, 2 Leagues W. from *Cahors*.

4. *Puy-l'Evesque*, a Town of Note, 2 1/2 Leagues E. from *Lussets*.

5. *Gordon*, 5 Leagues N. W. from *Cahors*, a Town of Antiquity and Note.

6. *Montauban*, Lat. *Mons Albanus*, or *Aureolus*, on the *Tarn*, about 30 Miles S. from *Cahors*, the Capital of *Lower Quercy*, and the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Toulouse*, who is Lord of Part of the Town, and has a Vote in the States of *Languedoc*, because the greatest Part of his Diocese lies in that Province, as does half the Bridge, and the Suburb of *Montauban*. In this Town there's a Generality, a Court of Aids, and a Presidial. 'Twas built in 1124 by *Alphonfus I.*

Count of *Toulouse*. 'Tis divided into three Parts: The Old Town lies on the *Tarn*; that called *Ville-Bourbon*, on the other Side the River, over which there's a fair Stone Bridge; and the New Town lies towards *Cahors*. This City was one of the Cautionary Towns given by *K. Henry IV.* to the Protestants in 1562. It afterwards held out three Sieges, but was taken in 1629 by *Lewis XIII.* the Inhabitants being divided among themselves, and betray'd by the *D. de les Dignieres*, and some other great Men. Upon which, the *K.* demolished its Fortifications. It suffer'd much during the Wars with the *English*, when *Charles VII.* lost two of his Generals before it. While 'twas in the Hands of the Protestants, they had an Academy for Divinity and the Languages. 'Tis also noted for a College of Physicians, and for Cellars of an extraordinary Depth, in which they keep their Wine. The City is populous, and has a considerable Trade by lying in the Road to *Toulouse*.

7. *Negre-Pelisse*, on the *Aveyron*, 2 1/2 Leagues N. E. from *Montauban*, a small Town, noted because its Inhabitants in 1622 surpris'd and cut off their Garrison of 400 Men by Night, because of their Cruelty; but the Town being taken some Months after, the Inhabitants were all put to the Sword.

8. *Moissat*, on the Conflux of the *Tarn* and *Garonne*, 4 1/2 Leagues N. W. from *Montauban*, is a very ancient Town, the Seat of a Seneschal, and of an Abbot, who is joint Lord of the Town with the King. 'Twas taken by the Romans, then by the *Goths*, and taken from them by *Clovis I.* It suffer'd much during the Wars against the *Albigenses* in the 13th Century, and during those of the *English* in the 14th. It had also a Share of the Calamities during the late Wars for Religion, by which 'tis almost ruin'd.

Near *Marssillac* in this Country, there are found Shells of Fishes as hard as Stones, and of a very large Size; and there's a Cave call'd *Rouby*, the Waters of which petrify, become like Chrystal, and are form'd into curious Shapes. There's a Fountain in the Neighbourhood, which covers Wood thrown into it with a Crust of Stone. At the Castle of *Bas*, in the upper Part of the Country, there was a Gold Mine found in a Rock that hangs over the River, but turn'd

to no Account, the Rock being inaccessible. There's also the Remains of an ancient Aqueduct cut thro' Mountains for 3 Leagues in Length, comparable to the hardest Works of Antiquity, and ascrib'd to *Pontius Polemius* the Prefect of *Gaul*. In the Territory of *Sommiers*, there's a vast Quantity of huge Stones form'd like Altars, being 7 or 8 Fathom in Diameter, and about 8 Foot thick. The Saffron of this Country is reckon'd better than that of *Spain*, and their Partridges and Flax the best in *Aquitain*. At a Place call'd *Mie*, there's a Well whose Waters are mix'd with Sulphur and Vitriol, and reckon'd good against Diseases; and there's another Well near *Padirac* 300 Cubits deep. The Country abounds with Nobility, and the People are courteous and brave.

The District of ROVERGUE,

Lies E. from *Quercy*, is about 65 Miles E. and W. and 61 S. and N. 'Twas the Country of the ancient *Rutenii*, is divided into 3 Parts, the Upper and Lower Marquises, and the County. It produces little Wine and Corn, but abundance of Fruit, particularly Nuts, abounds in Pasturage and Cattle, sells Mules to the Value of 200000 Crowns Annually to *Spain*, and has Mines of Copper, Brimstone, Allum, and Iron, in its Mountains. *Strabo* mentions some of Gold and Silver.

The Country contains, 1. *Rodez*, Lat. *Rutene*, or *Segodunum Rutenorum*, on the *Aveyron*, 55 Miles E. from *Cahors*, and 61 N.E. from *Montauban*. 'Tis an ancient Town, was ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Saracens*, and tho' large, is much short of what 'twas anciently. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Albi*, a Seneschal's Court, and Presidial. 'Tis divided into the City and Town. The City belong'd formerly to the Bishops, who have still the Title of Count. The Town belong'd to the proper Counts, but was reunited to the Crown by *Henry IV*. The Steeple of the Cathedral is one of the finest in *France*, and its Archdeacons have the Privilege to wear a Mitre at solemn Festivals. They have many other Churches and Colleges, and a fine College of Jesuits. Near this City lies

the Mountain of *Cansac*, which sends forth Flames in Time of Rain, and is said to have Mines of Copper, Arsenic, Azur, and Silver. There are good Baths at the Foot of the Mountain. Two Leagues from hence there's an Abyss call'd *Tindoul*, 60 Paces broad, and 200 deep; and near to this there's another, whose Bottom could never be founded.

2. *Bournazel*, a fine Castle, with the Title of a Marquisate, belonging to the ancient Family of *Buisson*.

UPPER ROVERGUE contains,

1. *Milhaut*, on the *Tarn*, Capital of the District, 11 Leagues S.E. from *Rodez*. 'Tis the Seat of a Seneschal, and Presidial Court, suffer'd much during the Wars of Religion in the two last Centuries, and was dismantled by *Lewis XIII*. in 1629. The neighbouring Territory produces abundance of Almonds.

2. *Vabres*, Lat. *Castrum Vabrense*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S.E. from *Rodez*, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Albi*, who is call'd Count of *Vabres*.

LOWER ROVERGUE contains,

1. *Ville-Franche*, on the *Aveyron*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. W. from *Rodez*, Capital of the District, and the Seat of a Presidial and Seneschal.

2. *Mayac*, on the same River, 3 Leagues S.W. from *Ville-Franche*, noted for its Suffering during the Wars of Religion, and for the Vitriol found in its Neighbourhood.

3. *St. Antonin*, on the Conflux of the *Aveyron* and the *Bonet*, among high Mountains. It had formerly Lords of its own, but was purchased by the Crown in 1245. The Protestants held it out in the 17th Century; but *Lewis XIII*. took and dismantled it in 1622. 'Tis famous for the Prunes that grow in its Neighbourhood.

Not far from *Marssillac* in this Country, there's a Den call'd *Roland's-Hole*, the Mouth of which is as wide as the Gate of a Town, and it reaches 7 Leagues in Length. In this Country there are 25 Towns, and 50 large Boroughs; but we find no more of 'em describ'd.

L I M O S I N,

Lies N. from *Quercy*, is about 70 Miles S. E. and N. W. and the same from S. W. to N. E. 'Twas the Country of the ancient *Lamovicis*, and is divided into Upper and Lower. The former, which lies to the N. produces only Rye, Barley, Chestnuts, and a coarse sort of Wine; but the Lower abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruit; and *Bertius* says, with Honey, Saffron, Silver Mines, Baths and Lakes. Their principal Trade is in Horses and Hogs. The common People are temperate in Diet, and Contemners of Finery, industrious, frugal, and cautious. Their Nobility are magnificent and liberal. The People live to a great Age; and *Belleforest* says, he has seen Families there, where 100 People related by Marriage liv'd together.

The UPPER LIMOSIN contains,

1. *Limoges*, Lat. *Lamovica*, on the *Vienne*, about 75 Miles W. from *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, and 90 S. E. from *Rachel*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Bourges*, a Generality, and Presidial. The *Goths* took it from the *Romans* in the 5th Century, and the *French* took it from them in the 6th. It suffer'd much during the Wars with the *English*, from whom the Constable of *France* took it in 1371. Nine Months after 'twas retaken by the Pr. of *Wales*, who, says *La Forrest*, put all the Men, and above 4000 Women and Children, to the Sword; but the *French* recover'd it soon after. It had formerly Lords of its own of several Families, and came by Marriage into the Family of *Brittany*, and in like Manner to the Family of *Navarre*; so that *Henry IV.* united this Town and Country to the Crown. The Cathedral is dedicated to St. *Stephen*; and they have 3 considerable Abbies, with several other Monasteries. Several Councils have been held here, there having been 6 Popes Natives of *Limosin*. The City is large, encompassed with strong Walls and deep Ditches. *Julius Caesar* mentions it as a populous Place in his Time; the *Limosins* having brought 10000 Men for their Quota of the Confe-

deracy against the *Romans*. There being not much Corn in the Country, the poorer People make Bread of Chestnuts; and when they get other Bread, they eat so greedily, that *Limosin* is us'd in *France* as a Synonymous Term for a Glutton.

2. *Cheluu*, a large Town on the Borders of *Angoumois*, noted for an Annual Horse-Fair on St. *George's* Day. It lies about 20 Miles S. W. from *Limoges*.

NETHER LIMOSIN contains,

1. *Tulles*, Lat. *Tutela*, near the Conflux of the Rivers, 45 Miles S. E. from *Limoges*, is the Capital of the District, and has a Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Bourges*, Spiritual and Temporal Lord of the City, and call'd Viscount of *Tulles*. It has also a Presidial; an Election, and a Seneschal's Jurisdiction. They pretend that St. *Martial* preach'd here in the 2d Century, but without any good Foundation.

2. *Uzerche*, Lat. *Ufarchia*, on the *Vesere*, about 10 Miles N. W. from *Tulles*, noted for its Adherence to the Crown of *France* during the *English* Wars, when it held out a Siege and Blockade of 7 Years. The Place is well fortified, and has an Abbey, whose Abbot is Temporal Lord of the Town.

3. *Vantadour*, on the River *Ousse* a small Town, erected into a Duchy and Peerage by *Henry III.* for *Anne de Levi*.

4. *Brive*, Lat. *Briva Crictia*, on the *Caurese*, 15 Miles S. W. from *Tulles*. It has a beautiful Situation, and the adjacent Territory is very fruitful.

5. *Turenne*, on the Frontiers of *Quercy*, Capital of a famous Viscounty, belonging to the Family of *Auvergne*.

P E R I G O R D,

Lat. *Pagus Petrucoricus*, lies S. W. from the *Limosin*, is about 68 Miles from S. to N. and 60 E. and W. 'Twas the Seat of the ancient *Petrucorii*, taken from the *Romans* by the *Goths*, and from them by the *Franks*. *Charles the Bald* erected it into a County. It belong'd to several Lords, but came at last to the Family of *Navarre*, and with them to the Crown. 'Tis divided into Upper
E e e e e and

and Lower; the Upper call'd *White*, because of its Rocks; and the Lower, *Black*, because of its Woods. The Air is healthful. It abounds with good Fountains, Chestnuts, Pastures, Flocks, excellent Fish; and they make great Quantity of Oil from their Nuts, which they send to neighbouring Countries. They have many Iron Mines, and some Veins of Silver, with *Lapis Lazuli*; and a red Earth near *Perigueux*, of the same Vertue with Bole Armoniac. They have also Mineral Waters impregnated with Sulphur and Allum, hot Baths, and many Simples for Physick. Within 2 Leagues of *Perigueux*, there's a Fountain, whose Waters petrify, and freeze very often; when the Ice appears with wonderful Variety of Figures. Near *Miravmont*, there's a Cave call'd *Glucan*, which goes 6 Miles under Ground, where the Inhabitants say, there were formerly stately Halls, Rooms pav'd with broad Stones, adorn'd with Altars, Paintings, and Images. They add, that there were several Fountains and Streams in it, one of which was so deep, rapid, and broad, that they could not pass it, tho' the Cave reached far beyond it. In the Territory of *Marson*, there's a River, which, at stated Times, ebbs and flows like the Sea. The principal Rivers are, the *Dordogne*, *Isse*, *Veser*, *Dronne*, *La Creuse*, with several others. The *Tardoire* and *Bandiat* join together at the Forrest of *Brocon*, where they run under Ground for two Leagues; after which, they rise and form the River *Touvre* near *Angoulesme*. The Country abounds with Gentlemen's Seats, and pleasant Villages.

UPPER PERIGORD contains,

1. *Perigueux*, 47 Miles N. E. from *Bordeaux*, and about 48 S. W. from *Limoges*. The Latins call it *Petrucorium*, and *Vesuna Petrocoriorum*. 'Tis the Capital of the whole Country, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, a Seneschal, and a Presidial Court. It has the Ruins of a Temple of *Venus*, and of an Amphitheatre, with several Inscriptions, which shew its Antiquity. It suffer'd much by the Barbarians in the first Centuries. 'Tis noted for the great Victory which King *Pepin* obtain'd near it over *Gaifer* D. of *Aquitania* in 768. It suffer'd much during the

Wars with the Protestants, when its Cathedral was much defac'd. *Ptolomy* mentions a Tower in this Town call'd *Vifone*, which belong'd to the Temple of *Venus*, or rather was the same. 'Twas of a Spherical Form; the Walls were 100 Foot high, and 7 Foot thick, but had no Windows or Doors; so that they enter'd it by two Caves under Ground. The Town is wall'd, and defended with Ditches and Towers. It has 7 Gates, and a fine Stone Bridge over the River. It has a Collegiate Church, a Parochial Church, several Abbies, a College of Jesuits, a large Magazine well furnish'd, and several Monasteries for Men and Women without the Walls. Near the Town, there's the Ruins of an old *Roman* Garrison built by *Cesar*.

2. *Mucidan*, on the *Isse*, much talk'd of in the Wars of the 16th Century, when 'twas held out by the Protestants; and the Count de *Brisac*, who commanded the Siege, was kill'd in 1569. It lies about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. W. from *Perigueux*.

3. *Bergerac*, on the *Dordogne*, 20 Miles S. W. from *Perigueux*. It has a Royal Tribunal, belonging to the Seneschal of *Prigean*, and is of great Importance, because it commands the Pass on the *Dordogne*. 'Tis strong by its Situation, and was taken from the English in 1371 by the D. of *Anjou*. 'Tis one of the first which embrac'd the Protestant Religion, was several times besieg'd, but taken at last, and dismantled in 1621 by *Lewis XIII.* 'Twas formerly reckon'd the 2d Town of the Province next to *Bordeaux*, and is still considerable.

4. *La Force*, almost 2 Leagues N. W. from *Bergerac*, near the *Dordogne*, a fine Castle belonging to the Dukes of that Title, who continued Protestants till the last Persecution.

5. *Castillon*, on the same River, 6 Leagues lower down than *Bergerac*, famous for a Victory gain'd near it by the French over the English in 1452, where they lost the brave General *Talbot*, who died fighting valiantly, tho' 80 Years of Age; and after he receiv'd his mortal Wound, advis'd his Son to retire, which he refus'd, saying, He could not die more gloriously than in the Field with his Father, where he was quickly slain.

LOWER

LOWER PERIGORD contains,

1. *Sarlat*, the Capital of the Country, and Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, and of a Seneschal's Court. It lies 28 Miles S.E. from *Perigueux*, is a very ancient Town, and in the Time of the *Druids* had a noble Temple of *Esculapius*, and a famous College of Physicians. It adher'd to the Crown of *France* during the *English Wars*, and those of the League. The Protestants held it out twice against the King in the 16th Century. 'Tis very strong by its Situation.

2. *Domme*, a small Town on the *Dordogne*, 1 League S. from *Sarlat*, towards the Frontiers of *Quercy*.

3. *Moutignac*, on the *Vesere*, 30 Miles S. from *Sarlat*, adorn'd with a Castle, which was the Residence of the ancient Counts of *Perigord*. In this District the People are reckon'd unpolish'd, but their Gentry well bred, and the Women of Quality very handsome. *Perigord* in general abounds with Iron, Paper, and Corn-Mills, there being no less than 100 Mills upon the River *Cause* within the Space of one League. They make abundance of Vessels of Copper and Brass, and Instruments of Iron, which they send to *Bordeaux*.

Thô Saintonge be reckon'd by *La Forrest* to belong to this Government, we describ'd it before, P. 1093. because others reckon it to be Part of the *Orleannois*.

G A S C O N Y.

THE whole Country so called is, according to *Bleau*, 40 Leagues S. and N. taking in the *Bazadois*, and 57 E. and W. The first Division we take Notice of, is

A R M A G N A C,

Lat. Armenianensis, or *Armagnacensis Comitatus*, between *Languedoc* to the E. *Agenois* to the N. *Bigorre* to the W. and *Comminge* to the S. A Son of the D. of *Gascony* was its first Count. His Posterity fail'd in *James* of *Armagnac* D. of *Nemours*, who was beheaded, and his Estate forfeited in 1477. It came afterwards by Marriage to the House of *Navarre*, and was united to the

Crown by *Henry IV.* The present King dismembred it in 1645 for *Henry* of *Lorraine*, Count of *Harcour*. This Country abounds with Corn, Wine, Cattle, Wild-Beasts, and Fowl, contains above 1800 Fees, subject to the Ban and Arrier-Ban, and was the Country of the ancient *Elnsates*. It contains,

1. *Auch*, *Lat. Auscii*, and *Augusta Ausci-rum*, the Capital of *Armagnac*, and of all *Gascony*. It lies on a rising Ground near the small River *Gers*, about 31 Miles W. from *Toulouse*, and 70 S.E. from *Bordeaux*. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, who is one of the richest in *France*, and has 100000 Livres per Annum. He shares the Sovereignty of the Town with the Count of *Armagnac*, and calls himself Primate of *Aquitain*. There's also a Presidial Court here, and their Cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin, is one of the finest in *France*, and boasts of a Bottle full of the Virgin's Milk, and of an Arm of *St. Taurinus* their Archbishop found and entire, tho' he died above 1400 Years ago. This Church is pretended to have been built by *Clovis I.* about 509. The Chapter of the Cathedral consists of 15 Dignitaries, and 20 Prebendaries: Besides which, they have 36 Incumbents, 37 Chaplains in Ordinary, and several Clerks for Divine Service. There are several other Churches and Monasteries in the Town. The adjacent Territory is remarkable for those excellent Pears called *Bon-Chrestiens*. *Bleau* says, it has a College.

2. *Liste en Jourdain*, above 8 Leagues S.E. from *Auch*, on the Borders of *Comminges*, a Town much noted during the Wars with the *Albigenses*.

3. *Cologne*, about 7 Leagues N.E. from *Auch*, a small Town in the Country of *Gavre*, much noted during the same Wars, when 'twas burnt by the *Albigenses*.

4. *Gimont*, a small Town with a considerable Abby, about 5 Leagues S.E. from *Auch*.

5. *Verdun*, near the *Garonne*, Capital of the *Verdunois*. 'Twas burnt in the 16th Century by the Protestants, and lies about 12 Leagues E. from *Auch*.

6. *Leyrac*, Capital of the *Brulois*, 11 Leag. N.E. from *Auch*. The Prior of the Abbey is joint Lord of the Town with the King.

7. *Leizhoue, Leizora, and Lezorium*, on the *Gers*, about 25 Miles N. E. from *Auch*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, of a Seneschal's and Presidial's Court. Some reckon it the Capital of *Armagnac*.

8. *Florence* on the *Gers*, a large Town, but ill inhabited. 'Tis Capital of the District of *Gaure*, and lies 5 Leagues N. E. from *Auch*.

9. *Fezensac*, the chief Town of a County of the same Name, and formerly of *Armagnac*.

10. *Euse*, the Cap. of the *Eusan*, 4 Leag. E. from *Auch*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of *Elusa*, so famous in the Time of the *Romans*, was the Metropolis of *Novempopulania*; but being ruin'd by the *Saracens*, and then by the *Normans*, the Archbishop's See was removed to *Auch*.

11. *Nogaret* on the *Modou*, a Town with a Collegiate Church, and a Royal Court of Judicature.

12. *Mirande* on the *Baïse*, about 17 Miles S. W. from *Auch*, Capital of the County of *Estarac*. It belong'd formerly to a Son of *Gascony*, but now to the Family of *Candales*.

13. *Castellau de Magnas*, 8 Leagues S. W. from *Auch*, the Capital of the Valley of that Name, which belong'd to the younger Sons of the Counts of *Estarac*.

14. *Notre-Dame de Gueraison*, 10 Leagues S. W. from *Auch*, a noble Chapel, built in Honour of the Virgin, with fine Apartments for the Priests, and Conveniencies for the People who come thither for Devotion, and to see their pretended Miracles.

15. *Mauleon*, the Capital of the Valley of *Barons*.

16. *La Barthe*, Capital of the *Nestez*, near the River *Nests*, noted for its excellent Trouts.

17. *Arriau*, 18 Leag. S. W. from *Auch*, a pleasant Town, with a Royal Court of Judicature, Cap. of the Valley of *Aure*. This Valley belong'd formerly to the Kingdom of *Navarre*, is encompass'd with high and inaccessible Mountains, from one of which are seen the neighbouring Dominions of *Spain*. *Bleau* says, there are Mines of Iron here, Lead, Silver, and Copper, subterranean Fires, Chrystal resembling Diamonds, and other Precious Stones that look like Topazes and Saphirs: That they have curious Flowers, particularly Lillies of divers Colours in

their Mountains; and Baths, admirable against most Diseases, at a Town call'd *Baigniers*; some of 'em so hot, that they are scarce to be endured in the coldest Season, and boil Eggs almost in a Moment. They are excellent for Diseases of the Nerves proceeding from Cold, but fatal to those who are troubled with Choler, or Heat in the Liver.

18. *Sarrancolin*, 17 Leagues S. W. from *Auch*, a Town in the same Valley, with a Royal Court of Judicature, a noted Benedictine Priory, and fine Glass-Works. *Bleau* says, the People of *Armagnac* have a rough Dialect, tho' they have many People of Quality among them.

The CONDOMOIS,

Is the fruitfulest Part of *Gascony*, abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruit, and all that's necessary to Life. 'Tis 30 Leagues E. and W. but of an unequal Breadth, from 12 to 2. It contains,

1. *Condom*, Lat. *Condomium Vasconum*, on the *Baïse*, 25 Miles N. from *Auch*. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Bordeaux*, was plunder'd and burnt by the Protestants in 1569. It has several Churches and Monasteries, and is the Seat of a Presidial and Election.

2. *Gabaret*, the Capital of the *Gabardais*, betwixt *Condom* and

3. *Montmarfan* on the *Midou*, the Capital of *Marfan*, formerly subject to the Dukes of *Gascony*, and others, but now to a Prince of the Family of *Lorraine* of the Branch of *Armagnac*.

The Dutchy of ALBRET.

This Country, which *K. Henry II.* erected into a Dutchy and Peerage about 1556, for *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre*, gave Name to the illustrious Family of *Albret*, which has furnish'd two Kings to *Navarre*. *Lewis XIII.* gave this Dutchy in 1642 to the *D. de Bouillon* for the Principality of *Sédenais*.

It contains, 1. *Nérac*, on the *Baïse*, Capital of the Dutchy, adorn'd with a noble Castle, and fine Gardens. 'Twas one of the Bulwarks of the Protestants during the Wars for Religion in the 16th Century. *Calvin* retir'd hither under Protection of the Qu. of *Navarre*. *Lewis XIII.* took and dis-

discontinued it in 1621. It lies above three Leagues N. from Condom.

2. *Castel Gelouse*, on the *Vance*, 7 Leagues N. W. from Condom, noted for a Bailiwick, a Collegiate Church, an ancient Tower, and the Tombs of the Lords of *Albret*.

3. *Albret*, or *La Brit*, a small Town, which some Geographers make the Capital of the Dutchy of *Albret*, because it gives Name to it. It lies 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from Condom.

4. *Tartas*, on the *Madon*, with the Title of a Viscounty. It had formerly Lords of its own, who were also Viscounts of *Dax*; but at last came to the Family of *Albret*. It lies about 23 Leagues W. from Condom.

CHALOSSE, or PROPER GASCONY,

Lies W. from *Armagnac*, is about 13 Leag. S. and N. and 13 E. and W. *Le Forreft* says, the *Gascons* or *Vascons* were People of *Navarre* and *Biscay*, who settled about the End of the 6th Century in Part of *Novempopulania*, and gave it the Name of *Gascony*. About 600, they became Tributary to the Kings of *Burgundy* and *Austrasia*. Their Duke *Aghina* revolted against *Dagobert I.* but was forc'd to submit. The *Gascons* afterwards, during the bad Administration of the Mayors of the Palace, join'd with the *Aquitains*, shook off the French Yoke, and chose for Duke *Lupus Centulus*, an Officer of *K. Childeric*. They continu'd the War till 801, that *Lewis*, Son to *Charlemagne*, subdued and united them to the Kingdom of *Aquitain*, whose Fortune they have since follow'd. The Country produces Rye, Miller, Pasturage, Cattle, and Wild-Beasts, which are excellent Meat.

It contains, 1. *S. Severe*, Lat. *Severopolis*, near the *Adour*, 19 Leagues W. from Condom, Capital of the District, the Seat of a Royal Court of Judicature, which depends on the Seneschal of *Dacs*. 'Tis famous for the Birth of Father *Clothes*, General of the *Jacobins*.

2. *Aire*, Lat. *Adurium*, *Pico Julium*, *Mar-tianum*, and *Aturus*, on the *Adour*, 28 Miles W. from *Auch*, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*. It has a Royal Court of Judicature. 'Twas enlarged by *Alaric* the Ki-

ngoth; the Ruins of whose Castle, which was the Seat of his Successors, is still to be seen here. It suffer'd much by the *Saracens*, *Normans*, and the Wars with the Protestants, which has much abated its ancient Lustre.

The Country called DES LANDES,

Which lies W. betwixt *Chalosse* and the Sea, is for most part barren, has nothing but Bushes of Broom and Heath in one Part, and some Rye in the other. Their greatest Product is Wax, Honey, Rosins, Cattle, and Wool, with which the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade.

It contains, 1. *Dax*, Lat. *Aque Auguste*, *Tarbellica*, and *Tarbella*, on the *Adour*, the Capital of the Country, and about 18 Miles N. W. from *Aire*. 'Twas formerly called *Auribat*. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, and a Seneschal's Court. It has its Name from its hot Waters, much esteem'd in the Time of the *Romans*. There's a great Fountain, which the Inhabitants say has no Bottom; and the Water is so warm, that one can't endure their Hand in it. It makes those dry who are not accusom'd to drink it. The City is rich and well built, defended by a Castle, with many big round Towers, and a constant Garrison. 'Twas the Capital of the ancient *Tarbelli*. The People of the Neighbourhood manure the Ground for Rye with the Ashes of burnt Earth. They had formerly Viscounts of their own from the 10th Century, till 'twas taken by the *English*, who united it to *Guienne*. *Cha. VII.* reunited it to the Crown in 1451, when he pardon'd the Inhabitants who had follow'd the *English*. 'Twas anciently call'd the City of Nobles, because 'twas govern'd by 12 Lords, each of whom had their Tower, with their Arms upon it. 'Tis very well fortified, because 'tis one of the Barriers of the Country against *Spain*. There are Baths both within and without the Town; and not far from the Walls, a Fountain of Salt-water, and a Cave, wherein there are 3 Pits full of Water at the Height of the Moon, which decrease again as the Moon does. There are also hot Baths at *Tercis*, about a Mile from the City.

2. *Cap-Breton*, on the Coast, noted for its excellent Wine. It lies 8 Leagues W. from *Dacs*.

TERRE DE LA BOURD,

Lat. *Lapurdensis Pagus*, lies E. from *Les Landes*, on the Frontiers of Spain and Lower Navarre. 'Tis about 17 Leagues E. and W. and 6 S. and N. It produces little but Fruit; of which they make excellent Cyder, and Simples for Physick that are much esteem'd. The Inhabitants breed abundance of Hogs, and have a considerable Traffick in Gammons of Bacon.

It contains, 1. *Bayonne*, Lat. *Bayona, Lapurdum*, and *Beatum Civitas*, on the Conflux of the *Adour* and *Nivus*. It lies about 22 Miles S. W. from *Dacs*, and 30 from *Aire*, is the Capital of the Country, has a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Auch*, and a Royal Court of Justice. The Name signifies in the Language of the Country a good Harbour. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and was the Residence of the Tribune of the *Roman* Cohort in *Novempopulania*. Near this City there's a Hill, from which one may see Part of the 3 Kingdoms of *France*, *Castille*, and *Navarre*. This Town had particular Lords of its own from the 9th to the 13th Century, that 'twas united to *Aquitain*. *Charles VII.* united it to his Crown in 1451. Since which, it has been very loyal, and particularly to *Henry IV.* when he came to the Crown. 'Tis one of the Keys of the Kingdom, and extremely well fortified. It has a good Harbour, but of difficult Access. It has also a strong Castle, defended by a good Garrison. The Cathedral is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, has many other Churches, and several Monasteries. Its Diocese formerly extended into all the 3 neighbouring Kingdoms, till 'twas contracted by the Pope.

2. *Bidache*, on the *Bidouze* or *Bidassoa*, a small Town with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the Family of *Gramont*. It lies 7 Leagues S. E. from *Bayonne*, and has a strong Castle, which the Emperor *Chs. V.* besieged in vain.

3. *Ustar*, on the *Nivue*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. S. from *Bayonne*, a Town built by the *Gasccons* in the 16th Century, and soon after taken by *Alphonse I.* of *Aragon*.

4. *St. Jean de Luz*, Lat. *Fannum Sancti Joannis Lucii*, and *Luissum*, a large Town near the Sea, about 14 Miles W. from *Bayonne*, noted for the Marriage of *Lewis XIV.* with *Mary Theresa* of *Austria*, Infanta of *Spain*, the 19th of June, 1660.

5. *Andaye*, near the Mouth of the *Bidouze*, over against *Fontarabia*, a Village with a Fortress, renown'd for excellent Brandy.

6. The *Ile of Phœbus*, a small Island in the River *Bidassoa*, which separates *France* from *Spain*. It was chosen in 1659 for the Treaty betwixt the two Crowns, since called the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, of which the Marriage betwixt *Lewis IV.* and the Daughter of *Spain* was an Article; upon which Account, it has since been called, *The Island of Conference*. From the French K.'s treacherous Violation of this solemn Treaty, proceeded most of the Wars that have since afflicted *Europe*. 'Tis also noted for the solemn Farewel that the Duke of *Angjou* took here of his Brethren, when he went, contrary to this solemn Treaty, to take Possession of the Crown of *Spain* in 1701.

LOWER NAVARRE.

THE Kingdom of *Navarre* was establish'd in the Beginning of the 9th Century, says *La Forest*, during the Troubles of the Reign of *Charles the Bald*. *Eneco* was their first K. His Posterity enjoy'd it till 1234, that *Sancho II.* dying without Children, his Sister *Blanche* being married to *Theobald V.* Count of *Champagne*, brought it to that Family. Their Son *Theobald* was Grandfather to *Jane* of *Navarre*, who brought this Kingdom, with the County of *Champagne*, to the Crown of *France*, by marrying *Philip the Fair* in 1285. *Jane* of *France*, Daughter to *K. Lewis the Hump-back*, brought *Navarre* to the Family of *Eureux* in 1316, by marrying *Philip* Count of *Eureux*, who was Great Grandfather to *Blanche* the Heiress, who married for 2d Husband *John K.* of *Aragon*. Their Daughter *Eleanor* brought it by Marriage to *Gaston IV.* Count of *Foix* in 1434. His Grandson *Gaston Phœbus* dying without Issue in 1479, his Sister *Katharine* succeeded, and married *John* Lord of *Albret*. *Ferdinand K.* of *Aragon* usurp'd this Kingdom from

from him in 1572; but *Henry*, Son to *Katharine*, maintain'd himself in Possession of *Lower Navarre*. *Jane* his Daughter succeed- ed, and married *Anthony de Bourbon*, Father to *Henry the Great*, who united his Dom- inions to the Crown of *France* by an Edict in October 1607.

The Country in general is Mountainous. It lies S. E. from the Country of *La Bourd*, and has the *Pyrenees* on the S. 'Tis about 12 Leagues from S. to N. and 9 where broadest from E. to W. It has little Corn or Wine, but produces Millet, Oats, Pears, and Apples, of which they make good Cy- der, which is their usual Drink. They have good Pasturage, fine Wool, and their tame Cattle and wild Beasts are of a deli- cate Taste.

It contains, 1. *St. Palais*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Pelagii*, on the River *Bidassoa* or *Bidouze*, a- bout 10 Leagues S. E. from *Bayonne*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, has a Mint, and had formerly a Court of Chancery, till 'twas united to that of *Pau* by *Lewis XIII.* in 1620. It stands on a high Ground, and is defended by Walls and Ditches.

2. *St. Jean Pied de Port*, Lat. *Fanum St. Jo- annis Pedeportuensis*, formerly *Imum Pyreneum*, lies 9 Leagues S. E. from *Bayonne*, is strong by its Situation on a Hill near the *Nave*, and is also well fortified.

3. *Mauleon*, Lat. *Mallio*, the principal Town of the Valley of *Soule*, 8 L. E. from *St. Jean Pied de Port*. 'Tis Capital of this Country, which some reckon Part of *Lower Navarre*, is about 12 Leagues where longest, and 5 1/2 where broadest. *Sponde*, who continu'd *Ba- ronius's* Annals, was born at *Mauleon*.

Bleau says, there are Mineral Waters in this Country; That the Inhabitants of *Lower Navarre* are generally able Bodied; fit for all Exercises, civil, given to Arts and Arms, and eloquent in their own Dialect; That their Nobility is brave, courteous, splendid in their Apparel and Horses; and their Women love to go fine. They drive a considerable Trade in Cattle and Wool with *Upper Navarre* and *Spain*.

The Principality of B E A R N,

Lies E. from *Lower Navarre*, is about 22 Leagues E. and W. and 20 N. and S. *Molt* makes it 50 Miles long, and about 20 where

broadest. It contains 434 Villages, 2 Bi- shopricks, and 3 Abbies. *Bleau* makes it but 18 Leagues long, and 6 broad. The Air of the Country is healthful, so that the Inhabitants are free from those Epidemical Distempers which infest their Neighbours. In some Places 'tis Mountainous, and in others they have large Vallies. 'Tis gene- rally barren, except it be well cultivated. In some Places they have Wine, which vies with that of *Bordeaux*, but in no great Quantity. They have large Woods and Pastures, and abundance of Cattle; so that they furnish their Neighbours with Milk, Butter and Cheese. They are liable to great Tempests of Hail, and defended on all Sides by the *Pyrenean Mountains*. *Bleau* says, the People are of a good Disposition, chearful, quick-witted, brave, sober, in- dustrious, and plain-hearted; but profuse in entertaining Strangers. Their Nobility is magnanimous, courteous, and liberal; their Women given to fine Clothes, but chaste. They are fond of their own Lan- guage, and would admit no other in their publick Acts, till they were obliged to it by their Union with *France*. He adds, they are able to bring to the Field 6000 good Soldiers. *La Forrest* says, That *Lewis the Meek* erected this Province into a Viscoun- ty in 811, for the younger Son of *Lupus D. of Gascony*; and that an Heiress of his Po- sterity carried it to the Family of *Moncados* in *Spain* by Marriage in 1170; an Heiress of this Family carried it to that of *Fox* in 1271; and an Heiress of that Family brought it to the Family of *Navarre*; whose *K. Anthony* made it a Principality for his Son *Henry IV.* *Jane Q.* of *Navarre* brought the Reformation into this and her other Do- minions. Her Son *Henry the Great* allow'd the Papists Liberty here; but on a Peticion by the Sovereign Court of *Pau*, he exclu- ded the Jesuits; and so they continu'd, till *Lewis XIII.* repeal'd the Edict against them in 1620; tho' they had murder'd his Fa- ther. He made the Popish Religion the publick Establishment, and *Lewis XIV.* dra- goon'd the Protestants there in 1684.

It contains, 1. *Pau*, Lat. *Palum*, on the *Gave*, above 30 Miles S. E. from *Bayonne*, and 20 S. from *Aire*. 'Tis the Capital of the Principality, and the Seat of a Parlia- ment, erected by *Henry II.* of *Navarre*

in 1519, by the Name of a Sovereign Council, and entitl'd a Parliament by *Lewis XIII.* in 1620. It has also a Chamber of Accounts, a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, a Mint, and a Jesuits College. The Town is well built, populous, and is defended by a Castle, where *Henry IV.* was born, the 13th of December, 1457.

2. *Lascar*, Lat. *Lascara*, near the same River, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ League N. W. from *Pau*, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, who is President of the States of the Province. 'Twas built about the Year 1000, by a Duke of *Gascony*, out of the Ruins of the ancient *Beneurum*, which had been destroy'd by the *Normans* in 848. It grew very considerable by the Residence of the Kings of *Navarre*; but suffer'd much by the War with the Protestants in the 16th Century, when their Cathedral was defac'd, and their Images and Relicks burnt.

3. *Morlas*, above 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ League N. from *Pau*, the Seat of the Seneschal of the Country, and formerly of their Viscounts, who coin'd Money here.

4. *Ortez*, Lat. *Ortezium*, on the *Gauvre*, about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from *Pau*. 'Tis an ancient Town, with a Bridge of prodigious Height over the River. The Protestants took it by Storm in the 16th Century, put the Garrison to the Sword, and drove the Priests and Monks over the Bridge into the River, as the Authors of the Cruelties which had been committed on the Protestants in this Country. It has a strong Castle, and is the Seat of the Seneschal's Lieutenant.

5. *Sauveterre*, a small City on the Southern *Gauvre*, 8 Leagues N. W. from *Pau*, the Seat of another of the Seneschal's Lieutenants.

6. *Navarreins*, on the same River, 6 League N. W. from *Pau*. The Protestant Religion was establish'd here in 1562, and it held out several Sieges against the Papists; but 'twas taken by *Lewis XIII.* in 1620, when he establish'd Popery there.

7. *Oleron*, Lat. *Ilurona*, and *Oloro*, on the same River, above 4 Leagues S. W. from *Pau*, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, and Baron of *Bearn*. One of the Seneschal's Lieutenants resides likewise here. 'Twas taken and sack'd by the Protestants in the 16th Century.

Beau says, there are several Iron Mines and Mills in this Country, with divers of Lead, Copper, and Silver, and Quarries of Marble; but they are not open'd. He adds, That near *Bellock*, about 9 Leagues N. W. from *Pau*, there's a Spring of Salt-Water, from whence they make white Salt; and that at *Aigues Cautes*, there are Fountains impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre, and Alum, good against several Distempers. They lie about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Oleron*; and at *Aus*, about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. from *Oleron*, there's Fountains call'd the Water of *Harquebusades*, good against Wounds by Fire-Arms, &c. There are several other Places of Note in this Country not describ'd. They have also Mineral Waters at *Lascar*.

The County of BIGORRE,

Lies E. from *Bearn*, is 22 Leagues E. and W. and from 14 to 4 in Breadth. 'Twas the Seat of the ancient *Bigerromes*, from whom it had its Name. *La Forrest* says, That after the Roman Conquest, it follow'd the Lot of *Aquitain*. 'Twas possess'd by *Eneco* as a County, before he was K. of *Navarre*. An Heirefs of his Posterity brought it to the Count of *Bearn* in 1078. 'Twas afterwards possess'd by other Families, till it came again to that of *Navarre*. 'Tis divided into the Mountainous and Plain Country, produces Rye and Millet in the Mountains, and other Corn in the Plains. It has Quarries of Marble, Slate, and some Jasper, and abounds with red Partridges, and Cattle. 'Tis well water'd with small Rivers, has good Pasturage, Meadows, Woods, and several populous and noted Vallies, where they have good store of Butter and Milk.

It contains, 1. *Tarbe*, Lat. *Tarba*, and *Castrum Bigorra*, on the *Adour*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Pau*. 'Tis the Seat of a Seneschal, and of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, and stands pleasantly, in the finest Valley of the Country. 'Tis small, but well built, has a good Castle, and a Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin. 'Tis divided into 5 Parts by the Channel of the River, has many Bridges and Gates, two Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral, and two Monasteries. 'Tis called *Turka*, *Turfa*, and *Tursambica*, in the *Notitia Galliarum*; and *Begeria*, and *Bigerromum Civitas*, by others.

2. *Lourdes*

1. *Lourde*, on the Northern *Garonne*, fortified with an ancient Castle, 5 Leag. S. W. from *Tarbes*.

3. *Bagnères*, Lat. *Aquensis Vicus*, *Aqua Convenarum*, on the *Adour*, 4½ Leagues S. from *Tarbes*, a very pleasant Town, famous for its Baths, frequented Spring and Fall from all Parts of the Kingdom. They were much valued by the *Romans*, who beautify'd this Town with several fine Structures, which were destroy'd by the *Goths*.

4. *Campan*, a large Town in a Valley, about 1½ League S. E. from *Bagnères*, noted for its excellent Butter.

5. *Bardège*, 5½ Leagues S. from *Bagnères*, noted for its excellent Mineral Waters.

The District of COMENGE S, or COMINGES,

Lat. *Pagus Convenicus*, lies E. from *Bigorre*. It had Lords of its own from the 13th Century, whose Heiress gave it to *Charles VII.* who deliver'd her from Prison, where her Husband the Count de *Foix* had shut her up for 23 Years. 'Twas since reunited to the Crown in 1498. *Bleau* makes it 18 Miles long, and 6 broad. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Pasturage, Cattle, Fowl, Fruit, especially Walnuts, of which they make a great deal of Oil. 'Twould be one of the best Countries in *France*, but that they are much subject to Tempests of Hail.

It contains, 1. *St. Bertrand de Comenges*, Lat. *Convena*, or *Lugdunum Convenarum*. *Moll* and *Bleau* place it on the *Garonne*, but *La Forêt* a quarter of a League from it, 32 M. S. E. from *Pau*, and 37 S. from *Auch*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, who is called Lord of *Comenges*, and Baron of *St. Pe d'Ardes*. Part of his Diocese lies in *Languedoc*, which gives him a Vote in the Meeting of their States. 'Twas built by *Pompey* when he return'd from *Spain*, after he fought *Sertorius*. He oblig'd the People of the *Pyrenees*, who liv'd dispers'd, to assemble here, and build the Town, which from hence he call'd *Convena*. 'Twas afterwards destroy'd by *Gontran* King of *Orleans* in 585, because they entertain'd the Counterfeit *Gontran*, who call'd himself Son to *Clotharius I.* *St. Bertrand*, their Bishop, rebuilt Part of the Town in 1005, and call'd it by his own

Name. 'Tis scarce a 6th Part so large as in the Time of *Pompey*, and has nothing considerable but its Cathedral of rough Marble. They pretend to have had Bishops since *Anno* 360. The River *Sala* rises from the Mountain *Salantium* in this Country. Both have their Names from the Salt-Pits in the Neighbourhood.

2. *Montreiau*, Lat. *Mons Regalis*, 2 Leagues N. W. from *St. Bertrand de Comenges*, Capital of the District of *Riviere*, on a Hill near the River *Neste*.

3. *St. Beat*, on the *Garonne*, 2 Leagues S. from *St. Bertrand*, noted for its *Martinmas* Fairs, and excellent Marble.

4. *Encausse*, within a League of the *Garonne*, 2 N. E. from *St. Bertrand*, famous for its Mineral Waters.

5. *Valentine*, on the *Garonne*, about 2 Leag. N. E. from *St. Bertrand*, on the Frontiers of *Languedoc*. The Mayor has a Vote in the States of that Province.

6. *St. Gaudens*, on the *Garonne*, 3 Leagues N. E. from *St. Bertrand*, the largest Town in the Country, the Seat of a Royal Court of Judicature, and the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Comenges*. 'Tis the Capital of the *Nebousan*, which is govern'd by States of its own.

7. *Aspet*, 3 Leagues E. from *St. Bertrand*, a small Town, noted for its Markets, and takes its Name from its high Situation.

8. *Aurignac*, 4½ Leagues N. from *St. Bertrand*, a small Town of good Trade, noted for its Fairs and Markets.

9. *L'Isle en Doden*, a pleasant Town in a Valley, 7 Leagues N. E. from *St. Bertrand*, in a Plain, noted for a Royal Court of Justice.

10. *Lombez*, Lat. *Lumbarium*, or *Lombaria*, on the *Save*, 10 Leagues N. E. from *St. Bertrand*, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Toulouse*, erected in 1317, being formerly a noble Abbey of *St. Augustin's* Order.

11. *Muret*, on the *Garonne*, 13 Leagues ½ N. E. from *St. Bertrand*, famous for the Victory which *Simon III.* Count of *Montfort*, obtain'd with 10000 of the *Craissado's* over 100000 *Albigenses*, says *La Forêt*, commanded by *Peter K.* of *Arragon*, who was kill'd there in the Night, the Twelfth of September, 1214. The Counts of *Toulouse*, *Comenges*, and *Foix*, commanded under him.

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CONSERANS,

Lat. *Pagus Conseranensis*, lies S. from *Cominges*, has the Title of a Viscounty, and was the Seat of the *Conseranii*, who join'd with the *Teutobages* against the Romans. It had formerly Lords of its own, the first of whom was *John Arnold* of Spain, from whence the Family of *Montespan* is said to be descended. It came afterwards to the Family of *Navarre*, and with them to the Crown of France. The Country is about 10 Leagues long, and 10 broad.

It contains, 1. *St. Lizier*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Lizierii*, or *Civitas Conseranorum*, on the River *Salat*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, lies about 7 Leagues E. from *St. Bertrand*, on the River *Salat*, is the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Auch*, and of a Court of Judicature, depending on *Toulouse*. 'Twas formerly called *Calagorgis*, but had its present Name from its 5th Bishop. It has a Stone Bridge over the River, with a strong Tower on the Middle of it, where there's a constant Guard. The City is walled in. Near this Town there's one called *St. Fregeu*, upon a Hill so high, says *Bleau*, that one's Eye can hardly reach it. The Hill is very steep, but full of Vines and other Trees; among which, there's a noble Nunnery. *Bleau* adds, That in this and other Countries of *Gascony*, there's a sort of People of Gothic Original, call'd *Cagots*, of a pleasant Countenance; but their Breath and Hair stink so intolerably, that the other People avoid 'em as Leprous; so that they live apart by themselves, and have separate Places in Churches.

The Government of Languedoc.

LA *Forrest* says, this Country was the Seat of the *Helvii*, the *Valauni*, *Gabali*, and *Volca*, who were at first govern'd by Kings, and afterwards by the Chief of the Nobility. They were subdued by the Romans about 116 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Augustus* call'd this Province *Gallia Narbonensis*. It fell afterwards under the *Visigoths*, who call'd it *Gothia*, from whence some derive the present Name, *quasi Langue de Goth*; but others derive it

from *La Langue d'Oc*; i. e. those who say *Oc* for *Yes*, most of the other French saying *Ouy*; and hence the Latin Name *Occitania*. *Charvis I.* drove the *Visigoths* from hence in 509; but they settled again next Year, and kept Possession for some Time after. *Charlemagne* establish'd a Governor here, with the Title of Count of *Toulouse*, about 778, the first of whom was *Corson*. *Lewis the Meek* gave Part of this Government to one *Bernard*, with the Title of D. of *Septimania*, in 829; but in 855, *Raimont* Count of *Toulouse* recover'd it. *Raimont VI.* Count of *Toulouse*, having declared himself Protector of the *Albigenses*, he was forfeited in 1208, but restored soon after. This Country came at last by Marriage to the Crown in 1271. 'Tis govern'd by States, who meet Annually, and consist of the Clergy, Nobility, and 3d Estate.

La Forrest says, 'tis 40 Leagues S. and N. and 60 E. and W. *Moll* makes it 180 Miles E. and W. and about 120 where broadest. It has the Government of *Guienne* and *Lyonnois* on the N. Part of Spain; *Catalonia*, *Roussillon*, and the Gulph of *Lyons*, on the S. *Gascony* on the W. and *Dauphiné* and *Provence* on the E. 'Tis reckon'd the finest Province in the Kingdom for Pleasure and Fruitfulness. The Air is temperate and healthful. It abounds with Corn, excellent Fruit of all sorts, Wine, Oil, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Silk, Salt, Cattle, good Pastures, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Quarries of Marble and Alabaster, all sorts of Sea and Fresh-water Fish, abundance of O-lives, Venison of all sorts: Nor is there any Country better provided with Simples for Physick, which makes the Faculty of *Montpellier* so famous. So that upon the whole, it seems to be justly call'd the Paradise of France. *Bleau* adds, That abundance of Herbs for Dying, and Materials for making excellent Glass, are found in this Country; and that the Sand of many of the Rivers has some Mixture of Silver and Gold. Others say, they have a considerable Trade in Azur, Verdigrease, Vermilion, Soap, &c. besides the Commodities above-mentioned. Their Air, especially about *Montpellier*, is reckon'd a Specifick against Consumptions. Their Climate makes their Women comely, and the Men ingenious. Their principal Rivers are, the *Rhone*, the *Garonne*, the *Aude*, the *Tarn*, *La*

Gout,

Gout, the *Great* and *Little Lerx*, with many others, which contribute much to its Fruitfulness. For the better promoting the Trade of this Country, *Lewis XIV.* order'd the Royal Canal to be dug, to convey Goods from the Bay of *Biscay* to the Gulph of *Lyons*, which, by Help of the *Garonne*, forms a Communication betwixt the two Seas in 15 Days time without any Danger. This Canal was begun in 1666, and finish'd in 1681, by *M. Riquet* and his Son. 'Tis 63 *French Leagues* in Length, and every where 30 Foot broad. 'Tis a surprizing and a stupendious Work, the Courses of many small Rivers being alter'd to form it; and there are abundance of large Reservatories or Basins to keep in and let out the Water at Pleasure. The most considerable Basin is that of *St. Ferreol*, which is about 2000 Fathom in Circuit, and 90 Foot deep. It receives the Waters from the Black Mountain, which are kept in by a Causeway, and 3 strong Walls. The Water of this Basin falls into that of *Naurouse*, which is 200 Fathom long, 150 broad, and lin'd with Free-stone. This Basin lies in the highest Place of the Canal, so that the Water can be let out on both Sides, and runs contrary Ways. The Bridge over the small River *Repudre* is very considerable; the Canal which runs over it being 7 Foot deep, and carrying large Boats, while at the same time the River runs under it. The Arch of *Malpas* is still more surprizing, being a Rock cut thro' 80 Fathom long, 4 broad, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ deep, with Ways cut out on both Sides for the Horses which draw the Boats.

Languedoc is divided into 3 principal Parts, viz. into Upper, Lower, and the Country of the *Cevennes*. The 1st is subdivided into the *Toulousan*, *Albigensis*, *Auragais*, and the County of *Foix*. The Lower is divided into the Districts of *Narbonne*, *Besieres*, and *Nismes*; and the *Cevennes* is divided into the *Vivarais*, the *Velay*, and *Gevaudan*.

UPPER LANGUEDOC.

The District of *TOLOUSAN* contains,

1. *Toulouse*, Lat. *Tolosa*, *Tectosagum*, *Tolosum*, and *Tolosatum*, on the *Garonne*. 30 Miles E. from *Auch*, about 22 W. from *Montauban*,

317 S. W. from *Paris*, in Long. 20. Lat. 43. 30. 'Tis the Capital of the Government, and is reckon'd one of the largest and finest Towns of the Kingdom next to *Paris*. 'Twas the Capital of the ancient *Tectosages*, whose Country reached from the Northern Parts of the *Cevennes* to the *Pyrenees* and the *Mediterranean*. Their Territory is said to have abounded with Gold, which having occasion'd a Sedition among them, Part of 'em went in Search of a new Country, under the Conduct of *Brennus*, subdued most Part of *Phrygia*, which from them was called *Gallacia*, and *Gallogracia*. Twenty Thousand of them separating from *Brennus*, subdued *Thracia*, now *Romania*, and took *Bizantium*, now *Constantinople*. After which, they passed the *Hellepont*, subdued *Lesser Asia*, and put the Kings of *Syria* under Contribution; but were at last subdued by the Roman Consul *Cnaus Manlius Vulso*, in the 565th of *Rome*. *Cesar* mentions the *Tectosages*; but when *Toulouse* was founded, is not certain. When the *Romans* possess'd it, they made it Capital of a Colony, adorn'd it with several stately Buildings, viz. a Palace, an Amphitheatre, and a Capitol; an Honour which they conferred on no other Town but this City, *Narbonne*, and *New Carthage* or *Carthage*. That of *Toulouse* was dedicated to *Jupiter*, built on a high Ground, and continu'd to the 13th Century, when 'twas used as a Town-House, from whence their *Eschevins* were called *Capitouls*, who had a Power of Life and Death. They were formerly 24, but are now reduced to 10. Pope *John XXII.* erected their Archbishoprick in 1317. Their Parliament, which is the 2d of the Kingdom, was instituted by *Philip the Fair* in 1302, and fix'd by *Cha. VII.* in 1443. It has likewise a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, and a Viguary. Their University, which is one of the most flourishing of the Kingdom, was founded by Pope *Gregory IX.* in 1233. *Aulus Gellius* says, this Town was plunder'd by *Qu. Servilius Cepas*, a Roman Consul, in the 658th of *Rome*, when he found a great Quantity of Gold in their Temples, and, according to *Orosius*, sent it to *Marseilles*; but order'd the Convoy and the other Leaders to be murder'd, that he himself might enjoy it alone; for which the *Romans* took the Opportunity of his Defeat by the *Cimbri* to confiscate his Estate,

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and to buy Lands with it for the People. He himself died miserable in Exile, whence *Aurum Tolosanum* became a Proverb, to signify an ill-gotten and unsuccessful Estate. Authors differ as to the Quantity of the Gold and Silver which *Cepio* found here, and in a neighbouring Lake. *Valerius Maximus* says, it consisted in Wedges of Gold and Silver, to the Value of 15000 Talents. *Orosius* makes it 100000 Pound Weight in Gold, and 110000 in Silver; and *Justin* makes it 110000 Pound of Gold, and 500000 of Silver; and alledges, that 'twas the Plunder which the *Troisfages* brought from *Delphos*; but *Polybius*, *Pausanias*, *Livy*, and others, contradict this, and say, the *Troisfages*, who went into *Greece* and *Asia*, never return'd, but were either kill'd or settled there; so that the Gold found there by *Cepio* was probably extracted from the Mines of the Country. This City was anciently the Metropolis of the *Visigoths*, and afterwards of *Aquitain*. 'Twas a very great City in the Time of *Ausonius*, who was educated there, and gives it a magnificent Character. He says, 'twas so populous, that it sent out 4 Colonies, which were not missed. The *Romans* solemniz'd Floral Games here, attended with very dishonest Shews: A Remembrance of 'em is still kept up for the Encouragement of Poesy, and other Parts of Learning, under the Conduct of their Parliament and Magistrates, who distribute Prizes of 3 Golden Flowers, of about 14 l. Sterling each, to those who succeed best in their Performances. The City is divided into 2 Parts by the River *Garonne*, and into 8 Wards, govern'd by their respective Capitols. The 1st is the *Dourade*, so called from an ancient Church, formerly dedicated to the Sun, but now to the Virgin. This Ward contains several Churches, Monasteries, and Colleges, the Pest-house, the Suburb of *St. Cyprian*, and the great Hospital of *St. James*. The 2d Ward is called *St. Stephen's*, from their Cathedral Church built in the great Market, burnt down for most Part in 1609, but since magnificently rebuilt, with a very high Tower, wherein there's a great Bell called *Ardailiac*, which they dare not ring, lest the Tower should fall. There are 14 Vaulted Chapels round the Quire of this Church; and in the Market-Place before it,

there's a stately Fountain, adorn'd with a fine Obelisk. In this Ward are also the Archbishop's Palace, the Town-House, one of the finest in *France*, adorn'd with Representations of the Entrance of the *French* Kings into the City, and the Pictures of the Capitouls in their Robes. In this Ward there's also the Arsenal, several Convents, Colleges, Churches, and Chapels. The 3d Ward is that of the Old Bridge, of *Go-thick* Structure; but the new Bridge vies with that of *Paris*. In this Ward stand the Exchange, the Court of the Provost, and of the Consuls of the Merchants, and the Cage into which Blasphemers are shut before they are thrown into the *Garonne*. The 4th Ward, call'd *La Pierre*, has nothing considerable. The 5th, call'd *D'Albade*, from a Church now possessed by the Fathers of the Oratory, contains that called the Court of Inquisition, infamous for the Cruelties exercis'd there against the *Albigenses*; near which stands a round Castle, suppos'd by *Du Chesne* to be Part of the ancient Capitoll. Here lies also the Island of *St. Anthony*, form'd by the *Garonne*, and inhabited by Tradefmen. The 6th Ward, call'd *St. Pierre de Cuifines*, has several Churches and Monasteries, and among others that of the *Franciscans*, call'd *Observantins*, which is more large and sumptuous than the rest, and is particularly noted for a Vault under it, which preserves dead Bodies from Consumption without any Art, as they pretend. In this Place stands also the University, with the College of *Foix*, founded by *Peter* Cardinal of *Foix*, who gave it a Library of Printed Books, and another of Manuscripts. Here are also the College of *Narbonne*, and that of *Equille*, founded at the Charge of the Count in 1608, for the Study of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. In this Place are also the Mills of *Basacle*, and of the Castle, which have each of 'em 16 Mill-stones for grinding Corn, and great Numbers of Engines for currying Leather; which, with the said Mills, are esteem'd some of the greatest Curiosities in the City. The 7th Ward is that of *St. Bartholomew*, in which lies the Castle of *Narbonnois*, formerly the Residence of the Counts of *Toulous*, and now the Place where the Parliament meets. The Exchequer, and other Courts of Justice, the Mint, and the chief Prison,

are also in this Ward. The 8th Ward is that of *St. Sernin* or *Saturnin*, so called from an ancient Collegiate Church, on the Top of which there are Guns so plac'd, that the many Pillars which support the Building cannot cover People from their Shot. The Reason of this Precaution is, the great Treasure kept in that Church, where there are above 50 Silver Skreens gilt, besides the Jewels and Ornaments of the Church, and the rich Tombs of the ancient Counts, Prelates, and Nobles of *Toulouse*. *Bleau* reckons, that in his Time it contain'd 5837 Houses, and was the 2d Town in *France* for Extent and Riches. Some are of Opinion, that the *Campus Catalaunici* are the spacious and pleasant Fields about this City, where *Attila* the Hun received that remarkable Overthrow by *Ætius* the Roman General, and others. But we leave the Reader to his own Judgment, whether the Description agrees better to this Place, or to *Chalons* in *Champagne*.

2. *Grizoles*, a small Town betwixt *Toulouse* and *Montauban*, noted for making fine Scissers. It lies 5 Leagues N. W. from *Toulouse*.

3. *Castel-Sarrafin*, a Town near the Conflux of the *Tarn* and *Garonne*, so called from the Defeat which the *Saracens* receiv'd by the *Aquitains* in 725. This Town suffer'd also much during the Wars of Religion in the two last Centuries, and is noted for a Defeat of the Leaguers by *Henry IV.*'s Army in 1592. It lies about 5 Leagues W. from *Montauban*.

4. *La Vaur*, Lat. *Vaurum*, on *la Gout*, the Sec of a Bishop Suffragan of *Toulouse*. 'Twas formerly an Abbey, but made a Bishoprick by Pope *John* in 1317. It lies about 20 Miles N. E. from *Toulouse*.

The District of ALBIGEOIS,

Is one of the fruitfulest Countries in *Languedoc*, and was the Seat of the ancient *Alutharii* mentioned by *Cæsar*. 'Tis about 17 Leagues E. and W. and 21 N. and S. This Country is famous for the *Albigenses*, its Natives, who so boldly witnessed against the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*. They seem to have been the Followers of *Vigilius* of *Gascony*, who so bravely combated the growing Superstition of the Times against *St. Jerome*, and left a great

many Disciples of his own Opinion. They were headed afterwards by *Claudius* Archbishop of *Turin*, and *Agobard* Archbishop of *Lyons*, as *La Crose* informs us, who, under the Conduct of *Charlemagne*, disputed and wrote against Image-Worship, and other Idolatrous Practices of the Church of *Rome*. They were succeeded in the Year 850 by *Bertram*, and *John Scot*, born at *Air* in *Scotland*, Professor of Divinity in the University of *Paris*, who wrote against Transubstantiation under the Protection of the Emperor *Charles the Bald*. After them, *Berengar*, Archdeacon of *Angers*, oppos'd Transubstantiation, for which he was cruelly persecuted. He was succeeded by several others, and at last by *Peter de Bruys*, from whence those who oppos'd the Church of *Rome* were called *Petrobrussians*. He was a Native of *Dauphiné*. He was happily seconded by *Henry*, a Monk of *Toulouse*, and both of 'em suffer'd Martyrdom for their Faith. In their Time, the *Waldenses* and the *Albigenses*, who were of the same Principles, began to appear against the Errors of *Rome*, and were of such a spotless Conversation, that the Vulgar call'd them the Good Men. They were supported by the K. of *Aragon*, the Counts of *Toulouse*, *Foix*, *Cominges*, and the Viscounts of *Bearn*; and at last became so powerful, that the Popes publish'd Croisado's against them. They defended themselves bravely for above an Age under their Protectors before-mentioned, but were at last overpower'd; and the French K.'s laying hold of this Opportunity, depriv'd those lesser Sovereigns of their Principalities; and such of the *Albigenses* as escap'd from the Field, were put to Death by the bloody Inquisitors: But there was still such a Seed left behind, that upon the first dawning of the Reformation, it spread more in *Languedoc* and *Guienne* than in all the other Provinces of *France* for some Time, and continued so till the late Persecution. The Reader may find a larger Account of those Things in *Richer*, and *Du Pin de Poteft. Ecclesi.* and *de Antiq. Ecclesi. Discipl.* and in Dr. *Allix's* Vindication of the *Albigenses*, where he refutes the Charge of false Doctrines brought against them by the Papists; and proves, that they agreed with the present Protestants.

This District contains, 1. *Alby*, Lat. *Albis*, *Alba*, and *Albiga*, on the *Tarn*, 40 Miles N. E. from *Toulouse*. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishoprick, and a Viguary. 'Twas Part of the Kingdom of *Aquitania*, and govern'd by particular Counts, as all the other Towns of *Aquitain* were in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, who afterwards, says *La Forest*, made themselves Sovereigns, and center'd all at last in the Family of *Toulouse*, and upon their Forfeiture in the Crown. The Witnesses against *Rome* above-mentioned were called *Albigenses*, because they met for Worship in and about this City. The Town is very ancient, and the Time of its Foundation not known. *Valesius* finds it by the Name of *Civitas Albiensium* in an old *Notitia Galliarum*. The Bishop has 50000 Crowns per Annum, and was made an Archbishop in 1676, being formerly Suffragan of *Bourges*. He is Temporal Lord of the City, and the King has a Viguiers to administer Justice. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Cecilia*, is a magnificent Structure, has above 20 Regular Clergymen, and 50 Priests and Chaplains, belonging to it. They have another Collegiate Church called St. *Michael*, and several Convents. The Town is fortified with good Walls and Ditches, has a considerable Trade, and a fine Bridge over the River.

2. *Guillac*, on the *Tarn*, 3 Leagues S. W. from *Alby*, noted for its excellent White Wine. Here the River begins to be navigable.

3. *Rabasteins*, on the same River, noted also for its excellent Wine, and for a Battle betwixt the Duke of *Berry* and Count de *Fois* in 1381.

4. *Realmont*, a very pleasant City, almost 2 Leagues S. from *Alby*, on the River *Asson*, the first which in this Country embrac'd the Reformation, and abolish'd the Mass. It serv'd as a Place of Retreat to the Protestants during the Wars about Religion. 'Twas taken by the Pr. of *Condé* in 1608.

CASTRES, Lat. *Castrum Albiensium*, on the *Agout*, about 17 Miles S. from *Alby*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Alby*, and the Capital of the County of *Castres*, formerly subject to Lords of its own, but reunited to the Crown in 1518. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1567, has a Seneschal's Court; and *Henry IV.* establish'd

a Tribunal here, half Papists, and half Protestants, according to the Edict of *Nantes*. 'Twas afterwards removed to *Castelnaudari*; but suppress'd when the Edict of *Nantes* was abolished. 'Tis noted for a Manufacture of Crape, has several Churches and Monasteries, and the Bishop's Palace is a sumptuous Building. 'Tis said, that within 2 Leagues of this City, there's a great Rock called *Lunel*, in a River under a Bridge, which moves or shakes when touch'd by ones Hand or Finger; but stands unmoved when Carts and Coaches go over the Bridge, which must be ascrib'd to its being equally pois'd on the Rock it stands upon, from which it is separated. *La Croix* takes Notice likewise of the Mountain of *Priapus*, as 'tis called, betwixt *Castres* and *Carassonne*, where there are Stones shap'd like the natural Parts of Men and Women. Sir *Theodore de Vaux*, one of our King *Charles II.*'s Physicians, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, from whom he had the Information, gather'd several of 'em there, gave one of 'em to K. *Charles II.* and another to the Royal Society. The Earth round this Place consists of a very red Sand.

The District of LAURAGAIS,

Formerly belong'd to the K. of *Aragon*, but was quitted to St. *Lewis* in 1258. *Lenis* XI. erected it into a County for the Count d' *Auvergne*, in Exchange for the County of *Boulogne*; but 'twas reunited to the Crown in 1606. 'Tis noted for Pastel or Dyer's Wood, and for excellent Quails. It lies S. E. from *Toulouse*, and contains,

1. *Castelnaudari*, Lat. *Castellum Ariarum*, or *Auriacum Castellarium*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, lies about 20 Miles S. W. from *Castres*, has a Seneschal and Presidial's Court, and is famous for the Battle wherein the Marechal de *Schomberg*, afterwards Duke, who was kill'd at the *Boyn* in *Ireland*, defeated the D. of *Orleans*'s Troops in 1633, when the D. of *Montmorancy*, who commanded them, was wounded and taken, and beheaded at *Toulouse* the 30th of *October* following. The new Canal, formerly mentioned, passes through this Town; and because of a steep Hill near this Place, which would occasion the Water to run with too great a Current, here are 5 several Locks with great

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Stucco one above another, and large Basins between each to retain the Water, and make the Passage for the Vessels easy. This Town is noted for making Woollen Cloth.

2. *Fanjaux*, a Town on a Hill. The *Latins* call it *Fanum Jovis*, because of a Temple of *Jupiter* formerly there. The *Papists* say, 'tis noted for a Miracle wrought by the Prayers of *St. Dominic* during the War with the *Albigenses*, against whom he, and the *Dominican Monks* that he founded, were appointed to preach up *Croisado's*; and they superstitiously ascrib'd the Victories over these People to his Prayers.

3. *St. Papoul*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Papuli*, so called from one *Papulus*, who they say was martyr'd there. It lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ League E. from *Castelnaudari*. Their Abbey was founded by *Charlemagne*, and 'twas made a Bishoprick in 1317, Suffragan of *Toulouse*.

4. *Phylarens*, on a very pleasant Hill, 11 Leagues S. E. from *Toulouse*. 'Twas formerly a Duchy; and to vex the Protestants, their Academy was removed hither from *Montauban*. 'Twas noted during the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century. The Protestants had a famous Professor here call'd *Martel*, who answer'd Cardinal *Richelieu's* Book called the *Method*. 'Tis likewise noted for the Birth of *William of Phylarens*, Chaplain to *Raimond the Younger*, Count of *Toulouse*, and Author of a Chronicle, which the *Papists* endeavour'd to suppress; so that 'tis now very scarce, because it gave a favourable Account of the *Albigenses*.

The County of F O I X,

Lies S. from *Toulouse*, along the *Pyrenes*, is 20 Leagues S. and N. and 16 E. and W. It had formerly Counts of its own, descended from the Counts of *Carcaffon* about 1062. The first of them was *Bernard*. One of his Successors took Part with the *Albigenses*; and during the Disputes betwixt them and the *Papists*, his Sister took their Part, and confounded the sawcy Monks, who treated her uncivilly. Her Brother was forfeited for protecting the *Albigenses*; but his Son restor'd on turning *Papist* in 1246. These Counts became afterwards more powerful, enlarg'd their Dominions, and *Gaston IV.* one of them, became King of *Navarre*; so that their Dominions were

annex'd to the Crown of France by *Henry IV.* This Country has Quarries of fine Marble, and some Mines of Silver.

It contains, 1. *Pamiers*, Lat. *Pamie*, and *Appamie*, about 25 Miles S. E. from *Toulouse*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, was made a Bishoprick in 1296, Suffragan of *Toulouse*. The Bishop is President of the States of this small Province, and joint Lord of the Town with the King. His Chapter is compos'd of Regular *Augustins*. 'Twas noted during the War with the *Albigenses*, and for a Controversy betwixt one of its Bishops and *Philip the Fair of France*, who imprison'd him, for which the King was excommunicated by the Pope; but the King despis'd it, and forc'd the Bishop to beg his Pardon before he releas'd him. One of their late Bishops was a great Maintainer of *Jansenism*, and of the Rights of his Church, against *Lewis XIV.* and his *Jesuits*, being protected by Pope *Innocent XI.* The Town is divided into 6 Wards, each of which has its proper Magistrate. 'Tis supposed to have been the Capital of the ancient *Flussates* or *Fluxenses*, mentioned by *Cesar* and other Roman Authors. This Town is noted for its excellent Wine. Not far from hence lies *Mazeres*, formerly the Residence of their Counts.

2. *Bellestat* in this Country is noted, says *Bleau*, for an extraordinary Fountain, which ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 Hours so exactly, that it serves the neighbouring People for a Clock.

3. *Foix*, on the *Loriege*, gives its Name to the Province, and is by some reckon'd its Capital, because 'tis the Seat of a Seneschal, and of an Office where the Revenues of the Country are paid in. It lies about 8 Miles S. W. from *Pamiers*. *Bleau* says, this Country abounds with Corn, Wine, Pasturage, Wild Beasts, and Fowl; and has likewise Mineral Waters and Iron.

4. *Mirepoix*, Lat. *Mirapicum*, or *Castrum Mirapicis*, on the *Lers*, 10 Miles S. E. from *Pamiers*. 'Twas made a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Toulouse*, by Pope *John XXII.* in 1318, for the Family of *Levi*, because of their Zeal against the *Albigenses*. This Family were Lords of the Town, and had the Title of *Marschals of the Faith* from the 13th Century. They pretended to be descended from the Tribe of *Levi*, and of the same

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Family with the Blessed Virgin. This Town came afterwards to the Crown.

5. *Rieux*, Lat. *Rivii*, or *Rivene*, within a League of the *Garonne*, 15 Miles W. from *Pamiers*. 'Twas made a Bishop's See Suffragan of *Toulouse* by Pope *John XXII.* in 1318.

6. *Querigut*, the principal Town of a small Country call'd the *Donnezan*, a Sovereignty which *Peter II.* of *Aragon* gave to the Count of *Foix* about the Year 1200. It opens an easy Passage into *Catalonia*, which makes it considerable.

NETHER LANGUEDOC.

The Quarter of NARBONNE,

Contains, 1. *Narbonne*, Lat. *Narbo*, *Narbona*, *Narbo Martius*, *Civitas Aracinarum*, and *Colonia Decumanorum*. It lies on a Canal drawn from the River *Aude*, about 2 Leag. N. W. from the Coast of the Gulph of *Lions*, about 85 Miles S. E. from *Toulouse*, and 30 E. from *Carcaffon*. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, who by Vertue of his Office is President of the States of *Languedoc*, and had the Title of Primate given him by Pope *Urban II.* in 1095. Some say, 'twas founded by *Q. Martius Narbo* 116 Years before Christ. The *Romans* esteem'd it so much, that they call'd it their Bulwark against the *Gauls*, made it the Capital of their first Colony, and the Residence of their Proconsul. The *Legendaries* pretend, that one of them, called *Paulus Sergius*, was converted by *St. Paul*, and became their first Bishop. The *Visigoths* took it by the Treachery of their Governor *Agrippinus* in 462: The *Saracens* took it from them in 721: *Peppin* expelled the *Saracens* in 759, and allow'd the People to live according to the Roman Law. The Dukes of *Septimania* call'd themselves Dukes of *Narbonne*; and the Counts of *Toulouse*, who succeeded them, did the like. They appointed Governors, who had the Title of Viscounts and of Vassals, and made themselves Proprietors of the Town. The last of 'em sold it in 1457 to *Gaston* Count of *Foix*; one of whose Successors exchange'd it with the Crown for the Dutchy of *Nemours* and the County of *Beaufort*. The first Roman Colony was settled here by *Lici-*

nus Crassius, the famous Orator, in the 636th of Rome. *Julius Caesar* sent another under the Conduct of *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, Father to the Emperor *Tiberius*, from whence 'twas called *Colonia Julia Paterna Narbo Martius*, expressed by the 5 first Letters of these Words in an ancient Monument. The *Romans* beautify'd *Narbonne*, and gave it large Privileges. They built an Amphitheatre and a Capitol of Marble here; the Ruins of which are still to be seen near the King's Gate. 'Twas very magnificent in the Time of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who commends it for its healthful Air, and fruitful Territory, for its Walls, Circuit, Inhabitants, Taverns, Gates, Galleries, Palace, Amphitheatre, Temples, Capitol, Mint, Baths, Arches, Granaries, Shambles, Meadows, Fountains, Islands, Salt-Pits, Ponds, River, Merchandize, Bridges, and Sea; and said, it was the only City that could justly make Offerings to *Bacchus*, *Ceres*, *Pales*, *Minerva*, &c. The *Romans* built Aqueducts and publick Schools here. The Citizens had a mighty Affection to *Augustus*, as appears by an Altar erected for him, still to be seen near the Archbishop's Palace, with an Inscription, too long to be inserted here. *Bleau* says, That in his Time, 'twas defended by deep Ditches and strong Walls; That their Cathedral Church of *St. Justus* is a stately Building, has a lofty Tower with 400 Steps, a curious Organ, and fine Paintings; among others, one of *Lazarus*'s being raised from the Dead, which is much admir'd. They have 5 other Parochial Churches, and several Monasteries of both Sexes. There are many Monuments of Roman Antiquities still remaining here, with Inscriptions, to the Memory of several Proconsuls, *Cesars*, and Learned Men, that were born in this Place; as, *Carus*, *Cervinus*, *Numerianus*, *Publius Terentius Varro*, and *Votienus Montanus*, &c. The City is not so large as formerly, having suffer'd much during the Wars of the *Albigenses*; and the Air is now very unwholesome, because of the adjacent Lakes and Pools, whence the People are much afflicted with Impostumes, and other Swellings.

2. *Carcaffon*, Lat. *Carcaffo*, and *Carcaffum Volcarum*, 30 Miles W. from *Narbonne*. 'Tis divided into two Parts by the River *Aude*, one called the Town, and the other the City, which are join'd by a Stone Bridge.

'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*, of a Seneschal, and Presidial. 'Tis an ancient City, as appears by the old MSS. still kept there, writ on the Bark of Trees, fine-Linen, and such other Materials. They have likewise a great deal of Antick Armour, Weapons, and Engines, in their Arsenal. 'Twas taken from the *Romans* by the *Goths*, and besieg'd in vain by *Clovis I.* in 509. *Gontran K.* of *Orleans* took it by Intelligence in 587; but was forc'd to leave it in 590, after a Defeat by the *Goths*. *Charles Martel* reduc'd it in 738, and drove the *Goths* beyond the *Pyrenees*. Those People made the Town very strong, and kept the Spoils of *Rome* in it, according to some Authors. *Charles the Bald* made it a County for *Bernard II.* Count of *Toulouse*, in 871. It continued in that Family till they were forfeited for protecting the *Albigenses*, when 'twas given to *Simon* Count of *Montfort* about 1209. One of his Successors quitted it to *Louis IX.* in 1247. The Town is well built, and noted for its Manufacture of Cloth, Serges, and Box-Combs. The City stands higher than the Town, is encompassed with a double Wall, Towers and Ditches, and has a strong Castle, where there's a constant Garrison. The Town is surrounded with Bastions and Ditches. Most of the Houses are of Timber; but being well built, and the Streets straight, make a good Figure. The adjacent Territory is very fruitful and pleasant.

3. *Limoux*, on the River *Aude*, a small, but very pleasant Town, Capital of the County of *Razex*. 'Twas made a Bishoprick in 1317, but continued so only two Years. It lies 12 Leagues W. from *Narbonne*.

4. *Aleth*, Lat. *Aletha*, on the same River, 15 Miles S. W. from *Carcasson*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*. 'Twas transferred hither from *Limoux* in 1319. The Bishop is Temporal Lord of the Town.

5. *Lencate*, a Town built on a Hill, noted for being a Colony of the *Phoceans*, and for a Defeat of the *Spaniards* in 1637 by *Charles* of *Schomberg D.* of *Halluin*. 'Twas fortified by *Francis I.* and is strong by Nature, the Hill on which it stands being almost surrounded by a Pond.

6. *St. Pons de Tomiers*, Lat. *Tommeria Pontopolis*, on the *Jaur*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W.

from *Narbonne*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*, and Lord of the Town.

The Quarter of B E S I E R S,

Lat. *Biterra*, *Blitera*, and *Beteris*. Some derive its Name from its Pleasantness, and the Fruitfulness of its Territory. It lies 12 Miles N. E. from *Narbonne*, near the River *Orbe*. 'Twas the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*, and Lord of half the Town. The *Romans* made it a Colony for the young Soldiers of their 7th Legion, and there's an old Inscription in the Town, by which it appears to have been called *Julia Beterrensis*. The *Romans* adorn'd it with an Amphitheatre, which was ruin'd by the *Goths*; but the Remains of it are still to be seen. It had also two Temples built in Honour of *Julius* and *Augustus*. 'Twas formerly a large, rich, and populous City, and had an Academy for Jewish Learning. *Charles Martel* took it from the *Saracens* in 736. It came afterwards to the Dukes of *Septimania*, whose Governors made themselves Proprietors of the District: After that, it came to the Lords of *Carcasson*, and by their Forfeiture to the Crown. 'Tis the Seat of a Presidial and Seneschal, suffer'd much during the Wars of the *Albigenses*, when the Papists took it; and cut off 10000 of the Inhabitants. It suffer'd also much during the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century. Their Cathedral of *St. Nisarius*, and the Archbishop's Palace, are stately Buildings. The Jesuits have a fine College here, noted for its sumptuous Gate, and a fine Picture representing a bursting Wall, so naturally as to deceive the best Artist at a distance. They have a considerable Trade, because Boats come up to it from the Sea. 'Tis noted for an *Arian* Council held in 356, by whose Procurement the Emperor *Constantius* banish'd *S. Hilarium*.

2. *Agde*, Lat. *Agatha Massiliensium*, 15 Miles E. from *Besiers*, in a *Peninsula* form'd by the Sea and two Rivers. 'Twas formerly govern'd by Viscounts, who married into the Family of the Viscounts of *Nismes*, one of whom gave it to the Bishop in 1187, whose Successors have since been Lords of the Town, and have the Title of Counts. 'Twas founded by a Colony of the *Ligurians*, and taken from the *Marsilians* by *Cesar*. The

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Goths took it from the *Romans*, and *Alaris* their King held a Council here in 506 to regulate Church-Discipline. Their Cathedral of *St. Stephen* has 12 Canons, 4 of whom are Dignitaries. The Town is small, but pleasant, and has a considerable Trade in Wine. Boats come up to it from the Sea, and Merchant-Ships come pretty near it. 'Tis reckon'd one of the oldest Towns in *France*, and frequently mentioned in History.

3. *Pesenas*, Lat. *Piscena*, on the *Errant*, had its Name from its numerous Fish-Ponds. It lies 3 Leagues N. from *Agde*, is one of the pleasantest Towns in *Languedoc*, has the Title of a County, belong'd formerly to the Family of *Montmorency*, and now to that of *Conti*. 'Tis noted for its Annual Fairs, and handsome Women, and was much enriched and beautified by the Residence of their Lords.

4. *Lodève*, Lat. *Lutova*, and *Lutava*, 25 Miles N. from *Agde*, encompassed with Mountains, near the Conflux of two Rivers. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*, who is Lord of the Town, and called Count of *Montbrun*, which is a Castle in the Neighbourhood. It was ruin'd by the *Goths* in the 5th Century, by the *Albigenses* in the 13th, and by the Protestants in the 16th: So that 'tis now inconsiderable. There were formerly 800 Gentlemen who held of this See; upon which Account its Bishop was call'd the Noble.

The Quarter of NISMES,

Lat. *Nemausus*, or *Volcarum Aresomicorum Nemausis*. It contains, 1. *Nismes*, near the Head of the *Vistre*, 60 Miles N. E. from *Agde*, and 27 E. from *Montpellier*. 'Tis Capital of its District, and noted for a Colony brought hither by *Augustus*, being Part of the Troops that return'd from *Egypt* after the Defeat of *Anthony*. This Emperor and his Successors built many stately Edifices here, the Remains of which do testify its ancient Magnificence. The Amphitheatre, called *Arennes*, continues almost entire. The square House, and the Temple of *Diana*, are also to be discern'd by their Ruins. The Amphitheatre is of Free-stone, extraordinarily long and broad, and adorn'd with Columns and Cornishes, upon which are carv'd

the *Roman* Eagles, and the Figures of *Romus* and *Romulus* sucking a Wolf. The *Goths* took it in the 5th Century, and 'twas the only Town they spai'd. They were drove from thence by the *Saracens*, from whom *Charles Martel* took it in 738. 'Twas govern'd by Viscounts of its own from the 9th Century, who matched with the Family of *Carcasson*, upon whose Forfeiture it came to the Count of *Montfort* in 1214. His Son quitted it to *Lewis VIII.* in 1223. Authors are divided as to the Origine of its Name. *Stephanus* and *Suidas* derive it from *Nemausus*, one of *Hercules's* Posterity; from whence *Du Chesne* infers, that 'twas a Greek Colony of the *Marfilians*. *Valesius* derives it from a neighbouring Fountain of the same Name; but some think, that the Town rather gave Name to the Fountain. *Strabo* says, 'twas the Metropolis of the *Volci Arcomati*; and tho' not comparable to *Narbonne* for People, exceeded it for State and Government, and large Privileges granted them by the *Romans*, many of whose Chief Citizens liv'd here; so that they were exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Governors of this Part of *Gaul*. 'Twas much favour'd by the Emperors and Senate, and *Adrian* rais'd a Basilicon here in Honour of *Plotina*, Wife to the Emperor *Trajan*, because she contributed to his Adoption; and the Emp. *Antoninus Pius* was descended from this Town by his Father. *La Croix* says, the Amphitheatre is an oval Wall of 470 Steps, and 63 Arches, built of large Stones, without Mortar or Plaister, and has withstood the Fury of the Flames, by which the Town has been several times burnt, as appears by the Blackness of the Stones. The ancient Gate is still entire, with the Figures of two Bulls Heads upon them. There are two Towers over the New Gate; but the Seats of the Spectators are demolish'd, the Caves where the Wild Beasts were kept are filled up, and a great many Houses are built in what was formerly its Circuit. It stood anciently without the Town, and was frequently made use of as a Fort or Citadel. That call'd the Square-House is 74 Foot long, and about 42 broad, has 6 Columns in the Front, and 10 on each Side. 'Tis flat on the Top, and cover'd with large square Free-stones, upon which People walk. 'Tis not certain by whom or for what

what Use 'twas built; but *Spon* in his Enquiries thinks 'twas a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. Without the Walls, on the Top of an high Hill, there's an ancient Building called the *Great Tower*. 'Twas of a prodigious Height, in Form of a Pyramid, and seems to have been designed for a Watch-Tower. 'Tis built of small square Stones, so well cemented, that 'tis hard to be demolished. At the Foot of that Hill rises the Fountain *Nemausus*, in Form of a Pond, with a Whirlpool in the Middle, which swallows up every thing that comes near it, without being seen any more. From hence springs the River *Vistre*, so call'd from its transparent Colour; and from this Fountain there's a Canal drawn on purpose thro' the City. Near this Fountain there's an old square Temple, supported by Columns, adorn'd with Chapters, Architraves, &c. and Niches in the Walls for their Idols. Some think this to have been *Adrian's Basilicon*; but 'tis now made a Nunnery. There are many other Monuments and Inscriptions, which we cannot insit upon. The King's Castle, the Column erected at the Entrance of *Francis I.* with a Salamander on the Top of it, the Tower where the Clock stands, the Crown-Gate, with its Bulwark, and the *Presidial's* Palace, deserve a Traveller's View. *Blau* mentions several Inscriptions, which signify, that the old Inhabitants worship'd *Nemausus* as their Tutelary God; and that they celebrated Games here in Honour of *Hercules*. He adds, That this City was regarded as a 2d *Rome*, had 7 Hills as well as the former, and was adorn'd with public Buildings in the same manner. He takes Notice likewise of a Cave or a subterranean Passage which reached to *Arles*, near 20 Miles distant. *Pliny*, in his Natural History, mentions a Pond here called *Laterna*, where, as soon as the Fishermen called upon *Simon*, the Dolphins drove great Quantities of other Fishes into their Nets: But the Truth of this we leave to the Reader's Judgment. In 1569, the Protestants surpris'd this Town, having enter'd it by the Canal, which carries the Fountain into the City, the Iron Bars thro' which the Water flows being cut by a daring Soldier during the Night. *Henry IV.* assign'd it them as one of their Cautionary Towns, and they kept it till *Lewis XIII.* took it from them. They continued the free Exercise of their

Religion there, and had half the Government, till *Lewis XIV.* dragoon'd them in the late Persecution. Its Situation is as pleasant as any Town in *Languedoc*, being encompassed with charming Fields, Hills cover'd with Fruit-Trees, and Vineyards, and the Town it self lies in a fruitful Plain. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*, of a *Présidial*, and a *Seneschal*, who has also Jurisdiction over *Beaucaire*. They have also a famous Academy.

2. *Pont du Gard*, on the River *Gardon*, about 4 Leagues N. from *Nismes*, is the Remains of a great Roman Work which joins two Mountains. It has 3 Rows of Arches one above another, the uppermost of which serv'd for an Aqueduct to the City. The whole is 186 Foot high, from the River which runs under the lowermost Arch to the Top of the uppermost. It brought Water from the Mountains of *Remoulins* into the City, and (among other Uses) serv'd to fill the Amphitheatre with Water that represented Sea-Fights: and the Water of the River *Gardon* was also brought into the City by another Channel, the Remains of which are still to be seen.

3. *Beaucaire*, 10 Miles E. from *Nismes*, Lat. *Belloquadra*, on the *Rhone*, noted for its Annual Fairs on *St. Magdalen's* Day, frequented by Merchants from most Parts of the World. It formerly belong'd to *Provence*, but was purchased by the Count of *Toulouse* in 1125. 'Twas taken by the Papists during the Wars with the *Albigenses*, but revolted again to the Count of *Toulouse*. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1561. The Papists retook it that same Day, but were expelled with the Loss of 1200 Men. *Lewis XIII.* took it from the Protestants, and demolished their Castle in 1632.

4. *St. Giles*, within a League of the *Rhone*, 9 Miles S. E. from *Beaucaire*. It belong'd formerly to the *Visigoths*, and was therefore called *Palatium Gothorum*. *Clement IV.* of *Toulouse* call'd himself Count of *St. Giles*; and because of the Devotion he had to that Saint, gave it to the Abbot of *St. Giles* in 1096. Since which, those Abbots have been both Temporal and Spiritual Lords of the Town. The Order of *Malthe* have a large Revenue and a great Priory here. The Protestants obtained a signal Victory over the Papists near this Place in 1562. In the neighbouring Forrest of *Esiagel* there's a

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Stone

Stone Chair, from whence the *Druids* us'd to pronounce their Oracles.

5. *Aigues Mortes*, 12 Miles S. from *Nismes*, built by St. *Lewis*, who embark'd here for the *Holy Land*, tho' the Town lies about two Leagues from the Sea, now the Harbour being choak'd up with Sand. The Pond called *Laterna* and the *Rhone* have a Communication by the Canal on which this Town lies; and because the Water has but very little Current, it had its Name from thence, *q. d. Aqua Mortua*. The Town is square, encompassed with good Walls, and 16 strong Towers, upon one of which there's a Beacon to direct Ships. There's another called *La Tour Carboniere*, near the Entrance of the Town, which was taken by the Protestants in 1562.

6. *Peccais*, 3 Miles W. from *Aigues Mortes*, upon a Branch of the *Rhone*, is a Fortrefs built here to defend the Salt-Pits, which produce so much Salt as furnishes the Province, and serves for Export.

7. *Sommieres*, a pleasant small City, 9 Miles W. from *Nismes*. It held out for the Protestants, and was taken by *Lewis XIII.* in 1622.

8. *Montpellier*, Lat. *Mons Pefulus*, or *Pessulanus*, *Mons Pelium*, *Mons Puellarum*, and *Mons Pedersiu*, 28 Miles W. from *Nismes*, is built upon a Hill, is the Capital of *Lower Languedoc*, and the largest and most flourishing City of the whole Province next to *Toulouse*. 'Twas built, says *La Forrest*, from the Ruins of *Maguelonne*, destroy'd by *Charles Martel* in 738, because it serv'd as a Retreat to the *Saracens*. Upon the Ruin of that Town, the neighbouring Inhabitants built *Montpellier*; and the Bishop and Chapter of *Maguelonne* gave it to one *Guy*, who was the Founder of the Family of *Montpellier*: The Heiress of which carried it by Marriage to *Peter II.* King of *Aragon* about 1199. *James III.* King of *Majorca*, one of his Descendants, sold the Lordship of *Montpellier* to *K. Philip de Valois* in 1350, the Bishop and Chapter having sold their Pretensions to this City before to *Philip the Fair* in 1287. There was a famous School of Physicians here, says *St. Bernard*, the Abbot of *Clairvaux*, in 1155; and we find, that its Baths were farm'd out for a considerable Revenue by the Lords of that Town in 1156. The Foundation of its University

is ascrib'd to the Disciples of *Averroes* and *Avicenna* in 1196; but its perfect Establishment did not happen till 1220. Since which, it has been one of the most famous in *Europe*. Physick has the Precedency in this University; yet the Civil and Canon Laws are both taught here by 4 Royal Professors, who confer the Degrees of Licentiates and Doctors. The Bishop's See was transferred hither from *Maguelonne* by Pope *Paul III.* in 1536. 'Tis also the Seat of a Generality, of a Presidial, a Court of Aids, a Chamber of Accounts, and a Mint. 'Twas given as a Cautionary Town by *Henry IV.* to the Protestants, who took it in 1561; but 'twas taken from them after a long Siege by *Lewis XIII.* in 1622; but the Protestants continued still most numerous till the late Persecution by *Lewis XIV.* 'Tis govern'd by 6 Consuls, who are the King's *Viguier*s or *Bailiffs*, and have a great Power and Attendance. The Merchants have also their Consuls, and they have a particular Court for Debts. The City is adorn'd with many stately Buildings, as, the Palace of Justice, the Royal College for Humane Learning, and the Citadel flank'd with 4 Bastions, 2 within, and 2 without the Town, built on purpose to keep the Protestants in awe, &c. Their Churches are also sumptuous, particularly those of St. *Peter* and St. *Mary*. Without the Town lies the Royal Garden of Simples, extraordinary well kept and furnished. The Ceremonies performed at making a Doctor of Physick are worth seeing, particularly their putting 7 times off and on upon the Candidate *Rabelais*'s old Gown. Their Confession of *Akermes* is solemnly made in Presence of the Magistrates, and one of the Professors of Physick. Their Treacle is as much esteem'd as that of *Venice*. Their Powder of *Cyprian*, *Qu. of Hungary*'s Waters, Essences and Perfumes, are valued all over *Europe*. The Inhabitants are likewise famous for Wax Works, Manufactures of Silk, and their Degrees. The Soil of the Town is reckon'd one of the best, and their Air as wholesome as any in *France*, and sovereign against Consumptions. It has a fine Prospect of the Gulph of *Lyons*, from which it lies about 2 Leagues N. Mr. *Ray* says, 'tis somewhat larger than *Geneva*, but not so populous; that the Inhabitants in his Time were

but 25000. The Houses are for most part of Free Stone, and well built, but the Streets narrow and crooked. He says, there were then above 130 Apothecaries Shops there, which liv'd for most part by selling Cyprus Powder, Sweet-Bags, Cassiolets, Treacle, Confection of *Alkermes*, of Hyacinth, and Hungary Water. The latter, he says, is only common Spirit of Wine, in which Rosemary-Flowers are macerated, and then they distil it from the Flowers. The Wine in the Neighbourhood is very strong; but their Vineyards of Dwarf-Vines are without any Support. When they make their best Verdegreece, they take Grape-stalks, cleansed from the Grapes and all Filth, put a Quantity of the best Red Wine in the Bottom of a Pot, set Sticks a-cross a little above the Wine, drench the Grape-stalks in Wine, lay them over those Sticks about 19 Days; then they put the Grape-stalks again in an Earthen Pot, cover'd with the best Red Wine, that begins to sower, about 2 or 3 Inches deep: A little above the Wine, they set Sticks a-cross the Pot, upon which they place a Layer of the Grape-stalks, thus prepared; then a Layer of Copper-Plates, and so alternatively S. S. S. till the Pot be full, leaving a Hole all along for the Vapour of the Wine to ascend. They cover the Pot, put it in a Cellar, and after 5 or 6 Days turn the Copper-Plates, and let it alone 5 or 6 Days longer. When the Verdegreece comes upon them, they take out the Plates, and lay 6 or 7 of them on a Heap, put them in a Trough, sprinkle the Edges of them with Wine for 4 or 5 Days; then they press them about as many Days more, scrape off the Verdegreece with Knives, and moulding it with a little Wine, dry it, sell it, and make use of the same Plates again. For the Way how they whiten Wax, we refer to Ray's Travels; and for making the Confection of *Alkermes*, to our *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 20. P. 362. and Dr. Lister's Letter in the same Book. Mr. Ray gives likewise an Account how they make their Oil of Olives. He says, That at *Pereul*, about a League from *Montpellier*, there's a Fountain where the Water bubbles as if 'twere boiling; and if Water be pour'd into an Hole dug near it, it bubbles in the same manner, which he ascribes to a Vapour that ascends out of the Earth.

9. *Frontignan*, Lat. *Frontiniacum*, on the Lake of *Lasse*, about 4 Leagues S. W. from *Montpellier*, famous for its Muscate Wine, made of the Muscadine Grapes which grow in a Valley, and the Sides of the Hills that encompass it in Form of an Amphitheatre. Mr. Ray gives an Account how they make Raisins of those Grapes. This Town is also noted for holding out against the Protestants in 1562, so as they could not take it. *Valesius* thinks it to be the *Forum Domitii* of the Ancients. At *Balleruch*, near this Place, there are Springs of hot Waters, which are luke-warm in Autumn, and hot in Winter. They tast brackish, which Mr. Ray thinks proceeds from their Nearness to the Sea or Salt Mines. He adds, That at *Gabian*, a Day's Journey from *Montpellier*, in the Way to *Beziers*, there's a Spring of *Petroleum*, which is black, burns like Oil, has a strong pungent Scent, and flows from the Rocks all the Year, but most in Summer. They put it into a Barrel, and let the Water from it by a Spigot. At *Vich*, near *Montpellier*, there's a Spring of Acid Vitriolic Waters, not so strong as the *Spaw*, but much us'd in that Country.

10. *Cete*, a Sea-Port, which *La Forrest* says they work daily upon to bring to Perfection. It lies 2 Leagues S. from *Montpellier*.

11. *Lunel*, a small Town betwixt *Montpellier* and *Nismes*, taken by the Prince of *Condé* from the Protestants in 1622. It lies 4½ Leagues E. from *Montpellier*.

12. *Alais*, Lat. *Alisia*, on the *Gardon*, about 27 Miles N. E. from *Montpellier*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*, and has the Title of a County. It held out for the Protestants in the Beginning of the 16th Century, but was reduc'd by *Lewis XIII.* in 1629.

13. *Anduze*, on the *Gardon*, about 20 Miles N. from *Montpellier*, formerly a strong Town, which held out for the Protestants under the D. of *Rohan*; but taken and dismantled by *Lewis XIII.* in 1622.

14. *St. Hippolite*, a small Town fortified with a Castle, about 1½ League S. W. from *Anduze*. 'Twas inhabited by Protestants; but *Lewis XIV.* demolished their Church, and caused most of them to be murder'd, or sent to the Gallies, because they met for Worship on the Ruins of their Church.

15. *Uzes*, on the River *Arzon*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Anduze*, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbonne*. The King, the Bishop, and the Duke, are joint Lords of the Town. It had formerly Counts of its own, but was erected into a Duchy and Peerage by *Charles IX.* in 1572. 'Tis said to have been called *Usetia* by the Son of *Cassio Uticensis*, who founded it. 'Tis a pretty large Town, and famous all over the Kingdom for its Manufacture of Cloth and Serge. Most of the Inhabitants embrac'd the Reformation, according to the Example of their Bishop *John de St. Gelais*, who sent for Ministers from *Geneva*. They held out for the Protestants during the Civil War, and had a considerable Church there till the late Persecution. Five Miles S. E. from hence lies the *Pont du Gard*, *Pons Vardonis*, formerly mentioned, of which *La Crose* gives this further Account: The undermost Bridge has 6 Arches, and is the common Passage over the River: The middlemost has 11 Arches, and the uppermost 30; and under these Bridges there's a Canal 6 Foot deep, and 3 broad, cover'd with large Stones, thro' which the Water of the *Gardon* was convey'd to the highest Bridge, and from thence by an Aqueduct to *Nismes*. He says, the Bridges are not so entire as to be of use; but supposes them to be the most sumptuous Remains of *Roman* Antiquities now to be found in the World.

16. *Ville-Neuve d'Avignon*, so called, because it lies on the other Side the River, over against *Avignon*, famous for its fine Monastery of *Carthusian* Monks, reckon'd one of the richest of the Order. 'Tis about 12 Miles E. from *Uzes*.

17. *Bagnols*, near the *Rhone*, about 15 Miles N. E. from *Uzes*, noted for its excellent Wine.

18. *Pont Saint Esprit*, a League N. from *Bagnols*, considerable for its Stone Bridge over the *Rhone*, one of the finest in *Europe*, 1206 Fathom, or 7236 Foot long, and 90 broad, and supported by 22 Arches, under which Boats pass with incredible Swiftneſs; but Passengers generally avoid shooting the Bridge, and take Boat again under it, because of the Danger. This Bridge is defended by a strong Citadel, because of the Importance of the Passage.

The C E V E N N E S,

Takes its Name from its high Mountains called *Gebenna*, or *Cebenna*, which reach a great way thro' *Auvergne* and *Languedoc*, about 30 Leagues in all. The Greeks call'd them *Ἰβημύρα*, and the Latins *Cemenni Montes*; and some call all that Ridge from the *Rhone* to the *Pyrenees* and the *Garonne* by this Name. *Valesius* says, there are Mines of Lead, Tin, Gold and Silver, in these Mountains; but they are not improv'd for want of Slaves, of which, most People think, there are enough in *France*. The Protestants, who were very numerous in this Country, by the Help of their Mountains, held out bravely against *Lewis XIII.* but were forc'd to yield at last for want of Support by some Foreign Power, and their Brethren in other Provinces. *La Crose* says, That the Protestants in the S. of *France*, beyond the *Loire*, form'd a Project in 1683, which would probably have stop'd the Persecution, had it been duly executed; for he computes, that they were about 2000000 in Number. The Design was to have stood on the Defensive, and not to have complied with the King's Edicts for pulling down their Churches, discharging their Publick Meetings, and imprisoning their Ministers: But the Inhabitants of the wealthy Cities, especially where the Papiſts were most numerous, would not assent to it; so that it came to nothing, but only in some Parts of the *Cevennes*, and of the Vallies of *Dauphiné*, which gave the *French* Court a Pretence to treat 'em as Rebels, tho' they attacked no body, but only stood in their own Defence when pursued into the Woods and Desarts by the King's Dragoons. This laid the Foundation of the Insurrections of that Country, which have made such a Noise in the World, and with which the Peace of *France* is still threaten'd.

The Country is divided into the 3 Counties of *Vivares*, *Gevaudan*, and *Velay*. *Midi* makes the Whole 60 Miles from S. to N. and about 75 from E. to W. Others add the Diocese of *Uzes* to this Country, which makes its Extent much more considerable.

The VIVARES,

Taking in the Diocese of *Uzès*, is 36 Leagues N. and S. and from 12 to 17 E. and W. but the Diocese of *Viviers*, which alone is called by that Name now, is but 22 Leagues N. and S. 'Twas the Seat of the *Helvis*, Part of the ancient *Volca Arcomici*, who so bravely defended themselves against the *Romans*. The Mountainous Part of the Country has great Flocks of Cattle, with a small Quantity of Rye and Wine; but the Plains along the *Rhone* abound with Corn, and Fruit of all sorts, and excellent Wine mentioned by *Pliny*. This, as the other Counties of the *Cevennes*, has their own particular States, and a Vote in the States of *Languedoc*. The Protestants were so numerous here formerly, that the Popish Churches were desolate.

It contains, 1. *Viviers*, Lat. *Vivariorum*, within half a Mile of the *Rhone*, and 15 Miles N. W. from *Pont St. Esprit*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, and the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Vienne*. He has the Title of the Count of *Viviers*, Prince of *Donzère* and *Châteauneuf*.

2. *St. Andeol*, on the *Rhone*, so called from a Martyr of that Name. It lies 3 Leagues W. from *Viviers*, and suffer'd much by the Wars with the Protestants.

3. *Joyeuse*, a large Town, made a Duchy and Peerage by *Henry III.* in 1581 for *Anne* Viscount of *Joyeuse*, the Chief of that ancient Family.

4. *Albenas*, Lat. *Albenacum*, on the *Ardesche*, 6 Leagues N. W. from *Viviers*, noted for a brave Defence against the Papists during the Civil War.

5. *Privas*, above 4 Leagues N. W. from *Viviers*, betwixt the Conflux of two Rivers. 'Twas formerly one of the most considerable Places in *Languedoc*, and a Bulwark to the Protestants of the *Cevennes*, till *Lewis XIII.* took and dismantled it in 1629.

6. *Tournon*, *Taurodunum*, on the *Rhone*, 35 Miles N. from *Viviers*, a Town with a Castle, and the Title of a County, belonging to the Family of *Ventadour*. It has a Collegiate Church, and a College of Jesuits, founded by the Cardinal de *Tournon* about 1560. It has likewise several Monasteries, and extends its Jurisdiction over 72 Parishes.

7. *Annonay*, Lat. *Annoneum*, 12 Miles N. from *Tournon*. It has the Title of a Marquisate, and belongs to the Family of *Ventadour*. It had its Name from being a Magazine for the *Roman* Armies, held out for the Protestants during the Civil Wars, and could not be taken by the Leaguers in 1562, &c.

8. *Andance*, a small Town on the Conflux of the *Dome* and the *Rhone*.

The V E L A Y,

Was the Country of the ancient *Velauni*, from whence comes its present Name. It had formerly Lords of its own, and came to the Family of *Toulouse*. *Philip the Fair* gave most of it to the Bishops of *Puy*, who were therefore called Counts of *Velay*. *La Grosse* makes it 18 Leagues N. and S. and 16 E. and W.

The only Town of Note here is *Le Puy*, Lat. *Anicium*, and *Podium*. It lies near the *Loire*, 30 Miles W. from *Tournon*, is the Seat of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope, has the Right of the Pall, and is joint Seneschal of the Town with the King. 'Tis the largest City in *Languedoc* next to *Toulouse*, but has nothing remarkable except the Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin, where they pretend to have our Saviour's Fore-skin, *Aaron's* Mitre, and other Relicks, which occasion it to be much frequented. The Chapter has 7 Dignitaries and 24 Prebendaries.

G E V A U D A N,

The Country of the ancient *Gabali*, is about 22 Leagues N. and S. and 18 E. and W. It belong'd formerly to the Counts of *Toulouse*; but Part of it was given to the Bishop of *Mende* in 1306. Most of the Country was Protestant during the Civil Wars.

It contains, 1. *Mende*, Lat. *Minatium Gabalorum*, near the Head of the *Lot*, 30 Miles S. W. from *Le Puy*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, the Seat of a Bishop, who is Count of *Gevaudan*, and joint Lord of the Town with the King. 'Twas destroyed by the *Allemani* in the 3d Century, when 'twas known by the Name of *Gabalorum Oppidum*, from the Ruins of which this City was built. It suffer'd much during the War with

with the Protestants, and is frequented by superstitious People for the Sepulchre of *St. Privat*, who was martyr'd there. The Protestants took it during the Civil Wars, with 200 Marks of Church-Plate.

2. *Maruege*, Lat. *Castrum Mercolanense*, a Town on the *Colange*, about 15 Miles N. W. from *Mende*.

The Government of PROVENCE,

WAS called by the Latins *Provincia*, because 'twas the first subdued by the Romans on this Side the *Alps*. 'Twas Part of the ancient *Liguria*, of *Gallia Braccata*, and *Narbonensis*. 'Twas inhabited by several People, as the *Cavares*, *Salii*, *Desuvijates*, *Nemenii*, *Vulgientes*; but the two first kept the rest under Subjection. The Romans subdued the whole, and made their Country a particular Province; but it afterwards became Part of 3 Provinces, viz. of the 1st *Viennois*, of the 2d *Narbonois*, and of the Maritime *Alps*. The Roman Conquest happen'd in the 631st and 632d of Rome. The *Visigoths* took it from them about the Year of Christ 416. The *Burgundians* subdued it in 450. *Childeric* and *Clotharius* seiz'd the whole Kingdom of Burgundy in 534. *Provence* was afterwards Part of the Kingdom of *Arles*, which *Boson*, Brother-in-Law to *Lewis the Stammerer*, usurp'd in 879. It came afterwards to be possessed by Hereditary Counts, and fell by Marriage to *Charles of France*, Count of *Anjou*, in 1245, whose Posterity enjoy'd it till *Charles III.* called Duke of *Main*, left it by his Will to *Lewis XI.* in 1481.

La Forrest makes this Province 45 Leagues from E. to W. and 35 from S. to N. *Moll* makes it from the Isle of *Titan* to the Frontiers of *Dauphiné* about 95 Miles from S. to N. and from *Arles* to *Antibes* 115 from E. to W. It has the *Mediterranean* on the S. *Dauphiné* on the N. *Languedoc* on the W. the County of *Nice*, *Piedmont*, and the *Mediterranean*, on the E. Its principal Rivers are, the *Durance*, *Verdon*, *Argens*, *Var*, *Larc*, and several others. The Northern Part of the Country is cold and mountainous, and produces but little Corn or Wine; but on the Coasts, the Air is so mild, and the Country so fruitful, that *Cesar* confessed there was not a finer Country in all the Roman

Empire. It abounds with Corn, delicious Wines, and excellent Fruits of all sorts, particularly Olives, of which they make the best Oil in the Kingdom; Citrons, Oranges, Lemons, Pomgranates, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Apricocks; and the Fish taken on their Coasts, are excellent. They make a vast Quantity of Silk, and feed their Silk-Worms with the Leaves of Mulberries. They have also abundance of Salt on their Coast, and *Salicor*, a sort of Alhes of which they make Glass and Soap. They have store of Saffron, Vermilion, Cork, and Rosin; and their Wastes are cover'd with Time, Hyssop, Lavender, Rosemary, Sage, Juniper, and Mirtle Trees.

The Inhabitants are industrious and ingenious. Some ascribe the Invention of Rhymes to them. The Protestants decreas'd there after the barbarous Massacres of the *Vaudois* at *Merindol* and *Cabriers*; and what Churches they had left, were totally destroy'd by the late Persecution.

The Country is divided into 4 principal Parts, viz. Upper, Middle, Lower, and the County of *Venaissin*; and these again are subdivided into Dioceses. The Middle contains the Archbishopricks of *Aix* and *Arles*, and the Bishopricks of *Orange*, *Apt*, and *Riez*. The Lower contains the Dioceses of *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Grasse*, and *Vent*. The Upper contains the Dioceses of *Glandèves*, *Senes*, *Digne*, and *Sisteron*. The County of *Venaissin* and that of *Avignon* is divided into the Archbishoprick of *Avignon*, and the Bishopricks of *Carvaillon*, *Carpentras*, and *Vaison*.

MIDDLE PROVENCE,

Conrains, 1. The Capital City *Aix*, which lies about 55 Miles E. from *Nismes*, 35 S. E. from *Avignon*, 35 E. from *Arles*, 20 N. E. from *Marseilles*, and 30 N. W. from *Toulon*, in Long. 24. 45. Lat. 43. 30. betwixt two Mountains near the River *Arc*. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, who is always Chancellor of their University. His Diocese is about 26 Leagues E. and W. and 10 N. and S. It has a Parliament, which was settled there by *Lewis XII.* in 1501, a Chamber of Accounts, a Court of Aids, a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, a Generality, a Mint, and a famous University founded by Pope *Alexander V.* in 1409, confirmed by *Lewis II.* Count

Count of *Provence* in 1413, and re-established by *Henry IV.* in 1603. Besides the Sovereign Courts, there are, one belonging to the Lieutenant-General of the Great Seneschal of *Provence*, one to the Ordinary Judge of the City, and one belonging to the King's *Viguier*. This City is said to have been built by *Caius Sextius*, or *Sextus*, a Roman Consul, who call'd it *Sextia*, from his own Name, to which he prefix'd *Aqua*, because of the hot Baths, and other Springs in the Neighbourhood; and from *Aqua*, comes the corrupt French Word *Aix*. 'Twas also called *Colonia Julia Augusta*, because of a Colony the Romans fix'd there. 'Twas built 720 Years before our Saviour's Birth, ruin'd afterwards by the *Lombards*, *Saracens*, and other Barbarians, and at last by the Emperor *Charles V.* but 'tis now so far recover'd, as to be one of the most pleasant and best built Towns in the Kingdom. The Cathedral called *St. Saviour* has a Hexagon Tower, a Font of white Marble of excellent Structure, and a Dome supported by Columns of cast Stone all round it. The Chapel dedicated to our Lady of *Grace* is very rich, and that of *St. Maximin* is very ancient. The Chapter consists of a Provost, an Archdeacon, with 3 other Dignitaries, several Incumbents and Prebendaries. They have two other Parish-Churches, several Monasteries, and a College of Jesuits. Their Want of a River is plentifully supplied by many pleasant Springs: The Houses are stately, the Streets broad, and they have handsome Piazza's. In the *Cordelier's* Church lies buried the famous French Astrologer *Nostradamus*, with a Stone in the Wall over his Grave, and an Inscription importing, That by his Skill in Astrology, he had foretold whatever should happen remarkable in the World; tho' most of his Predictions are nothing but unintelligible Cant. There are several Remains of Roman Antiquities in and about this City.

2. *Barjols*, Lat. *Barolium*, a small Town, the Seat of a *Viguier*. 'Twas taken by the Protestants in 1562, and by the Leaguers in 1590.

3. *St. Maximin*, a small Town with a Bailiwick, above 8 Leagues S. E. from *Aix*, noted for a Convent of *Dominicans*, built in the End of the 13th Century, where they pretend to have a Holy Bottle, like that of

Rhims, and the Body of *Mary Magdalen* in a Gold Shrine, made in Form of a Woman, crown'd with a Golden Crown, enrich'd with Diamonds, and supported by two Angels, which brings thither a great Number of superstitious Devoto's. Nine Miles W. from hence, in the middle of a thick Wood, is the Cave of *St. Baum*, where the Legendaries say, *Mary Magdalen* liv'd 33 Years a retir'd and penitent Life, after the arriv'd here from *Palestina* in a rotten Ship, without a Pilot, accompanied by *Lazarus*, *Martha*, and *Cesidonius*, who they pretend was the young Man that was born blind, and cur'd by our Saviour. This Cave is very spacious, 500 Foot high, and the Rock over it is of white Marble.

4. *Brignolle*, Lat. *Brionia*, and *Brionia*, 4 Leagues S. E. from *St. Maximin*, a Town with a Bailiwick, a Seneschal, a Judge Royal, and a *Viguier*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, as appears by Roman Inscriptions lately found there. 'Twas taken in 1536 by the Imperialists, and twice taken in one Day during the Wars of the League in 1589. 'Tis also noted for its fine Fruit, and particularly Prunes, which are transported as far as the *Levant*.

The Diocese of A R L E S,

Is about 18 Leagues E. and W. and 14 S. and N. It contains, 1. *Arles*, Lat. *Arrelae*, *Arclara*, and *Arclatani*, on the *Rhone*, 35 Miles W. from *Aix*. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop and Seneschal, and has an Academy, associated with that of *Paris*. The Origine of the Town, and its Name, are very uncertain. 'Twas made a Colony by the Romans, the Seat of their Governor in these Parts, and of their 6th Legion. They adorn'd it with many Buildings, of which an Amphitheatre, an Obelisk of one Oriental Granate Stone, 52 Foot high, and 7 Foot in Diameter at the Basis, an Aqueduct, several Statues, one of *Diana* in the Town-House, a Pyramid in the Market-Place, and a great many others, still remain. *Constantine the Great* built the Town on the W. Side, and join'd it to that on the E. by a fine Bridge. He delighted much in this City, made it the Seat of the Roman Empire in *Gaul*, and order'd it to be call'd *Constantina*. His youngest Son *Constantine* was

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born here, and he himself call'd a Council against the *Donatists* in this City. 'Twas taken afterwards by the *Goths* and *Saracens*, recover'd from the latter by *Charles Martel* in 738, and continued under the Crown of France till 879, that *Bisun* made himself King of *Arles*. When that Kingdom fell into an Anarchy, this City made themselves free. The Emperor *Frederick I.* gave it large Privileges in 1171. *Frederick II.* quitted all his Rights to the Kingdom of *Arles* to *William de Baux* Pr. of *Orange* in 1215. *William* his Son sold his Pretensions to this Town to *Charles I.* Count of *Provence*, who took it in 1251. Since which, it has followed the Fate of the Country. They pretend that *Trophimus*, one of *St. Paul's* Disciples, was their Apostle. Their Bishop was Suffragan of *Vienne*, but made an Archbishop in the Empire of *Honorius*. The Bishop of *Avignon* being made a Primate, carried off 3 of his Suffragans; in Compensation of which, the Pope made the Archbishop of *Arles* his own Vicar in *Gaul*. The Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Stephen*, and the Chapter consists of 20 Canons, 8 of 'em Dignitaries, with 20 Prebendaries. The Territory of this City is 50 Miles in Circuit, consists of 3 Islands, form'd by the Branches of the *Rhone*, and nam'd *Camargues*; and of that called the *Crau*, a large Extent of Ground cover'd with Flint-Stones, which the Poets fancied *Jupiter* to have rain'd down upon the *Ligurians*; when they fought against his Son *Hercules*. 'Tis the *Campi Lapidæi* of *Strabo*, produces little Corn and Wine, but store of Vermilion and Simples. The *Camargues* had their Name from *Caius Marius*, who conquer'd the *Cimbri*; and are excellent Pastures to fatten Cattle. *Blaeu* says, the City was at first called *Ara Lata*, from a Column built by the *Romans*, supposed to be the Pillars of *Hercules*, or rather from a Pyramid of 60 Foot high, at which they sacrific'd to *Diana*, who had a Temple there. He adds, That their Amphitheatre was the finest in Europe, whatever *Lipsius*, who was impos'd upon by Travellers, says to the contrary: That it consisted of 60 Arches, 15 Foot wide each, and the Stones so large, that they are cemented or supported by their own Weight, without Lime. The *Arena*, where the Gladiators and Wild Beasts fought, is every where encompassed with

Buildings; and there's an Under-Ground Passage which reached as far as *Nismes*, that they make use of for Cellars, &c. There's a Passage from the one Town to the other by a Bridge of Boats. The Church of *St. Honorat* was ruin'd during the Wars of Religion. There are above 600 Tombs in the Church-yard; and among others, that of an ancient D. of *Savoy*, and of *Roland*, Nephew to *Charles the Great*.

2. *Les Trois Maries*, a Town at the Mouth of the small Branch of the *Rhone* in the Isle of *Camargue*, 8½ Leagues S. W. from *Arles*. The neighbouring Soil is very fruitful, and the Town is noted for the Camp that *Caius Marius* form'd near it to observe the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, whom he afterwards defeated.

3. *Tarascon*, a Town and Castle on the *Rhone*, over against *Beaucaire*, with which it communicates by a Bridge of Boats. It lies almost 3 Leagues W. from *Arles*, and has a Passage dug under the *Rhone* to *Beaucaire*, made during the Wars of the *Barbarians*, but not discover'd till of late, that a Man digging a Cellar, found a Wall with an Iron Gate in it; which being open'd, it let into a vaulted Passage, where the Man being frighted with the Noise of the Wind, as 'tis suppos'd, durst proceed no further. Upon this, the Magistrates order'd a condemn'd Man to search the Passage, on Promise of Pardon. He went to the End of it, where he found another Iron Gate, at which he knocked in vain; and returning, acquainted the Magistrates with it, and that he heard the same Noise, which seem'd to be behind him when he came to the furthestmost Gate. The Magistrates hoping to find store of hidden Treasure, appointed some Masons to go and open the Gate, and promis'd them the 25th Part of what should be found; and thus they discover'd that it led into *Beaucaire*. Upon which it became a Piece of Raillery, That the 25th Part of *Beaucaire* belong'd to those Masons. They pretend to have the Relics of *Martha Lazarus's* Sister at *Tarascon*, which they keep in a rich Shrine; and that it was so called from a monstrous Dragon she killed there, and their Church is dedicated to her, where the Picture of this Dragon is on one of the Pillars.

4. *Les Baux*, a small Town with the Title of a Marquisate, noted for its ancient

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Lords, who married into the House of *Chalons*, and were Predecessors to the Family of *Orange*. It belongs now to the Pr. of *Memo*.

5. *Salon*, Lat. *Salum*, betwixt *Aix* and *Arles*, 6 Leagues W. from the former, noted for the Birth of the famous Astrologer *Niftradamus*; and they pretend also, that he is buried here. It has the Title of a Principality, and depends on the Archbishop of *Arles*.

6. *Lambesc*, where the Corporations of *Provence* hold their Assemblies. It lies 4 Leagues N. W. from *Arles*.

The Diocese of O R A N G E,

Is about 5 Leagues E. and W. and 4 N. and S. and has the Title of a Principality. The only Place of Note in it is *Orange*, on the *Eygues*, a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Arles*. It lies near the *Rhone*, 45 Miles N. W. from *Aix*, and about 12 from *Avignon*, Long 24. Lat. 44. 'Twas a Roman Colony, and by them called *Araugo* *Conuarum*, and *Secundano-rum Colonia*, being the Garrison of their 13th Legion. They adorn'd it with several Buildings: The Remains of an Amphitheatre, and a Triumphal Arch, are still to be seen there. 'Twas the Seat of a Parliament, established by Pr. *William* of *Chalons* in 1470. Since the Reformation, it consisted of half Protestants, and half Papists; but *Lewis XIV.* changed it into a Viguerie in 1687, subject to the Parliament of *Aix*. There's a Court of Finances, a Mint, and an University, in this City: The latter founded by *Raimond V.* Pr. of *Orange*, in 1364. Its strong Citadel and Fortifications were demolished by the French K. in 1660, contrary to Agreement, and the Protestant Religion forbid, tho' the Jews were suffer'd there. This City embrac'd the Reformation, with their Prince, turn'd out the Popish Bishop and Canons, and allow'd no Popish Worship there till 1687, that the French King forced the Protestants to retire. King *William* of Great Britain having recover'd the Principality by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, restor'd the Protestants; but since his Death, the French King has turn'd them out again, and seiz'd the Principality, as he did unjustly in 1672. The Title is now recover'd by the Pr. of *Nassau* Stadtholder

of *West-Friesland*, and the K. of *Prussia*. The Principality was formerly much larger, and extended a considerable Way into *Languedoc* and *Provence*. *Bleau* says, it suffer'd a Diminution by the Absence of their Princes in Foreign Wars; that it was called *Arausion* by the *Greeks*, and supposed to be founded by the same People that built *Marseiller*. It was encompassed by Walls, upon which there stood round Towers, 50 Paces one from another, and was about a Mile and a half in Circuit. The Triumphal Arch is supposed to have been built by *Marins*, and was curiously painted with Representations of Skirmishes on Horseback. The Country is pleasant, abounds with Corn and Fruit, but liable to frequent Winds. Its greatest Fame is from its Princes.

We refer the Reader to what we said of the Genealogy of the Family of *Orange* in our Account of that of *Nassau*, P. 735. and to the History of the greatest of them in our Account of the *Netherlands*; and shall only add here from *La Forest* and *La Grose*, That *William the Short Nose*, Lord High Constable of *France*, who is the first of the Family from whom we can derive their Genealogy, took *Orange* from a Saracen King called *Theobard*, and in 793 entitl'd himself Count by the Grace of God; then proper to Sovereigns only; That his Posterity kept it till 1179, that *Ramond IV.* dying without Issue, it fell to the Family of *Baux*, who kept it till 1393, that the Heiress carried it by Marriage to the Family of *Chalons*; and *Philibert* Pr. of *Orange* transferred it to his Nephew *Rene* of *Nassau*, Son to *Henry* of *Nassau*, and *Claude* of *Chalons*, in 1530; from whom, after several Descents, it came to our late K. *William*, the last of that Branch. *Bleau* says, there are very probable Grounds of Conjecture, that they descended at first from some Roman Princes who settled in *Gaul*.

The Diocese of A P T,

Lies N. from *Aix*. It contains, 1. *Ap*, Lat. *Apia Julia Pulgentium*, on the *Coulon* or *Calavon*, 15 Miles N. W. from *Aix*. 'Twas one of the most considerable Towns of *Gallia Celtica*, and made more considerable by the Romans. *Cesar* made it the Capital of the *Pulgentes*, enlarg'd it, establish'd a

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Colony there, and added his own Name to the former. He adorn'd it with several Buildings, and particularly with a Bridge called *Rons Julienus*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aix*, who has the Title of Prince of *Apt*, which was granted them by the Emperor *Charles IV.* about 1378; and he presides in the States of the Province. They pretend to have the Body of *St. Anne*, Mother to the Virgin, here, which was found in a Cave in 801, and they say works Miracles. If we may believe *La Forrest*, she sav'd him from being knock'd on the Head the Day that he went to see her Relicks. This Town is the Seat of a Bailiwick, and noted for its good Prunes.

2. *Sault*, a Town on the Confines of *Avignon*, made a County and Peerage by King *Charles IX.* in 1565 for the Family of *Lisleignien*. It lies 5 Leagues N. from *Apt*, and is Capital of a County of that same Name.

3. *Pertuis*, a small Town on the *Durance*, sold by the Count of *Baux* to the Count of *Provence* in 1296.

There were many other considerable Places in this Diocese before the Massacre of the *Vaudais* by *Gabriels*, *Marindol*, &c. Since which Time, their Towns have decay'd. The Occasion of that Massacre was thus; The Places where the *Vaudais* liv'd were subject to a Lord who protect'd them, according as the *French* Lords had a Right to do to all their Subjects, except those who were guilty of Treason, or other Capital Crimes: But *Francis I.* having issued a severe Edict against the Protestants, by Instigation of the Monks in 1535, the Parliament of *Aix* condemn'd 19 of the Inhabitants of *Marindol*, &c. to be burnt on that Account; but the President *Chastelle* being a learned and moderate Man, superseded the Execution. He dy'd, and was succeeded by a cruel Wretch, one *Meynier*, who put himself at the Head of the King's Troops in the Province; and being join'd by the Pope's from *Avignon*, they enter'd those Places in 1546, murder'd above 3000 People, as *Maimburg* confesses, and sent 600 to the Gallies; but others make them a much greater Number. *Francis I.* was so much provok'd at it, that at his Death, which happen'd some Months after, he order'd his Son *Henry II.* to punish that barbarous Murder of the holiest People in his Kingdom, as he himself

express'd it, he attempted it accordingly; but the Power of the Popish Clergy prevented it, and threw the Blame upon some Soldiers that were either dead or fled; so that none but the Advocate-General *Guerin*, who prompted that Massacre, was behead'd; and the President, who commanded the Troops, tho' he escap'd humane Justice, died by a most painful Death in 1558, as *Thuanus*, *Du Pleix*, and other Popish Historians, inform us.

The Diocese of R I E Z,

Is a mountainous and small Country, E. of the Diocese of *Apt*. 'Twas the Seat of the ancient *Reii*, who, because they worship'd *Apollo*, were called *Apollinaries*. It contains *Riez*, Lat. *Rejus*, *Albecum Rejorum*, *Apollinarium*, *Colonia Rejorum*, and *Regia Civitas*, on the *Varodon*, 25 Miles N. E. from *Aix*, more remarkable for its Antiquity than any thing else. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aix*, and Lord of the Town, which is small, but well built. 'Tis ancienter than *Aix*.

MARITIME PROVENCE,

Contains, The Diocese of MARSEILLE,

In which there are, 1. *Marsalia*, Lat. *Marsilia*, or *Masalia*. It lies upon the *Mediterranean*, 20 Miles S. from *Aix*, and about 25 N. W. from *Toulon*. Authors differ about its Origine and Name. *La Forrest* thinks it most probable, that 'twas founded by *Phœceans*, a People of *Ionia* in *Asia Minor*; and that they call'd it so from the Greek Words, *Μαζαυ* Salt; & 2. Lower your Sails, this is the Country of the *Salii*. He thinks they discover'd these Coasts, about 586 Years before Christ. *Bleau* says, 'twas founded in the Reign of *Tarquin the Proud*, when *Jerusalem* was destroy'd by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and that *Harpalus* forc'd the *Greeks* out of *Asia*; so that there's about 60 Years difference betwix their Computations. 'Twas noted for a most flourishing Academy, where the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Gauls*, learned the Sciences in their own common Tongues; and hence 'twas called the Learned City; but their Schools were destroy'd by *Tiberius*,

view, because the *Druids* sacrific'd Men, consulted their Entrails by Night, and made their Conjectures from them. They were also noted for their Victories, which occasion'd the *Romans* to make them their Allies; but afterwards, by Treachery, made them their Slaves; for *Cæsar* took the Town, and abolish'd their Privileges, about 46 Years before our Saviour's Birth. The *Burgundians* sack'd it in the 5th Century. The *Visigoths* took it from them, and put it into the Hands of the *French*, who assisted them with Men and Provision. 'Twas afterwards govern'd by Viscounts, the first of whom was *Pont*, Brother to *Boson* K. of *Arel*, in 880. One of his Posterity sold it to the Citizens in 1180. They preserv'd their Liberty till 1255, that *Charles* I. Count of *Provence* united it to his Domain. This City has undergone several remarkable Sieges: 'Twas taken and sacked by *Alphonse* IV. of *Arragon* in 1427. It held out against the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1556, and oblig'd him to retire, after he had lost a considerable Part of his Army. 'Tis divided into 4 Wards, each of which had formerly their own Counts; and the Illustrious Family of *Ventimiglia* have still the Title of Counts of *Marseille*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aix*, of a Court of Admiralty, a Viguery, a Seneschal's Jurisdiction, and Bailiwick, and also of an University. 'Tis now one of the finest, largest, and best built Cities, in the Kingdom. 'Tis noted for the best and safest Harbour in the *Mediterranean*, is the usual Station of the *French* K.'s Gallies; and most Ships which trade to the *Levant* touch there, which adds to its Riches and Trade. It has been much enlarged by the present *French* King, is well fortified with Walls, Bastions, and Towers, has 6 Gates; and the Harbour is so safe, that no Ship was ever known to be cast away in it, being cover'd by two Rocks from Tempests, and has a Boom at the Entrance, to prevent the coming in of Pirates or Enemies Ships. 'Tis also defended by a strong Fortress on *St. Mary's Hill*, and there are Beacons for 60 Miles upon the Coast to alarm the Country upon the Approach of any Enemy. Mr. *Ray* says, the Harbour is capable of holding 500 Ships, but none of above 600 Tuns. That the Entrance is narrow, most of the Houses of Stone; the

Streets not wide, and 'twas reckon'd to contain about 120000 Inhabitants. The other chief Things here, which deserve a Traveller's View, are, the Arsenal, the Cadrel, the South Walk, the Markets, their Churches, Monasteries, Seminaries, Hospitals, the College of the Fathers of the Oratory, and Fountains. Their Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Lazarus*, who they pretend was their Apostle. He says, they have 14 Monasteries, besides some other Convents of both Sexes, 4 Parish Churches, besides several Priors and Chapels. He adds, That in the Cathedral Church, there are many Columns of the *Doric* and *Corinthian* Order, that belong'd formerly to the Temple of *Minerva* in this Town. The adjacent Country abounds with pleasant Meadows, Gardens, and Orchards, and has above 15000 Villages, many of which lie so near this City, that they look like another Town. They have an Annual Procession in Honour of *Lazarus*, at which all their Clergy and Magistrates assist.

2. *Aubagne*, a small Town, with the Title of a Barony, belonging to the Bishop of *Marseille*, where the States of the Province frequently assemble, 4 Leagues E. from the City.

3. *Martigues*, or *Martigues*, Lat. *Martima Colonia Avanicorum*, at the Entrance of the Canal, which forms a Communication betwixt the Lake of *Berre* and the Sea, 6 Leagues W. from *Marseille*. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts: That in the Middle is called the *Island*, because it lies upon one; That on the N. W. is called *Ferriere*; and that on the S. E. *Jonquieres*. They communicate with one another by Bridges. There's a good Harbour at the Mouth of the Gulph called the Bay of *Martigues*. There are several Channels cut from the Town to the Sea, which increase its Trade, by large Barks that go up and down these Channels from divers Parts of the adjacent Country. The Inhabitants are expert Sailors and Fishers. They take great Quantities of Fish, especially Mullers, by Inclosures of Reeds in the Channel, which they call *Barridos*: The He-Mullers they call *Albants*, and the She *Borars*, of whose Spawn they make that called *Borargo*. This Town had formerly Lords of its own, and still has the Title of a Principality. It belong'd to the Courts

Counts of Provence, the House of Luxemburg, and the House of Lorrain; but came at last by Marriage to Caesar D. of Vendosme, natural Son to Henry IV.

4. *La Ciotat*, a Town with a Harbour, betwixt *Marseille* and *Toulon*, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. S. E. from the former. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the ancient *Cytharistes* or *Cyshanista*, mentioned by *Pliny*. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay, is noted for its excellent Wine, for producing good Mariners, and for the great Trade that its Inhabitants drive with the *Levant*, which makes it one of the richest Towns on the Coast.

5. *If*, or *Chateau d'If*, a small Town, which *Francis I.* fortified in 1529 for the Security of the Harbour of *Marseille*, about a League S. W. from the Town. It has its Name from the great Quantity of Ew that grows thereabouts, by the *French* called *If*. 'Tis an Island encompassed with steep Rocks, and separated from *Marseille* by a Canal.

6. *Ratonneau*, a small Island about half a League long, and a quarter broad, with a Fortress built on it by the D. of *Guise* the Close of the 16th Century. It lies over against *Chateau d'If*, at the Entrance of the Bay.

7. *Pomègues*, another Island about a Leag. long, and above a half broad, E. from *Ratonneau*, from which 'tis separated by a small Canal; and defended by a strong Tower.

The Diocese of T O U L O N,

Which contains, 1. *Toulon*, Lat. *Tolonium*, *Tolentum*, *Taurentum*, *Thurentium*, and *Thaurontia*, about 28 Miles E. from *Marseille*. 'Twas at first a Castle built by the *Marsilions* to defend the Coast. *Telo Martius* settled a Colony there, enlarg'd it, and called it by his own Name. 'Twas twice taken and sack'd by the *Saracens* in the 8th Century. It had particular Lords of its own till 1270, that the Heire's sold it to *Charles I.* Count of *Provence*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Arles*, has one of the best Harbours on the *Mediterranean*, a fine Arsenal, Magazines for the Men of War, and is the Seat of a *Viguier*. *Henry IV.* fortified it with strong Walls, two Royal Bastions, and two Moles, of 700 Paces each, which almost cover the Harbour;

and *Lewis XIV.* has finished the Fortifications since 1660. The Description given of it by *M. Devixe* in his History of the late Siege, dedicated to the *French King*, is as follows: 1. The Rope-Yard, where there are 3 Arches, under which the Gallies enter, and so long, that a Man cannot see from one End to the other; and over them the Workmen dress their Hemp, and prepare Cordage for the Ships. 2. The School for the Marine-Guards, where they are taught Mathematicks, and all other Exercises fit for Men of their Profession. 3. The Hall of Arms is a very stately Building, where they make all sorts of Arms necessary for Men of War. 4. *St. Barbe*, where all Utensils and Instruments necessary for Gunners are laid up. 5. The Places where the Joiners, Coopers and Smiths, work, are of vast Extent, where the prodigious Number of Casks for the Seamen's Provisions, deserve a Traveller's View. There's another Place where the Casks are made, and where the Workmen make such a Noise with their Instruments, that there's no hearing one another speak. 6. The Park for the Artillery is astonishing, the Cannons being piled upon one another like Deals in a Carpenters Yard, with vast Quantities of Bombs, Gragnado's, Mortars, Chain-shot, and Bullets of all Sizes, laid up in excellent Order; and the Banks of the Canal which encompass the Park are cover'd with Anchors. 7. The Hall, where Sails and all other Necessaries for rigging Ships are laid up, is of a prodigious Length, and underneath it they pitch their Cables. 8. The Foundry, where they make new and mend old Cannon with Moulds, in which they are cast, are also worth a Traveller's seeing. 9. The Royal Bakehouse, with its Multitude of Ovens, is a surprizing Structure. 10. That called *The Field of Battle* under the Wall of the Arsenal, where the Marine-Guards exercise. 11. The Machine for putting the Masts in Ships at the Old Dock near the Chain, fills the Beholders with Admiration. He adds, That there were reckon'd at *Toulon* 567 Brass Cannon, and 3036 of Iron; 16 First Rates, 8 Second, 24 Third, 6 Fourth, 4 Frigats, 4 Corvets, 5 Bomb-Galiots, 8 Fire-Ships, 3 Flutes, and 10 Vessels out of Service. He says, That when the Allies begun their March to besiege it,

the Fortifications towards the Land were not in a Condition to hold out above 6 Days; so that the Place must needs have been lost, had the Allies come up before the French put Supplies into the Town, repair'd the Fortifications, rais'd a Cover'd-way, terrass'd the Walls, and mounted as many Guns upon them as they possibly could; so that before the Allies arriv'd, there were 40 Battalions in the Camp and Town, with about 300 Cannon rais'd upon Batteries, and the Line of Contravallation form'd from *St. Katharine's* to *La Malgue*, with Batteries of Mortars and Cannon at convenient Distances, besides several other Forts round the Town, that were put in a State of Defence. For the Particulars of which, we refer to the History of that Siege. The Confederates came before it the 26th of July, N. S. and rais'd the Siege on the 21st of August at Night, the Town being vigorously attacked as well as defended, many Parts of it ruin'd by their Bombs, some of the French Men of War destroy'd, and 9 of their greatest, which they were oblig'd to sink, so much damaged, that they have not since been able to make use of them. The French Forces increas'd every Day before the Town, well furnish'd with all Things, while the Allies grew scarce of Provisions both for their Army and Fleet. But whether every one of them perform'd their Part, or what other Things might have contributed to the miscarrying of this important Design, must be left to the Discovery of Time. The City is of no large Compass, but well built, and adorn'd with many stately Churches, Monasteries, and other publick Edifices. For the Way of making Capers here, we refer to Mr. Ray's Travels.

2. *Hyeres*, a small Town on the Sea, which gives Name to the Islands that lie E. and S. of it. 'Tis $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues E. from *Toulon*. 'Twas a Colony of the ancient *Marsilians*, and one of the strongest Places on the Coast of *Provence*, where they us'd to embark for the *Holy Land* before the Invention of the Compass. 'Tis the Seat of a Lieutenant of the Seneschal of the Province.

3. *Bormes*, a Town near the Sea, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues E. from *Toulon*. It has the Title of a Batony, and is noted for the Cures

of the Plague, &c. said to be performed by *St. Francis de Pole* when he came from *Italy* into *France*.

The other Places of Note in this Diocese are, 1. *Olicouls*, or *Oliars*, a Wall'd Town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League W. from *Toulon*, to which Ships come up by a small River. 2. *Sixfours*, 2 Leagues W. from *Toulon*, which is also walled, and has a Harbour called *La Sayne*. 3. *Ceneri*, another Town on the other Side the River, over against *Sixfours*. 4. *Porquerolles*, the most Westerly of those called the Isles of *Hyeres*. It lies about 15 Miles S. E. from *Toulon*, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League long, $\frac{1}{2}$ League broad, and is fortified with a strong Castle. 5. *Ribaudon*, a small Island betwixt the Main Land and *Porquerolles*. 6. *Porteros*, an Island E. from *Porquerolles*, with a good Harbour, defended by a Castle on a Rock, and several Towers round it. 7. *Liste du Levant*, or *Titan*, E. from *Porteros*, from which 'tis separated by a small Channel. 'Tis about 2 Leagues long, and 1 broad, is well inhabited, and almost inaccessible. 'Tis fit to observe here, that those Islands are also called *Stoecades*, or the Golden Islands, and are so fruitful, that the Knights of *St. John* design'd to have settled there, with the French King's Leave, after they had lost the Isle of *Rhodes*.

The Diocese of F R E J U S.

Lies E. from *Toulon*, is about 15 Leagues E. and W. and 17 N. and S. It contains, 1. *Frejus*, Lat. *Forum Julii*, or *Civitas Foro Juliensis*, was a Roman Colony, and one of their Magazines for *Gaul*. *Augustus* made it the Station for his Fleet, to keep the *Gauls* in awe. It lies near a Bay, about 32 Miles N. E. from *Toulon*. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Goths* in the 5th Century, and by the *Saracens* in the 8th. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Aix*, and some Remains of Roman Antiquities.

2. *St. Tropez*, which is a pretty good Harbour on the Gulph of *Grimault*, 30 Miles E. from *Toulon*.

3. *Draguignan*, Lat. *Dracena*, and *Draguianum*, a pretty Town, about $13\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Toulon*, is the Seat of a Viguier, Lieutenant, Seneschal, and Royal Judge.

The Diocese of GRASSE,

Lies E. from *Frejus*, and contains, 1. *Grasse*, Lat. *Grassa*, or *Grinicum*, 17 Miles N.E. from *Frejus*. 'Tis a rich and populous Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ambrun*, and of a *Viguer*. 'Tis built upon a Hill, from whence there's a Prospect of the finest Country in *Provence*.

2. *Antibe*, on the Sea, about 22 Miles S.E. from *Grasse*, a Town with a Sea-Port. 'Twas a Colony of the ancient *Marsilians*, and adorn'd by the *Romans* with several fine Buildings, the Ruins of which are still to be seen. 'Twas the Seat of a Bishop; but the See was removed from hence to *Grasse*, because of the Badness of the Air, and the Incurfions of Pirates. 'Tis a pretty Town, defended by a good Citadel, and was formerly called *Antipolis Julia Augusta*. 'Twas purchased by *Henry IV.* in 1608.

3. *Cannes*, a large Town on the Sea, over against the Islands of *St. Honore* and *St. Margaret*. It lies about 3 Leagues S.W. from *Antibe*, and is noted for the Birth of Father *Honore*, a *Capuchin* and Missionary, to whom the *Papists* ascribe many Conversions about the End of the 16th Century.

4. *St. Margaret's Isle*, S.E. from *Cannes*, called by the Ancients *Lero*, about a Mile long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad. 'Tis defended by a Fortrefs on a steep Rock.

5. *St. Honore*, another Island S.W. from *St. Margaret's*. 'Twas formerly called *Lerrina*, has a *Benedictin* Abbey, founded by *St. Honore*, who is said to have chased the Serpents from hence, and to have procured them a Fresh-water Spring by a Miracle. This Place is noted for being the Nursery of the Prelates of *Provence*, from whence they say have issued 12 Archbishops, 12 Bishops, 10 Abbots, 105 Martyrs, and 4 Confessors.

The Air of these Islands is temperate, and the Soil fruitful. The *Saracens* invaded them twice in the 8th Century: The *Spaniards* surpris'd them in 1635; but were drove from thence 7 Months after. There's a strong Tower for the Defence of this Island.

The Diocese of VENICE,

Lies E. from *Grasse*. It contains no Place of Note but *Vence*, Lat. *Ventium*, *Vencia*, or *Vencesium Urbis*, about 15 Miles N.E. from *Grasse*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ambrun*. The See was formerly united to that of *Grasse*. The Bishop shares the Lordship of the Town with the Baron of *Vence*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and belong'd formerly to the *Morvsi*. The Town is small, but well built.

UPPER PROVENCE.

Contains, The Diocese of GLANDEVES,

Which has, 1. *Glandeves*, Lat. *Glandru*, *Glanata*, or *Glanatica*, 16 Miles N.W. from *Vence*, and 18 N. from *Grasse*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ambrun*. It lies on the River *Var*, by whose Inundations 'tis almost ruin'd; so that the Cathedral was transferred to *Entrevaux*, Lat. *Intervalum*, on the other Side the River, where most of the Inhabitants have settled themselves. This Town was the Seat of the ancient *Capillarti*, and made Part of the Maritime *Alps*. It had formerly Counts of its own, who restor'd the Bishoprick, after it had been ruin'd by the *Saracens*.

The Diocese of SENEZ,

Contains, 1. *Senex*, Lat. *Sanefio*, *Saniti*, and *Civitas Sanitientium*, about 20 Miles W. from *Glandeves*, noted for little now but its Antiquity, and the See of its Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Ambrun*. 'Twas formerly Part of the Maritime *Alps*.

2. *Castellane*, on the *Verdon*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S.E. from *Senex*, a small Town, with the Title of a Barony, a Bailiwick, and the Seat of a Seneschal's Lieutenant. It gave Name to the Noble Family of *Castellane*, and is the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Senex*.

3. *Annot*, a small Town among the Mountains, which sends Deputies to the Meeting of the States.

The Diocese of D I G N E,

Lies N. from *Senex*, and contains no Town of Note but *Digne*, Lat. *Dinia*, *Digna*, and *Diniensium Civitas*, 10 Miles N. W. from *Senex*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ambrun*, who has the Title of Baron of *Lauziers*. It has also a Bailiwick, and the Court of a Seneschal's Deputy. 'Twas formerly the Capital of the *Senii*, mentioned by *Protony*, and is noted for its hot Baths, good against many Distempers. This City was much more considerable formerly than at present; but is still surrounded with Walls, defended by strong Towers. It suffered much by the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century.

The Diocese of S I S T E R O N,

Lies W. from *Digne*, and contains, 1. *Sisteron*, on the *Durance*, about 10 Miles N. W. from *Digne*. The *Latins* call it *Sistero*, *Sistarium*, *Sequestero*, and *Segustero*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aix*, and the Seat of a Seneschal. It had formerly the Title of a County, is strongly situated at the Foot of a Rock, and defended by a strong Castle, which makes it one of the most important Places in the Province. The City is pretty large, and well built.

2. *Forcalquier*, Lat. *Forum Elicocorum*, on a Mountain near the River *Laye*, above 7 Leagues S. W. from *Sisteron*. It has the Title of a County, is the Seat of a Seneschal, and has a Collegiate Church. Concathedral with that of *Sisteron*. This County was formerly of a large Extent, and came to the Counts of *Provence* by Marriage. The *French Kings* call'd themselves Counts of *Provence*, *Forcalquier*, and of the adjacent Territories.

3. *Manosque*, Lat. *Manuesca*, 9 Leag. S. W. from *Sisteron*, on the *Durance*. 'Twas sack'd by the *Barbarians*; but rebuilt about the End of the 8th Century, and given by one of its Counts in 1149 to the Hospitalers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, now the Knights of *Malta*.

The County of V E N A I S S I N.

Some derive the Name from the Latin Word *Venatio*, because it abounds with Game for Hunting; but others derive it more probably from *Venasque*, formerly its Capital. 'Twas dismembred from the Kingdom of *Arles*, and call'd the *Marquisate of Provence*. *Jane Qu.* of *Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, sold it with the County of *Avignon* to Pope *Clement VI.* in 1347; but being then under Age, the Parliament of *Provence* did on the 26th of *July*, 1663. reunite them to the Crown, as an ancient Dependence of the County of *Provence*, and appointed Commissioners to take Possession of them in the King's Name; but his Majesty, by the Treaty of *Pisa* in 1664, quitted them to the See of *Rome*. *Moll* makes it 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. where longest, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ where broadest. 'Tis the first of the Pope's Legatships, a pleasant Country, and abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruit, contains 1 Archbishoprick, 3 Bishopricks, 4 Baronies, and 78 Towns and Villages, 'Twas the Country of the *Cavares* and *Memini* in the Time of the *Romans*. It came afterwards to the *French*, and from them to the Counts of *Toulouse*, who being forfeited for protecting the *Albigenses*, 'twas put into the Hands of Pope *Gregory IX.* in Trust for a Time: Upon which his Successors have since founded their Pretensions; but the *French Kings* have always disputed them, and seiz'd it when at Variance with the See of *Rome*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Carpentras*, Lat. *Carpentoracte*, on the *Rufs*, about 15 Miles N. E. from *Avignon*, and 15 S. E. from *Orange*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Avignon*, of a Court of Judicature, and Chamber of Finances. 'Twas rais'd on the Ruins of *Venasque*, is well built, and encompassed with good Walls.

2. *Perne*, a pretty small Town, about 3 Leagues S. from *Carpentras*, noted for its fine Church, being one of the 7 built by *Charles Martel*, after he drove the *Saracens* out of *Provence*, about 739. Their *Viguier* and Consul were formerly chosen from among their Gentry.

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3. *Cadé*

3. *Caderouffe*, a small Town with the Title of a Dutchy, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League W. from *Orange*.

4. *Lisle*, a small Town, so named because 'tis encompassed with the River *Sorgue*. It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. from *Carpentras*.

The Diocese of V A I S O N,

Contains no Place of Note but the Town of that Name, Lat. *Vasso Vocontiorum*, on the *Louvenne*. 'Twas formerly ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and is of little Note now but for its Cathedral, and being a Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Avignon*. It lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. from that City. *Mela* mentions it as formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *Gallia Narbonnensis*; but the present Town lies within 3 Miles of its Ruins.

The Diocese of C A V A I L L O N,

Has nothing of Note but the Town of that Name, Lat. *Cabellio, Cavuarum, Cabellium*, and *Urbs Cavalliorum*, near the *Durance*, about 15 Miles S. E. from *Avignon*, of which the Bishop is Suffragan. 'Twas built formerly on a Hill, but overturn'd by an Earthquake, and rebuilt somewhat lower.

The Diocese of A V I G N O N,

Has little remarkable but the City of that Name, Lat. *Avenio Cavuarum*, on the *Rhose*, about 12 Miles S. from *Orange*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, as 'twas formerly of the *Cavares*. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, Vice-Legat of the Pope. The Archbishop's See was founded by Pope *Sixtus V.* in 1475. Before which, 'twas Suffragan of *Arles*. Pope *Clement IV.* removed the Pontifical See hither in 1305. *Clement VI.* bought this City 37 Years after. His Successors liv'd there during the Schism by the Antipopes, till the Council of *Pisa* in 1409. It has a Court of Inquisition, a Mint where Money is coin'd with the Pope's Arms, and a Court of Justice, consisting of 5 Auditors of the *Rota*, from whom there lies an Appeal to *Rome*. The Consuls and their Assessor administer common Justice, and the *Viguier* or Provost determines Suits for small Sums without an

Appeal. The Pope's Palace, tho' ancient, is very magnificent; the Walls of the Town are of fine hewn Stone; their Churches very stately, and the Avenues of the Town pleasant. The Cathedral of our Lady is a noble Structure, and all the Canons are cloath'd in Scarlet, and the Chaplains in Purple. Seven Popes resided here during the Schism, &c. from 1307 to 1377, besides 3 Antipopes, which the *Italians* call the Captivity of *Babylon*. Some make a pleasant Remark upon the Number 7, being that of the Heads of the Beast mentioned in the Revelations, and think it applicable to *Avignon* as well as to *Rome*, there being in the former 7 Parishes, 7 Monasteries, 7 Hospitals, 7 Colleges, 7 Palaces, 7 Markets, and 7 Gates; which they think very observable, that the Number 7 should coincide so often in this 2d *Rome*. The Jews have a Synagogue here, and are obliged to wear a yellow Hat, to distinguish them from the other Inhabitants. The City is join'd to the New Town by a Bridge of 300 Paces over the *Rhone*. Authors are not agreed as to the Founders of this City: Some ascribe it to the *Phoceans*, who built *Marseilles*. Others say, 'twas built 235 Years after they settled in *Provence*. 'Twas subjected to the *Romans*, who, for its Faithfulness to them, gave it large Privileges. 'Twas taken by *Clovis I.* of *France* in 501, by the *Saracens* in 737, but recover'd by *Charles Martel*, and follow'd the Lot of *Provence* till the Death of *Rodolph the Idle* in 1032, that they form'd themselves into a Republick under Consuls, and then under a Podestate. It came afterwards to the Counts of *Provence*, and then to the Counts of *Toulouse*, to whom they were most faithful, because they allow'd them their free Government; but 'twas taken and dismantled by *Lewis VIII.* of *France* in 1226, because they took Part with the Count of *Toulouse*, who protected the *Albigenses*. *Blau* says by Mistake, 'twas *Charles VIII.* It submitted afterwards to *Charles I.* Count of *Provence*, and to his Son *Alphonfus* Count of *Toulouse*, who restor'd them their Privileges; but he dying in 1291 without Issue, half the City was reunited to the Crown. *Philip the Fair* quitted it in 1290 to *Charles II.* Count of *Provence*, Great Grandfather to *Jane*, who sold it illegally, with the County of *Pro-*

naiffon, to the Pope, without Consent of her Guardians appointed by her Father's Will.

The Government of Dauphine.

LA Forrest says, 'twas Part of the Country of the *Allobroges*, so called from *Allobrox*, the 15th King of the *Gauls*. They were govern'd by Kings, who led them to War; and by a Senate of the chief Nobility, who regulated all other Affairs. They took Part with *Hannibal* against the *Romans*, for which the latter invaded their Country with 30000 Men about 100 Years before Christ, defeated their Army, and cut off most of their Youth. Thus they became a *Roman* Province, and were comprehended partly in the *Viennois*, and partly in the Maritime *Alps*. In the 5th and 6th Centuries, the *Burgundians* took the Country from the *Romans*, and enjoy'd it till about 534, that the *French* subdued it, and possessed it till about 879, that *Boson* was made K. of *Arles*. He possessed only that Part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy* which lies betwixt the *Saone*, the *Alps*, and the Sea; but *Rodolph* and his Son having afterwards got Possession of the whole, it passed from their Successors to the Emperors of *Germany*, till the Reign of the Emperor *Henry IV.* that *Guy the Fat* made himself Sovereign of the County of *Grenoble* during the Quarrel betwixt that Emperor and the Popes. His Successor *Guy VII.* acquir'd the County of *Vienne* from *Berthold* of *Zerlingen*, and was the first that called himself *Dauphin* of *Viennois*. *Valesius* alleges from *Bede* and *William* of *Malmsbury*, That *Dauphin* was the Sirname of this Prince; but *M. Chorier* says in his History of *Dauphine*, That the Name came from his taking a Dolphin for his Device in a Tournament, where having acquitted himself with great Valour and Honour, he was called the Count *Dolphin*, with which he was so much pleased, that he gave his Dominions the Title of *Dauphine*. An Heiress, one of his Successors, brought it to *Hugh III.* D. of *Burgundy*: *Humbert II.* one of his Successors, having lost his eldest Son at the Battle of *Crecy* against the *English* in 1346, and unhappily let his only remaining Son, an Infant, fall out of a Window in the Pa-

lace of *Grenoble*, as he was playing with him, in 1348. This Misfortune, and that he might live in Quiet from his mortal Enemy the D. of *Savoy*, made him sell or quit his Dominions to *Philip de Valois* K. of *France* in 1349, on Condition that the eldest Son of *France* should bear the Title of *Dauphin*, and quarter the Arms of that Province with those of *France*; and, as *Du Chesne* says, that the People should enjoy their ancient Privileges; and that the Province should never be annex'd to the Kingdom of *France*, except the Empire were united with it. King *Philip* invested his Grandson *Charles V.* with the Title in 1350. Since which, it has always been that of the eldest Sons of *France*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 35 Leagues from S. to N. and 40 from E. to W. *Moll* makes it 105 Miles where longest from S. to N. and about 152 from E. to W. It has *La Bresse* and *Savoy* on the N. *Provence* on the S. the *Rhone* on the W. and *Piedmont* on the E. The Rivers of most Note are, the *Isere* and the *Durance*; for the *Rhone* only washes its Western Boundaries. That Part which lies on *Rhone* is the most fruitful. The Country is for most part Mountainous. About *Grenoble* and *Die*, it produces excellent Wine and good Wheat; but in most of the other Districts, it produces only Rye, Barley, and Oats, which is made up by good Pastures, that feed abundance of Cattle; and they have great store of admirable Simples for Physick. They have many Woods, which abound with Deer, Shamoys, and other Beasts of Game, besides Pheasants, Partridges, and large Warrens of Rabbits and Hares. They have Plenty of all sorts of Fruit, which grow in the Northern Climates; and in the lower Part, abundance of Olives, Oranges, and Citrons. They have likewise Salt-Springs, and Mines of Iron. Authors mention abundance of remarkable Things in this Country, and among others 7, which they call Wonders: 1. The Tower without *Poisson*, where they say no venomous Creatures can live, but die immediately as soon as brought into it. 2. The Manna of *Briançon*, which is gather'd in *August* from the Leaves of a Tree called *Melesos*. 3. The Precious Stones of the Mountain *Sassenage*. 4. The Tubs of *Sassenage* cut in the Rock, which are empty all the Year, but fill'd with Water on the 6th of *January*; and ac-

cording as there's more or less of it, the People take it for a Presage that they shall have more or less Corn or Wine the following Year; but they don't tell whence the Water comes, nor whither it goes; so that most look upon it to be fabulous.

5. The inaccessible Mountain call'd the *Needle*, which rises in Form of a Pyramid inverted. The History of the Royal Academy for 1703, P. 3. gives this Account of it, That it stands as it were on its Top or Point, being about 1000 Paces in Circuit below, and 2000 above. When *Cha. VIII.* went into *Italy* in 1492, he sent some People to view it. They found Means to climb it, and saw *Chamois* or Wild Goats, with a Meadow, on the Top; but could not imagine how those Creatures should get thither, say the Academy; tho' 'twould seem to be no Wonder that Goats should climb it as well as Men. They reckon, that the Way by which they themselves climb'd up was about $\frac{1}{2}$ League. There's on the Platform of the Mountain a natural Pyramid, which occasions its being called the *Needle Mountain*.

6. The Cave of our Lady of *Beaume*, where most Geographers mention a subterranean Lake, two Leagues long, and one broad, whose Water is swallowed up by an Abyss; and say, King *Francis I.* and some of his Courtiers were like to have been lost, by venturing too far upon it in a Boat in 1538. But in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences for 1703, P. 3. the Members give an Account from *M. Dieulaumant*, who view'd the Cave, That 'tis nothing as above represented; but that the Entrance is from 4 to 5 Fathom broad, and from 5 to 8 high; That at the Bottom of the Entrance, there's a small Stream which falls into the *Rhone*; That it was almost dry when he saw it in *August*; and that by the Channel, it appears to be but always little. The Cave branches into two Parts, and from the Sides of both there drops Water into the Stream, which at first form a large natural Basin; under this there are several lesser ones, that make a pleasant Cascade. At the Bottom of the Cave, there's an Opening into the Rock; and at the lower End of that, lies the greatest Part of the Stream, which they call the Lake, because the Water stagnates there about a Foot deep. The Place where the Water stands

so, is about 20 Fathom long, and grows narrower at the further End. The People of the Country say, the Cave goes no farther; so that this must be the Abyss into which the Lights sunk, fix'd by the Courtiers upon Boards, not daring to venture any farther themselves, because of the Noise of the Water that fell from the Rock.

7. The Burning Fountain near *Grenoble*, where the Water boils up with great Waves cover'd with Flames, tho' the Water is as cold as that of another Fountain.

The Country is divided into Upper and Lower. The 1st towards the E. contains, *Gresivaudan*, *Diois*, the *Baronnies*, *Gapensis*, *Amburnois*, and *Brianconnois*. The Lower contains, the *Viennois*, *Valentinois*, and *Tricastin*. The Inhabitants are industrious and robust, but reckon'd somewhat dull, and generally poor. Their Gentry are brave and well bred, but not very rich, because too numerous. Their Language is a Mixture of *Latin*, *Italian*, and *French*; but the Gentry speak the latter very well. The Protestants were Masters of this Province during the Civil War; but have since been ruin'd by the Persecution.

UPPER DAUPHINE.

GRESIVAUDAN contains,

1. *Grenoble*, Lat. *Gratianopolis*, or *Grampolis*, on the *Iser*, about 22 Miles W. from the Borders of *Savoie*, and 35 E. from the *Rhone*, about 28 S. from *Chambery* in *Savoie*, and 75 N. E. from *Orange*, in Long. 24. 45. Lat. 45. 7. 'Tis the Capital of the whole Province. 'Twas a considerable Town in the Time of *Cicero*, and then nam'd *Colore*. 'Twas afterwards enlarged and beautified by the Emperor *Gratian*, who call'd it *Gratianopolis*, from whence comes the present Name *Grenoble*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Vienne*, who has been called Prince of *Grenoble* since the Emperor *Frederick I.* granted him that Title about 1086. Their Parliament was instituted in 1453 by the Dauphin, afterwards *Lewis XI.* It has also a Chamber of Accounts, a Mint, a Bailiwick, and Generality. It had formerly an University, now transferred to *Valence*. It lies in a fruitful Plain, at the Foot of a Mountain, which produces excellent Wine.

'Tis

'Tis divided by the River *Isere*; and *La Croix* says, the Town and Suburb is about as long as from *Temple-Bar* to *London-Bridge*. 'Tis one of the most pleasant Towns of the Kingdom. The Buildings of most Note are, the Cathedral Church of *Our Lady*, which has a Dean and 18 Canons; and that of *St. Andrew*, which is a Collegiate Church, and has a lofty Tower in Form of a Pyramid. They have two other Parish-Churches; and 9 Monasteries. The Palace where the Parliament meets, and the Governor's House, that formerly belong'd to the Lord High Constable *Les Diguieres*, are also worth a Traveller's View. The Bishop of the Town presides in the Assembly of the States of *Dauphine*, by Vertue of a Privilege granted to one of his Predecessors for adhering to the King against the Pope; so that in this Assembly he takes Place of his Metropolitan. This City was called *Accuson* by *Ptolomy*, and retain'd that Name till the Time of *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*, when 'twas called *Cularo*. *Maximian* fortified it, and built a Castle, for the Protection of the Colony, with two Stone Gates of admirable Architecture. That to the S. was called *Romana Jovia*, in Honour of *Dioclesian*, who equalled himself to *Jupiter*; and there's a Latin Inscription upon it still to be seen, which imports as much. That to the N. was called *Herculea*, in Honour of *Maximian*, who boasted that he was the Earthly *Hercules*, which appears also by an Inscription on the said Gate. In short, this Town was reckon'd one of the most ancient and noble in *Gallia Narbonensis*. The Protestants took this Town with a great deal of Bravery in 1562. The Inhabitants of this City are more polite than the rest of their Countrymen, because of the Parliament and other Courts, which draw People of Quality hither.

Bleau mentions a Valley in the District of this City which reaches 6 Leagues, betwixt two Mountains, from this Town to *La Boissere*. The Dauphin, after *Lewis XI.* us'd to call it the pleasantest Garden in the World, there being 100 Seats of Persons of Quality in it, and among others that of *Terraille*, from whence the famous Chevalier *de Bayard*, so well known for his Gallantry, was descended. He mentions also in this District the Castle of *Vigille*, above 2 League

S. E. from *Grenoble*, which is a noble Structure, with 126 Apartments, pleasant Gardens, Fountains, Labyrinths, Courts, and a Magazine well furnish'd with Arms. It belongs to the Family of *Lesdiguieres*.

2. *La Grand Chartreuse*, 7 Miles N. from *Grenoble*, in a Desert surrounded by steep Rocks. 'Tis the chief Monastery of the *Carthusian* Order. 'Twas founded by one *Bruno* in the 11th Century, who being weary of the World, retir'd hither, having obtain'd Leave to build a Chapel from the Bishop of *Grenoble*. 'Tis a magnificent Building, and the Monks are accounted the richest of all others except the Jesuits. The General Meeting of the Order by Delegates, from all Nations sit here in the Chapter-House, where every one has a distinct Seat, and each of the Monks a distinct Cell. They are about 3000 in all, under a Prior-General, who must not go out of the Monastery after he is chosen. There are about 200 Monasteries, distributed into 17 Provinces, under his Direction. The Directors of the House entertain those who visit them with great Civility; for the Monks are allow'd to speak to no body but at certain Hours, Silence being enjoin'd them by their Rules, on Pretence of hearing God speak to their Hearts, which is a very effectual Way to conceal their Ignorance and Superstition. They never eat together in their Refectory but on Lords-Days and Festivals; for they pretend to great Mortification and Strictness.

3. *Les Eschelles*, above 4 Leagues N. from *Grenoble*, Lat. *Scala*, so called from the publick Way cut out there through a Rock. Some take it to be the Place which *Hannibal* cut through the *Alps* with Iron and Vinegar, to open his Passage into *Italy*.

4. *Barraut*, or Fort *Barraux*, a Fortress on the Borders of *Savoy*, 7 Leagues N. E. from *Grenoble*. 'Tis a very strong Place, and reckon'd the Key of *France* on that Side. Yet the D. de *Lesdiguieres* took it from the Leaguers in 1528 by a Storm of 2 Hours.

5. *Giere*, about 1 League E. from *Grenoble*, noted for a Cascade or Water-spout, which falls down from a Rock as high as a lofty Steeple; and after running a little Way in a small Stream, is convey'd by Lead Pipes into a Garden, where it spouts with incredible Violence to the Top of the highest Tree;

Tree; so that with a little Art it might be made one of the noblest Water-spouts in the World.

6. The Valley of *Trièves* in this District is considerable for Gentlemen's Seats, and several Towns; but more for that called the Burning Fountain, which above 60 Years ago ceas'd to flame; but whether because the Sulphur was spent, that the Course of the Stream which runs over it is alter'd, or by some other Accident, is not known; but still the low Ground about it sends out Smoke and Flames, without any Hollow-ness in the Ground, or the Appearance of combustible Matter, which is so much the more remarkable, because *Cæsar* mentioned it in his Time. At Night, when the Weather is cold, or the Rain slow, the Flames appear very sensibly; but in the Heat of the Day, or after a great Rain, there appears only a Smoke; which being set on Fire by kindled Straw, it draws out other Vapours, and the Flame lasts a considerable Time. This Valley lies S. from *Grenoble* about 5 or 6 Leagues.

The County of D I O I S,

Lies S. from *Grefronaudan*, is about 18 Leagues S. and N. and, 16 E. and W. but formerly much larger when inhabited by the *Vocontii*, whose Capital was *Vasio*, now *Vaison* in *Provence*. This County is Mountainous, yet abounds with Corn, Wine, and Pastures. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the famous Roman Historian *Trogus Pompeius*, whose Works are unhappily lost, to the great Detriment of the Learned World, as appears by the Abridgment of 'em preserv'd by *Justin*. 'Tis also noted for the March of *Hannibal* through this Country towards *Pignerol*, in order to pass the *Alps*.

It contains, 1. *Die*, Lat. *Dea Vocontiorum*, and *Dea Augusta*. It lies 28 Miles S. W. from *Grenoble*, near the *Drome*, is the Capital of the Country, and was called *Dia* from a Goddess worship'd there by the *Greeks*, who founded it. They pretend to have had Bishops since 220. The See was united to that of *Valence* in 1276, but was separated again in 1687, because of the new Converts. Their Bishop has the Title of Count of the Town, and pretends to be Lord of it. 'Twas one of the chief Towns of the

Vocontii, made a Roman Colony in Honour of *Livia*, *Augustus's* Wife, some Years before our Saviour, and taken afterwards by the *Lombards* in 784. 'Twas Part of the Kingdom of *Arles*, but dismembred about 1030, and form'd into a Republick about 40 Years. It had afterwards particular Lords of the Families of *Fercalquier*, *Tenlonse*, and *Poissiers*; but was sold by one of the latter to *Charles VI.* in 1404. 'Tis also the Seat of a Bailiwick. The Protestants took it twice, in 1577, and 1585, and were very numerous there till the late Persecution. It had formerly 5 Churches, and a good Citadel; but the latter was demolished by the Protestants, and most of the former destroyed by the War, and 3 old Roman Towers were demolished by Order of Parliament. They have a noble Steeple, supported by large Columns of one Stone each.

2. *Luc*, a small Town 10 Miles S. E. from *Die*, noted for the Ruins of the ancient City called *Lucus Augusti*, overflowed by the River *Drome*, whose Waters were stop'd by the Fall of a Mountain. Some Towers and Houses are still to be seen in the Lake.

3. *Saillans*, above 2 Leagues S. W. from *Die*, a small Town, noted only for its Antiquity, and receiving its Name from the *Segalauni*, as some think; but *Valesius* is of another Opinion.

4. *Crest*, Lat. *Crestidium*, *Crestum*, and *Crista Arnaldi*, a considerable Town in the 12th Century, with a Tower and Castle so strong, that the Count de *Montfort* could not take it from the *Albigenses*. It held out for the League in the 16th Century, but submitted to *Henry the Great* in 1592.

B A R R O N I E S,

Is the most Southerly Part of *Dauphine*, about 16 Leagues E. and W. and 6 or 7 S. and N. It had its Name from the several Baronies into which 'tis divided, produces good Wine, Figs, Oranges, Olives, and Pomegranates. *Bleau* says, it can raise 6000 Men; tho' it contains no Town of Note but

1. *Le Buys*, on the River *Aureze*, 10 Leagues S. from *Die*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, the Seat of a Bailiwick, and was taken by the Protestants during the Civil Wars. They continued numerous there,

there, and in the adjacent Country, till the late Persecution. 'Tis now but a small Town.

2. *Niort*, a very pleasant Town on the River *Sevre*, about 28 Miles S. W. from *Die*. It had formerly a Castle, which is now in Ruins, and the Town not so considerable as of old. At *Ayguefe* near this Town, there is a large Rock with a Cave, from whence issues a Wind insensible to those at its Mouth, but very violent at 20 or 30 Paces distant, which cools the Air, that would otherwise be insupportably hot in Summer.

Near *Reillanette* in this Country, there's a Mountain call'd *Ventoux*, or Windy, 3 Leagues round, inaccessible on all Sides, well furnish'd with Fountains and Cisterns, and has a Plain on the Top, which produces Corn and Wood enough for a Garrison. It lies 12 Leagues S. from *Die*.

G A P E N C O I S,

Lies S. E. from *Dions*, is about 18 Leagues S. and N. and 14 E. and W. 'Tis Mountainous, but has all Necessaries for Life. 'Twas the Seat of the ancient *Tricorii* mentioned by *Livy* in *Hannibal's* Journey thro' *Dauphine*, and has that called the *Trembling Meadow*, upon which Horses and Carriages dare not venture for fear of sinking, and is reckon'd one of the Wonders of *Dauphine*.

It contains, 1. *Gap*, Lat. *Vapincensium Urbis*, and *Vapincum*, about 46 Miles S. E. from *Die*, and 15 S. W. from *Ambrun*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, was built by the *Caturige*, and has a Bishop Suffragan of *Aix*. The Emperor *Frederick I.* made the Bishops Princes and Sovereigns of the Town in 1084; but *Francis I.* made them take that of Counts in 1538. It held out for the League, but submitted to *Henry the Great* in 1592. 'Twas taken and burnt by the present D. of *Savoy* in 1692, but rebuilt better since, tho' not capable of being made strong.

2. *Tallard*, a small Town with a good Castle on the *Durance*, 2 Leagues S. from *Gap*. 'Tis an ancient Viscounty, and gives Title to the Mareschal de *Tallard*, descended from the Family of *Argyle* in *Scotland*; who did the French King considerable Service in *Germany*; but was taken at the Battle of *Hochstedt*, and continues Prisoner in *England*, where he formerly serv'd as Ambassador.

3. *Veines*, a large Town betwixt *Gap* and *Die*, 6 Leagues S. W. of the former. 'Tis noted for its Fairs, and for the Habitation of many Gentlemen, who have the Jurisdiction of the Place. Half of it was burnt by the D. of *Savoy* in 1692; but 'tis since rebuilt.

4. *Lefdiguieres*, a Town in the Valley of *Champrant*, almost 6 Leagues N. W. from *Gap*, noted for the Birth of the Constable *Lefdiguieres*, who from a mean Gentleman rais'd himself to be Duke, Peer, Mareschal, and Lord High Constable of *France*, by his Valour. He was a long Time General for the Protestants, and this Town was erected into a Dutchy and Peerage on his Account in 1611. There's a fine Castle here belonging to the Family.

A M B R U N O I S,

Lies N. from *Gapencois*, and is about 10 Leagues square, but barren and mountainous. 'Twas the Seat of the *Caturige*, whose Name is still retain'd by some Villages.

It contains, 1. *Ambrun*, on the *Durance*, 15 Miles N. E. from *Gap*, Lat. *Ebrodunum*, and *Ebrodunum Caturigum*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, built on a Rock, which is very steep towards the River. The Romans took it into their Alliance, and gave it great Privileges. It belong'd formerly to the House of *Forcalquier*, and came from them to the Dauphins of *Viennois*, who made it the Title of their eldest Sons. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, Metropolitan of the Maritime Alps, who is called Pr. of *Ambrun*, and Count of *Guillestre* and *Beaufort*. They had formerly the Title of Chamberlain of the Empire, and a Right to coin Money, granted them by the Emperor *Conrad* in 1030. They are joint Lords of the Town with the King, and appoint the Magistrates alternatively. This Town suffered much during the Civil Wars, was taken by the Protestants in 1585, when they took two great Statues of Silver out of the Cathedral, and obliged the City to pay a Ransom, to prevent their being plundered. 'Twas formerly an Imperial Town. 'Tis fortified by the Rock on the W. and by Walls and Towers on the other Sides. The Chapter consists of 20 Canons, of whom the King is one. *Francis I.* and *Lewis XIII.*

officiated.

officiated as such when they came hither. It had formerly 7 Parish-Churches, but 2 of 'em were made Forts during the War. The Jesuits have a fine College here. They pretend that St. *Nazarus*, sent from *Rome* by *Linus*, St. Peter's next Successor, was their first Bishop; but others say, 'twas *Marcellinus*, an *African*, about 340. The D. of *Savoy* took it after 12 Days Siege in 1692, and obliged them to redeem themselves from Plunder; but he quitted it soon after. 'Tis reckon'd the highest Town in *France*, as *Narbonne* is the lowest.

2. *Guillette*, a small Town near the *Durance*, about 3½ Leagues N. E. from *Ambrun*, built from the Ruins of *Roma*, a City of the *Gauls*. It lies at the Entrance of a Valley, one of the Passes into *Dauphine*, by which the D. of *Savoy* enter'd in 1692.

3. *Mount Dauphin*, a Fortress below *Guillette*, built since the D. of *Savoy*'s Invasion to defend the Pass.

4. *Chateau Dauphin*, 30 Miles W. from *Ambrun*. 'Twas formerly called *Eusebio*, and belong'd to the D. of *Savoy*; but has been possess'd by *France* since 1375.

B R I A N C O N N O I S,

Lies N. of *Ambrun*, is a Mountainous Country, about 18 Leagues E. and W. and 16 S. and N. but less since *Pignerol* was taken from the *French*. In this Country falls the sweet Purgine Dew call'd *Manna*, reckon'd one of the Wonders of *Dauphine*.

It contains, 1. *Briançon*, Lat. *Brigantium*, and *Virgantis*, about 15 Miles N. E. from *Ambrun*. It lies at the Foot of a Rock, upon which there's a Castle, reckon'd impregnable; yet the D. de *Lefdiguières* took it from the Leaguers in 1592. 'Tis a pleasant City, Capital of the Country, at the Conflux of two small Brooks, the *Doire* and the *Ance*, which give Name to the River *Durance*. Some account this the highest Town in *Europe* by its Situation. Its Name is derived from the *Brigantes*, so called because they inhabited that Mountainous Country. 'Twas formerly more considerable for Riches and Strength than now, having suffer'd much by Fire and War. About 2 Leagues S. from hence lies a Rock call'd *Pertuis Râs*, or the Pierced Rock. Some think that 'twas cut thro' by *Cæsar*, to open a Passage

for his Troops into *Gaul*: Others think 'twas cut thro' by *Hannibal*, to open a Passage into *Italy*; and some think that 'twas done by *Cottius*, one of the *Gaulick* Princes, who govern'd in that Part of the Country call'd the *Alpes Cottiani*; and tho' his Dominions were but small, he defended them so well by the Rocks and Strengths, that the *Romans* took him into their Alliance. 'Tis thought he cut this Passage in Honour of *Cæsar*, there being an Inscription upon the Gate in the Front, *D. Cæsari Augusto dedicata*, *Salutate eam*, that Emperor's Statue being then erected upon it. *Bleau* mentions the Valley of *Hours* in this Country, which being barren for want of Water, the *Brigantes* cut thro' that call'd *Mons Tonillarum*, by which, after 40 Years Labour, they brought Springs from *Piedmont* to the Top of this Mountain, from whence they plentifully water the Valley, which is about 7 Leagues in Length. He says, the Inhabitants of *Briançonnois* are the strongest Men in *Dauphine*, industrious, sober, and capable of great Fatigue. The common People are much given to Peddling with Packs and Horses into the neighbouring Provinces, by which they frequently grow rich.

2. *Oulx*, Lat. *Admartis*, a large Town with an Abbey, on the River *Doire*, above 5 Leagues N. E. from *Briançon*.

3. *Exilles*, a Castle well fortified on the same River, about 7½ Leagues N. E. from *Briançon*, and 2 Leagues S. W. from *Susa* in *Piedmont*. The *French* had fortified those Places much better than formerly; but they were both taken by the D. of *Savoy* in 1708.

4. *Fenestrelles*, an important Place on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, about 8 Leag. N. E. from *Briançon*, taken then also by the D. of *Savoy*.

L O W E R D A U P H I N E.

V I E N N O I S is the most Northerly Part of *Dauphine*, 24 Leagues N. and S. 18 E. and W. and the best inhabited Part of the Province. 'Tis well water'd with several Rivers, and not so mountainous as other Parts of the Country. One of them, call'd *Giers*, springs in Mount *Pila*, where it forms a great Pond or Lake, from whence, when the Vapours ascend,

'tis taken as a Prognostick of Wind and Rain. The Water of this Spring is so cold, that a Man cannot endure his Hand in it a little Time; and if any one drink of it, tho' in the Heat of Summer, their Mouths immediately swell.

It contains, 1. *Vienne*, Lat. *Vienna Allobrogum*, on the *Rhone*, 45 Miles N. W. from *Grenoble*, and 15 S. E. from *Lyons*. 'Tis thought to be one of the ancientest Towns in *Europe*, at least in *France*; but Authors differ as to its Founders, and the Origine of the Name, of which they tell fabulous Stories; so that 'twas most probably founded by the *Allobroges*, whose Capital 'twas. The *Galli Senones*, when they went into *Italy* in the 366th of *Rome*, built one Temple for *Mars*, and another to *Victory*, here. *Strabo* calls it the most noble Metropolis in *Gaul*, and other ancient Authors mention it always with some Note of Distinction. It appears by the Ruins of Walls, &c. to have been larger than now by 3 Parts at least. The *Romans* made it a noble Colony. *Tiberius Gracchus* built a Bridge over the *Rhone* there in the 576th of *Rome*, and fortified both Ends with Castles. *Julius Caesar* resided long here, and made it his Magazine for Provisions and Arms. *Tiberius* built that high Tower where *Pilate* is said to have ended his Days. In the neighbouring Vineyards, there are still large Pyramids near the Place where 'tis said his Palace stood, and a Lake in which they say he drown'd himself. 'Tis pretended, he was a Native of this Town; but some account all that is said of his Birth and Death here a meer Legend, that took its Rise from *Humbert Pilati*, Secretary to the last Dauphin, before it came to the Crown of *France*, whose Country-house near *St. Valliere* is by the Vulgar called the House of *Pilate*. However that is, the Church of *St. Mary* is said to be built from the Ruins of the *Pretorium*, in which he administred Justice; and *Bleau* says, there is the following Inscription on a Stone Pillar of that Church, *Hoc est Capulum Sceptri Pilati, qui hic extinctus est; i. e.* This is the Handle of *Pilate's* Scepter, who ended his Days here. *Galba* enlarged and gave great Privileges to this City, because they stood for him against *Nero*; and *Pomponius Mela* says, in the Time of those Emperors, 'twas the largest University in *Gaul*, and fre-

quented as the Seat of Learning by Men of the best Genius from all Parts of the World. Historians say, That during the Civil Wars betwixt *Otho* and *Vitellius*, 'twas taken by the Troops of the latter; and while he sat on the Tribunal there, a Cock lighted first on his Shoulder, and then on his Head, which the Augurs said was a Prefage that he should fall into the Hands of a *Gaul*; and accordingly he received his first Defeat from *Anthony* of *Toulouse*, who was nicknamed *Becco*; i. e. Cock's-Beak. *Dioclesian* and *Maximian* did likewise adorn this Town, and call'd one of its Gates *Herculea*. 'Tis also remarkable for the Banishment hither of *Archelaus*, *Herod the Great's* Son and Successor; for the Birth of *Valerius Asiaticus*, who was twice Consul of *Rome*; for the Beginning of *Julianus Caesar's* Consulship; for the Murder of the Emperor *Valentinian* the Younger by *Arbogastus*; of *Constantius* the Usurper by *Gerontius*; and of *Godegile Pr.* of *Burgundy* by his Brother *Gondebaud*. The Reason why the *Romans* did so much honour this City with an Amphitheatre, Aqueduct, and other publick Buildings, and constituting a Noble Senate there, was, its being the Capital of *Gallia Narbonensis*, the first of their Conquests on this Side the *Alps*. The Ruins of those Monuments are still to be seen here. This City boasts likewise of two Oecumenical Councils, and contends with *Lyons* for the Primacy of *Gaul*. The Christians here suffer'd a cruel Persecution under *Decius*, and encourag'd others by their Example and Writings, as we are told by *Eusebius*. The *Burgundians* took it from the *Romans*, and made it the Capital of their Kingdom. The *French* took it from them, and it became afterwards Capital of another *Burgundian* Kingdom. Upon the dismembering of which, it came under the Dauphins of *Viennois*. The Occasion of its Decay was the Growth of *Ales*, which being made an Archbishoprick, depriv'd it of 7 Suffragans. The next Thing which occasion'd its Fall, was the Emperor's giving the Sovereignty of it to its Archbishops, which embroil'd them with the Dauphins, and depopulated the Town; so that in 1448, the Archbishop agreed to surrender his Right to the Dauphin, afterwards *Lewis XI.* 'Twas sack'd by the Protestants in the 16th Century, so that 'tis not now above a Mile long,

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long, and less in Breadth. *Bleau* says, their Cathedral of *St. Maurice* is a noble Structure, ascended by 32 Stairs; that they have 10 Parochial, besides 3 Collegiate Churches, an Academy of Jesuits, and several Monasteries of both Sexes. 'Tis noted for Sword-Blades, and other hard Ware of Iron and Steel, is the Seat of a considerable Bailiwick, and has abundance of Mills for Paper on the River *Gere*.

2. *St. Saphorin*, a small City on the Road to *Lyons*, above 2 Leagues N. from *Vienne*, noted for its Post-Offices which go betwixt it and *Lyons*, to which they are so much accustomed, that they go to their Quarters in the Towns of their own Accord, and will not go one Inch further, beat 'em as much as you will.

3. *Pont de Beauvoisin*, on the Frontiers of *Savoie*, 28 Miles S. from *Vienne*, a very important Pass. 'Tis divided into 2 Parts by the River *Gier*, over which it has a Bridge. The Inhabitants make a considerable Profit by the Vipers they take in the adjacent Country.

4. *St. Rambert*, on the *Rhone*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. or (as *Moll* says) 22 Miles S. from *Vienne*. It suffer'd much by an Inundation of that River in the 14th Century.

5. *St. Vallier*, on the *Rhone*, 2 Leagues S. from *St. Rambert*, a City pleasantly situated, in the fruitfulest Part of the Country.

6. *Tain*, a large Town on the same River, over against *Tournon*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. from *St. Rambert*, noted for that call'd Hermitage Wine, and is mentioned in *Theodosius's* Maps by the Name *Tegna*.

7. *Romans*, on the *Isere*, 32 Miles S. E. from *Vienne*. The *Latins* call it *Romanis*, and *Romanum Monasterium*. The Situation of this Town resembles that of *Jerusalem*; and there's a Hill within it which represents Mount *Calvary*, upon which there's a Building that represents the Holy Sepulchre. *Francis I.* laid the first Stone of it in 1520. 'Twas projected by one *Bosfin*, a Traveller, who founded there a *Franciscan* Convent called *Mont Calvary*. This Town was sack'd by the Protestants in 1562, and several times taken and retaken during the Civil Wars. It has a Bridge over the *Isere*. 'Twas originally an Abbey, founded by *St. Bernard* Archbishop of *Vienne*, but given by the Pope to *Humbert* the Dauphin in Exchange for *Avignon*.

8. *St. Anthony*, a small Town with a famous Abbey, chief of its Order, near the *Isere*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. E. from *Romans*.

VALENTINOIS,

Lies S. from *Vienne*, is about 20 Leag. S. and N. and 6 to 8 from E. and W. 'Twas formerly subject to several Lords, but purchased by *Charles VI.* and made a Dutchy by *Lewis XII.* for *Cesar Borgia*, Bastard to Pope *Alexander IV.* The Lords of *Poitiers* controverted the Title, but in vain; yet *Henry II.* gave it to the Lady *Diana* of *Poitiers*, his Mistress, during her Life: After whose Death in 1566, it came again to the Crown, and *Lewis XIII.* gave it in 1641 to *Honore Grimaldi* Prince of *Monaco*.

It contains, 1. *Valence*, Lat. *Valentia*, or *Julia Valentia*, on the *Rhone*, about 11 Miles S. W. from *Romans*. 'Tis said to have been built by the *Greeks*, and afterwards made a Colony by the *Romans*, who call'd it *Valentia*, because of its Strength. The *Segalauni*, one of the chief Nations of *Gaul*, inhabited this and several other adjacent Countries. 'Twas taken from the *Romans* by the *Burgundians*, from them by the *Goths*, and from the latter by the *Franks*, under their Kings of the 2d Race. It came afterwards to particular Lords. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Vienne*, who has the Title of a Count, and is Master of the Bailiwick. It has likewise a Presidial Court and Election; and *Lewis XI.* founded an University here for the Civil and Canon Law, where the famous *Cujas* was Professor. Their Bishop *John* of *Montluc*, who liv'd in the Reigns of *Francis I.* *Henry II.* and his three Sons, was one of the learnedest Men of his Time, favour'd the Protestant Doctrine, and openly preach'd it at Court; but not being able to forsake his Kirchen so easily as Transubstantiation, as he himself us'd to express it, he died in the Communion of the Church of *Rome* at *Toulouse* in 1579. This Town suffer'd much during the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century. Their Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Apollinaris* one of their Bishops, is a noble Structure, as is the Collegiate Church of *St. Felix*. They have several Monasteries; amongst which, that of *St. Ruff*, belonging to the *Augustins*, is one of the most sumptuous Structures in *Dauphine*, but suffer'd much during the War. The

The Church of *St. John* was formerly a Roman Pantheon. In the Abbey of *St. Peter*, there's a Cave which goes under Ground to the Fields beyond the *Rhone*. In the *Dominican* Church, there's the Picture of a Giant called *Buard*, who they pretend, by his Bones dug up in their Monastery, was 15 Cubits high, and 7 broad. They have 8 other Monasteries. *Du Chesne* says, That in the neighbouring Vineyards, there was found a Tomb with this Inscription, *D. Justinam A.* which being open'd, there appear'd a most beautiful Woman, with Gold Rings in each Ear, set with Precious Stones; a Chrystal Vessel at her Feet, and a Glafs Lump at her Head; but the Body and all the rest crumbled to Dust upon letting in the Air. 'Tis supposed, she was an Empress. The Tomb is still to be seen in a Citizen's House. In the Town there are two Fountains, whose Conduits, said to be built by *Julius Caesar*, are very magnificent. They are vaulted so high, that a Man may walk upright in them. The Source and End of one of 'em does not now appear; but along the other, which waters the neighbouring Meadows, there are the Ruins of several ancient Buildings: And in the *Dominican* Abbey, there are two small Fountains very cool in the Summer, and very hot in the Winter. The Town is divided into 2 Parts, and defended by a Citadel. About a League N. from hence lies the *Village Consulus*, where *Rabius Maximus* totally routed the *Gauls* in the 633d of *Rome*.

2. *Montelimar*, about 27 Miles S. from *Valence*, lies on the *Roubien*, within a League of the *Rhone*, in a fertile Plain. 'Tis noted for several Councils held in the 13th Century against the *Albigenses*. 'Twas one of the first that declar'd for the Reformation, which occasion'd its being taken and retaken several times during the Civil Wars. The Learned *Chamier*, so famous among the *French* Protestants, was Minister of this Place. 'Tis also noted for the excellent Wine produced in its Territory. The Town is well built, large and populous.

TRICASTINOIS,

Lies S. from *Valentignois*, and is but of small Extent, being scarce 6 Leagues where broadest. It has no Town of Note but

St. Paul Trois Chateaux, Lat. *Augusta Tricastinorum*, about 4 Leagues S. from *Montelimar*, 'Tis the Capital of the Country, lies on the Descent of a Hill, 2 Leag. from the *Rhone*, and has a Bishop Suffragan of *Arles*, who has the Title of a Count, and is joint Lord of the Town with the King. The Emperor *Frederick I.* gave the Sovereignty of the whole to the Bishop; but one of them quitted the Half to *Charles VI.* of *France* in 1407. The Protestants continued Masters of that Town near 50 Years: 2. *Grignan*, a small Borough in this Country, 2 1/2 Leag. N. E. from this City, noted for its Lords, who have been considerable since the 10th Century, and frequently employ'd in great Posts.

The County of ROUSSILLON.

This Country belonging to none of the Governments of *France*, but being Part of its Acquisitions, we chuse to describe it here by it self before we enter upon *Spain*, to which of Right it belongs. The *Latins* call it *Ruscionensis Comitatus*. It has *Languedoc* on the N. *Catalonia* on the W. and S. and the *Mediterranean* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 46 Miles from S. to N. and about 50 where longest from E. to W. *La Forrest* makes it 10 *French* Leagues from S. to N. and 20 from E. to W. He says, 'twas dismembred from *Catalonia* in 1462, by *John II.* of *Aragon*, who sold it to *Lewis XI.* for 300000 Crowns of Gold: *Charles VIII.* restor'd it to the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* in 1493, by the Perswasion of *Oliver Melliard*, a Cordilier, his Confessor, without taking back the Money. *Lewis XIII.* subdued it in 1641, and 'twas quitted to *France* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. Its principal Rivers are, the *Tet*, *Tech*, and *Legly*. 'Tis mountainous, produces little Corn or Wine, but good Pastures on the Rivers, which feed abundance of Cattle.

'Tis divided into 3 Parts, viz. the *Vigueries* of *Perpignan*, *Constant*, and *French Cerdagne*.

The principal Towns of the 1st are, 1. *Perpignan*, Lat. *Perpinianum*, and *Paperianum*, on the *Tet*, 35 Miles S. from *Narbon*, in Long. 21. 45. and Lat. 42. 45. and is the Capital of the Province. 'Twas built upon the Ruins

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of

of *Roussillon*, a Roman Colony, is not very large, but populous; and by its Citadel and other Fortifications, reckon'd one of the strongest Places in *Europe*. They have a Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Narbon*, and an University founded by *Peter King of Arragon*.

2. *Salces*, a strong Town on the Bank of the Sea, 15 Miles N. from *Perpignan*. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1639, and retaken by the *Spaniards* that same Year; but they lost it again two Years after.

3. *St. Elne*, Lat. *Elena*, a small Town on a Hill near the Banks of the *Tech*, about 15 Miles S. E. from *Perpignan*, and 1 League from the Sea. 'Twas formerly a Bishoprick; but the See was transferred to *Perpignan* in the last Century.

4. *Collioure*, or *Copliure*, Lat. *Cauliberis*, a Town well fortified on the Sea, about 22 Miles S. E. from *Perpignan*. 'Tis well fortified, and has a good Harbour. It had formerly a Bishop Suffragan of *Narbon*. The *French* took it in 1641.

The *Vignery* of *CONFLENT* has no Town of Note but *Villa-Franca* on the *Tet*, about 22 Miles W. from *Perpignan*. 'Tis Capital of its County, and was quit- ted to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*.

FRENCH CERDAGNE contains,

1. *Puycerda*, on the *Segre*, 20 Leagues S. W. from *Perpignan*, Capital of the Country, which is called *Puycerdan* from that Town.
2. *Montlous*, a Fortress built in the last Century on the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, to cover *Roussillon*.

The chief RIVERS of France.

1. **T**HE *Seine*, which rises in the Dut- chy of *Burgundy*, runs through *Pa- ris*, and falls into the *British* or *Norman* Sea, with a very large Mouth at *Havre-de-Grace*. The Mouth of it is dangerous to unexpe- rienc'd Sailors, because the Tide flows up with great Swiftnefs and Noise, and rises to the Depth of a Spear, says *Blau*. The Course of this River in a direct Line is near 240 Miles; but if we reckon its Windings

and Turnings, 'tis near 300. It receives 4 considerable Rivers, besides many lesser ones.

2. The *Marne*, rises in Mount *Vogesus*, a little above the Town of *Langres*, and falls into the *Seine* at *Charenton* above *Paris*. From the Head to the Mouth, there's about 120 Miles in a direct Line: But considering that it takes a large Compass, and has many Turnings and Windings, the Course of the River can be no less than 160.

3. The *Loire*, is reckon'd the greatest Ri- ver in *France*, rises in the *Vivarez*, and falls into the Sea with a large Mouth about 20 Miles below *Nantes*. The Country from the Head to the Foot in a direct Line is 300 Miles; but the Course of the River, taking in its Windings and Turnings, is near 500. It receives 6 large Rivers, be- sides many lesser ones, and the Channel at its Mouth is about 4 Leagues broad.

4. The *Garonne*, rises in the *Pyrenes*, runs N. E. to *Toulouse*, and from thence N. W. to *Bordeaux* and the Sea, into which it falls with a very large Mouth, about 8 Miles broad. From the Head to the Mouth, the Country in a direct Line is 180 Miles; but taking in the Turnings of the River, 'tis at least 260. It receives 3 considerable Ri- vers, besides lesser ones.

5. The *Rhofne*, rises in the *Alps*, passes through the Lake of *Geneva*, without ming- ling with its Waters, runs by *Lyons*, and falls with several Mouths into the *Mediterranean* Sea, about 20 Miles below *Arles*. The Country, in a direct Line from its Head to its Mouth, is about 200 Miles; but the Course of the River, taking in its Turn- ings, is at least 320. 'Tis the most rapid River in *France*, and receives 5 considerable Rivers, besides several lesser ones.

6. The *Saone*, rises in *Alsace*, and falls in- to the *Rhofne* at *Lyons*, after a Course of about 220 Miles.

The Curious, who would know more of the Rivers of *France*, may consult *Papire Masson's* Description of that Kingdom by its Rivers.

We have already taken Notice of the most remarkable Mineral Waters in *France* in their proper Places, and shall only add, That *M. Du Chy* has writ a small Treatise

THE BRITISH CHANNEL

THE

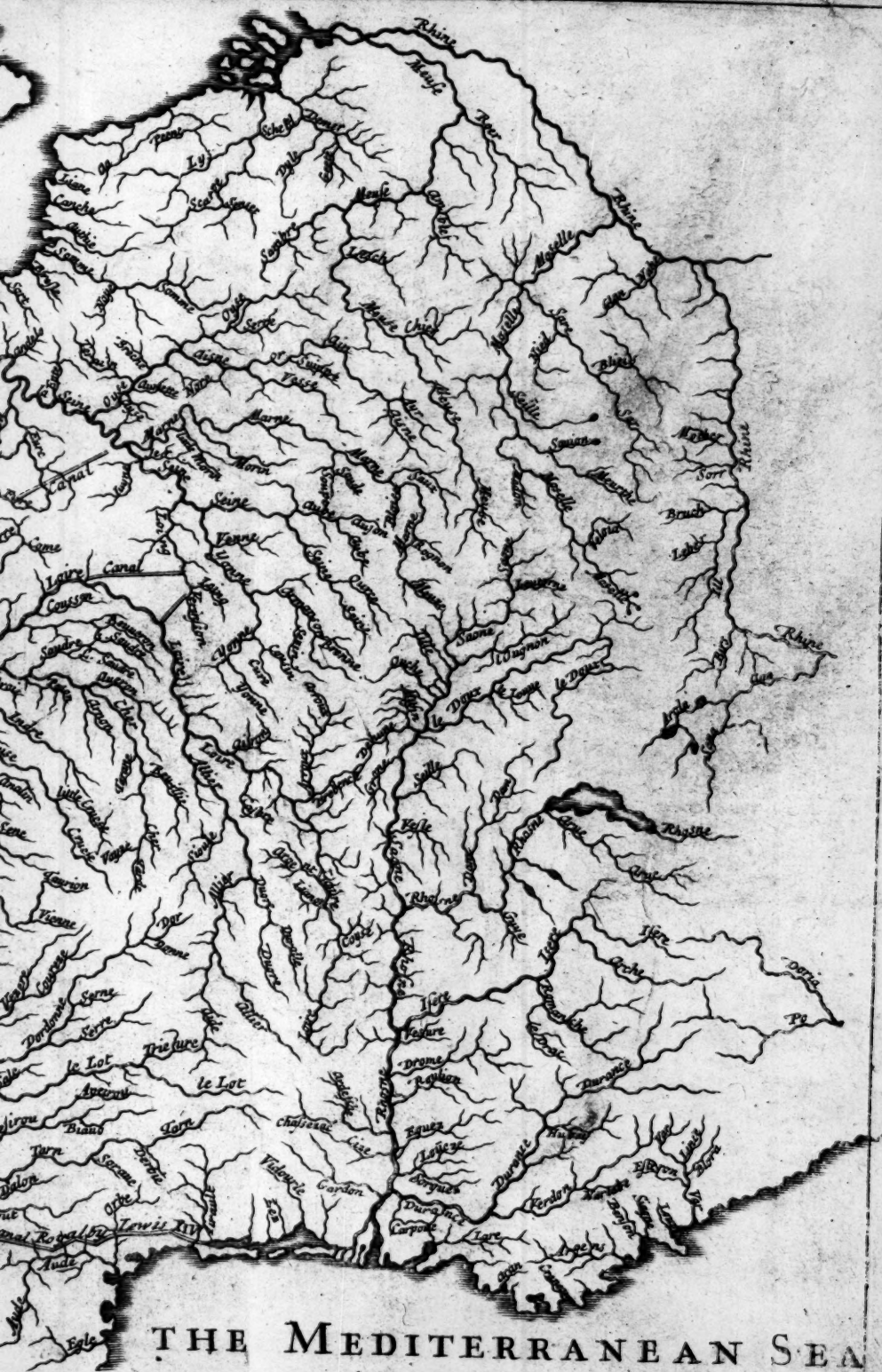
WESTERN

OCEAN

AN EXACT MAP
of the Principal
RIVERS
IN FRANCE

J. Senex Delin^r & Sculpt^r.





THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

tise on purpose about them in Latin, at the Desire of the Royal Academy of Sciences, of which he was a Member. He divides them into 8 Classes: The 1st is hot Waters, which exhibit Salt that agrees with common Salt. The 2d is warm Waters, which yield a Salt much like the Nitre described by the Ancients. The 3d is hot Waters, insipid, some of which yield a nitrous or common Salt, and others none. The 4th is warm Waters, of a sharp and Wine-like Taste, that have something of Nitre. The 5th is cold insipid Water, some of which are impregnated with common Salt, and others not. The 6th is that which has a rough Taste, like the Rust of Iron. The 7th is cold Water, of a sharp and Wine-like Taste, which yields common Salt. The 8th is cold, of a Wine-like Taste, and yields Nitre.

He gives an Account of 71 Sorts of those Waters dissected by the Royal Academy of Sciences to find out their Composition, besides many others upon which they made no Experiment. But for this, and the Way how those Waters come to be impregnated by several Sorts of Earth, Vapours and Minerals, and his Dissertation upon the Prin-

ciples of natural Mixtures exhibited to the Royal Academy, we refer to the Book itself, which was printed at *Leyden* in 12°. in 1685.

The most remarkable Mountains in *France* are those called *Gebenna*, *Cebenna*, now the *Cevennes*, which are extraordinary high, and reach through *Lower Languedoc* to *Auvergne*. The *Pyrenees* do more properly belong to *Spain*, whither we refer them.

The Forests and Woods of *France* are not so large, frequent, or thick, as those of *Germany*. The chief of them are, the Forests of *Versay*, *Longoulay*, *Perfi*, *Sille*, *Cherney*, *Audain*, *Maine*, *Confiac*, in the Province of *Maine*. *Boisblanc*, *Toriant*, *Guierche*, in *Lower Brittany*. *Mouliere*, *Dyne*, *Brest*, *Ligne*, &c. in *Poitou*. *Sylvia Roberti* in *Berry*. *Larfaie* and *Marson* in *Anjou*. *Surene*, *Gelles*, *Hardelet*, *Dalles*, and *Boursin*, in the *Boulonois*, the Woodiest Country in *France*. *Recagne* and *Bouhan* in *Vernandois*. *Baine*, *Beaulieu*, *La Perre*, and *Couffy*, *Warnetwald*, *Banbois*, *Mendon*, *Heyde*, *St. Bennet*, *La Voyage*, *Mortagne*, and *Doseyne*, in *Lorraine*.

C H A P. XXXII.

S P A I N.

Its Ancient and Modern DIMENSIONS.

A P P I A N U S in *Ibericis* says, That Ancient *Spain* comprehended 10000 Stadia or Furlongs in Length and Breadth. *Strabo* says, 'twas 6000 Stadia in Length, and 5000 in Breadth.

Brietius makes the Dimensions of *Modern Spain*, from Cape *Santa Cruz* to Cape *Finisterre*, 660 Miles; and the Breadth, from the Streights of *Cádiz* to Cape *Ortegal*, 540: But *Mariana* fixes the Boundaries thus; From the Promontory of *Santa Cruz* to the Mouth of the Streights, he makes it 1080 Miles; and from thence to Cape *Finisterre*, 904: From thence again to the Borders of *France*, 535. But Sailors, according to *Brietius*, reckon from Cape *Santa Cruz* to Cape *Martin*, 270 Miles: From thence to Cape *Gates* or *Gata*, 240: From thence to the uttermost Point of the Streights, 210; which together make 720. From the Mouth of the Streights to Cape *St. Vincent*, they reckon 160: From thence to Cape *Sintra*, 120: From thence to Cape *Finisterre*, 400; which makes the Extent of this Side 680 Miles; and from hence to *Fontarabia* on the Frontiers of *France*, 390 Miles. *Bleau* places *Spain* betwixt the 9th and 24th Deg. of Long. which makes the Length but 900, and betwixt Lat. 35. 50. and 44. 10. including *Portugal*, which makes the Breadth but 500. *La Forrest* makes it 175 Leag. or 425 M. from S. to N. and 260 Leag. or 780 Miles, from E. to W. *Moll* makes it 570 Miles E. and W. and about 490 from S. to N. *Cluverius* reckons its greatest Length, from Cape *St. Vincent* to the *Pontes Salsule* or *Sal-*

las on the Frontiers of *France*, 760 Miles; and the greatest Breadth, from Cape *Finisterre* to the Cape de *Palos*, 600.

'Tis encompassed on all Sides by the Sea, except on the N.E. where 'tis separated from *France* by the *Pyrenean Mountains*. 'Tis bounded on the N. with the Bay of *Biscay*, on the W. by the *Atlantic Ocean*; and on the E. and S. by the *Mediterranean*.

A N C I E N T S P A I N.

A S to the Names of *Spain*, Authors differ. Those who derive the Name *Hispánia* from *Hispánus*, Son to *Hercules*, or from *Hispalius*, who commanded under him, are ridicul'd by *Nommius*. *Goropius* seems not to have much better Authority, when he derives it from *His*, which in *Teutonic* signifies *West* and *Pane*, General to *Bacchus*. The Name *Hesperia* is deriv'd by some from the Star *Hesperus*, or from *Atlas's* Brother of that Name, who being transported into *Italy*, called that Country *Hesperia Magna*; and *Spānū Ultima*. The Name *Iberia*, according to *Varo*, comes from the *Iberi*, a People of *Asia*; tho' *Dionysius Alexandrinus*, and his Scholiast, think the *Asian Iberi* deriv'd their Name from the *European Iberi*; and some derive the Name *Iberia* from the River *Iberus*, now *Ebro*. The 4th Name, *Celtiberia*, made use of by *Diodorus Siculus*, was deriv'd from the *Celta* and *Iberi*. Some derive the Name *Spānū* from a *Carthaginian* Word, which signifies, Thinly inhabited; and others say, the *Saracens* call'd it *Musa Arabia*, from *Musa*, one of their Commanders.

The





The Qualities of Ancient Spain are consider'd under the Heads of its Fruitfulness, Riches, and Populoufness. *Justin* says, it abounded with all manner of Fruits. *Solinus* says, there was nothing barren in it; for what did not yield Corn, either produced Pasturage, or what was fit to make Rigging for Ships. *Strabo* seems to be of another Opinion: Yet ancient Authors commend its Oil, Wool, Vermilion, and Horses.

Its Riches, will appear more particularly in the Description of its several Parts. *Livy* says, That in a few Years it yielded the Romans 600000 Pound Weight of Bullion; and that they had 40000 from *Huescar* in *Arragon*, 10000 Pound Weight of Gold, a vast Quantity of coin'd Money; and that *Hannibal* had 300 Pound Weight of Silver every Day from its Mines for some time. Their Populoufness may be guessed at from the Account given of *Batica*, *Gallacia*, and *Celtiberia*, its Subdivisions.

The Manners of the ancient Spaniards are thus accounted for by Authors. Some charge them with being factious, and that they learn'd this from the Greeks; but they are taken Notice of for 5 Virtues. The 1st is Prudence, which *Strabo* says they discover'd in their War against the Romans. The 2d is Fortitude, mentioned by *Florus*, who calls them a Warlike Nation, ascribes *Hannibal's* Education to them, and calls Spain the Nursery of the Enemies Army. *Livy* says, several of 'em kill'd themselves, because *Cato* took away their Arms; and *Silius* says, they were prodigal of their Lives, and condemn'd Death. The 3d is their Fidelity, which appear'd in the People of *Saguntum*. Therefore *Julius Caesar* chose his Guards out of this Nation, and *Augustus* did the like. The 4th is Hospitality, in which, *Diadorus* says, they contended with one another which should be most courteous to Strangers; and that such of the Spaniards were most esteem'd, as were most follow'd by Foreigners. The 5th is Love of Learning, insomuch that many of them came as far as *Cadix* to hear *Livy* at Rome. The *Semina's*, *Lucan*, *Mela*, *Columella*, *Hyginus*, &c. were Natives of Spain.

As to their ancient Government, we have nothing certain till the Arrival of the Carthaginians there; no more than we have of

the Colonies sent thither by the Phœceans, Rhodians, and Phenicians; but that the *Gaditani*, originally Tyrians, fled to the Carthaginians, who not only defended their Clients, but settled themselves here. They afterwards came over in greater Numbers under *Amilcar*, by whose Son-in-Law *New Carthage* is said to have been built. The Carthaginian Government underwent several Vicissitudes here, and flourish'd again under *Hannibal*, who weaken'd the Government of the Romans that had settled in this Country, till *Scipio Major*, by the taking of *New Carthage*, broke the Power of the Carthaginians. After which, 'twas reduced to a Province, and govern'd sometimes by Prætors, and sometimes by Proconsuls. In the Time of the first Emperors, the *Cæsars* reserv'd that called *Tarraconensis* or *Arragon* to themselves, and sometimes *Lusitania*, and left *Batica* to the People, which, with *Lusitania*, was sometimes govern'd by a Prætor, and at other times by a Proconsul. For their Behaviour under the Emperors till their being overrun by the Barbarians, we refer to *Panciroli*, in his 56th Chapter of the *Notitia* of the Western Empire, and the Beginning of *Mariana's* History.

The Language of the ancient Spaniards is thought to be that now us'd in the *Lampurdan*, commonly call'd the *Basque*, to which the most learned Spaniards agree.

The Ancient Division of Spain was as follows:

1. That called *Hispania Citerior*, or *Hither Spain*, by *Livy*, and other Roman Authors; *Interior* or *Inner* by *Strabo*; *superior* or *Upper* by *Goltzius's* Inscriptions; *Minor* or *Lesser* by *Stephanus*, if he bounded it by the *Iberus*, now *Ebro*; but if otherwise, *Major* or *Greater Spain*. It contain'd *Tarraconensis*, afterwards divided by the *Notitia Imperii* into the Provinces of *Tarracon*, *Carthage*, *Gallacia*, and the Islands; and by *Pliny*, into the *Conventus* or Jurisdications called *Braccarenfis*, *Asturicensis*, *Clunienfis*, *Cæsar Augustanus*, *Tarraconensis*, and *Carthaginenfis*. The chief Inhabitants of which were, the *Gallæci*, *Astures*, *Vacæi*, *Celtiberi*, *Cantabri*, and *Vascones*, according to all Geographers.

2. That called *Hispania Ulterior*, or *Further Spain*, separated from the other by the River

River *Iberus*, thought formerly to have extended as far as the *Rhone*, but afterwards containing only *Betica* and *Lusitania*. *Strabo* calls it *Exterior* or *Outer Spain*. *Goltzius's* Inscriptions calls it *Inferior* or *Lower*; but 'tis not certain whether it be the *Major* or *Minor* of *Stephanus*. It contain'd, 1. *Lusitania*, where, according to *Pliny*, were the Jurisdictions called *Pacensis*, *Scalabitanus*, and *Emeritensis*; and the chief People were, the *Lusitani*, *Vettones*, and the *Turdetani*, and the *Celtici* in Part. 2. *Betica*, where, according to *Pliny*, were the Jurisdictions called *Gaditanus*, *Hispalensis*, *Astigitanus*, and *Cordubensis*. The chief People were the *Bastuli*, who were also called *Pani*, the *Turduli*, and the *Turdetani*, and the *Celtici* in Part. To this Division the *Notitia Imperii* afterwards added *Tingitana*.

The ancient People among whom Spain was divided, are as follow :

1. In LUSITANIA,

1. The *Lusitani*, who dwelt in *Efremadura*, *Beira*, and the Parts called *Entre Duro Minho*, *Entre Tago Guadiana*, and *Montana*. Their chief Towns &c. were, *Augusta Emerita*, their Metropolis, now *Merida*; *Scalabisus*, now *Santaren*; *Pax Augusta*, or *Pacensis Colonia*, now *Badajoz*; *Ebora*, or *Liberalitas Julia*, now *Evora*; *Norba Caesaris*, now *Alcantara*; *Olisippo*, and *Ulisippo*, now *Lisbon*; *Liciniana* or *Ciniana*, now *Lisbon*; *Lavara* or *Lavare*, now *Aveiro*, by some reckon'd (but without Ground) to be *Porto Verrum*, now *Viseu*; *Aminium*, with a River of the same Name, now *Agada*, or *Aquida*; *Conimbrica*, or *Conimbriga*, now *Condexa Via*, but falsely supposed to be *Conimbriga*; *Vacca*, or *Baccia*, now *Ponte-Vouga*; *Concordia*, whose Inhabitants were called *Boccori*, now *Tomar*; *Castra Caccilia*, now *Caceres*, or (according to some) *St. Mary de Guadeloupe*; *Metallica*, or *Metallicensis Colonia*, now *Metelin*. The Rivers were, *Vacus*, *Vaca*, and *Vacua*, now *Vouga*; *Munda*, and *Mulias*, now *Mondego*; *Luna Promontorium*, now *Cape Sintra*.

2. The *Vettones*, who inhabited Part of *Transmontana* and *Leon* on this Side the *Duro*. Their chief Towns were, *Salmanica*, or *Hermantica*, now *Salamanca*; *Coracobra*, now *Ciudad-Rodrigo*; *Deobriga*, now *Placentia*, or (according to others) *Venta Malabri-*

ga; *Lama*, now *Almaraz*, or rather *Lamega*; *Manliana*, now *Villa-Franca*; *Obila*, now *Orpeza*; *Lanciana*, whose Inhabitants were called *Lancienfes* and *Ocellenfes*, now *Penna di Francia*; *Augustobriga*, now *Ponte de Arcobis*, not *Medina Celi*, as some would have it.

3. Part of the *Turditani*, now the Districts of *Beis* and *Algarva*. Their chief Towns were, *Pax Julia*, now *Beis*; *Ossuaba*, called *Lesturia*, which some will have to be *Estombar*, others *Sylves*, and others *Faro*; *Lacobra*, and *Langobriga*, now *Lagos*; *Mytilis*, now *Mertola*; *Mirobriga*, now *Moenstira de Rabida*; *Salasia*, or *Salaria*, now *Alcosar*, *De Sol*.

4. Part of the *Celtici*, now Part of the Districts of *Evora* and *Elvas*. The chief Towns were, *Cunistorgia*, or *Conistoris*, now *Cunna*; *Langobriga*, now *Camora de Corra*; *Catobrix*, *Seubal*, not *Sezembra*; *Capiana*, now *Sezembra*; *Barbarium Promontorium*, now *Cape Spichel*.

2. In BOETICA,

1. Part of the *Celtici*, who inhabited Part of the District of *Elvas*. Their Towns were, *Aruci*, now *Moura*; *Aranda* or *Arandis*, now *Mourao*.

2. Part of the *Turditani*, who inhabited most of the Jurisdiction of *Seville*, and of the Dutchy of *Medina Sidonia*. Their Towns were, *Hispalis* or *Hispal*, now *Seville*; *Tariffes*, at the Mouth of the *Betis*, now *Guadalquivir*, destroy'd; *Astigi*, or *Colonia Augusta Firma*, now *Ecija*; *Nebrissa Romana Colonia*, now *Lebrissa* or *Nebrissa*; *Astia*, now *Xeres de la Frontera*; *Segontia*, now *Gisena*; *Italica*, or *Ilipa Italica*, now *Sevilla Vieja*; *Asindum*, by *Ptolemy* called *Astyla*, now *Medina Sidonia*; *Mnesti Portus*, now *Port St. Mary*; *Ebura*, where stood the Temple of *Lucifer*, now *St. Lucar de Baramede*; *Carmona*, now *Carmona*.

3. The *Bastuli*, called also *Pani*, who inhabited Part of the Dutchy of *Medina Sidonia*, the Bishoprick of *Malaca* and *Almeria*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, with the Island of *Cadiz*. Their Towns were, *Carteia* or *Tartessus*, now *Tariffa*; *Besippo*, now *Vegel*; *Belon*, and *Bello*, now *Berger*; *Heracles*, now *Gibraltar*; *Fretum Gaditanum*, call'd otherwise *Fretum Herculeum*; *Herculus Via*, *Limmen Inferni Maris*, *Fretum Columnarum*, and *Traducta*, now the Streights of *Cadiz*; *Barbeja*

bejola Colonia, and a River of the same Name, now *Marbella*; *Succubo*, or *Succubitanum Municipium*, lay in the Mountains now called *Sierras de Ronda*; *Munda*, now *Monda*; *Cartima*, now *Cartama*; *Mallaca*, now *Malaga*; *Menoba*, now *Almunecar*, and *Menoba*, with a River of the same Name; *Selambina*, now *Salobreña*; *Abdera*, now *Almeria*, or *Adra*. *Magnus Portus* is by some reckon'd *Almeria*; *Charidemum Promontorium*, Cape de *Gates* or *Gades*; *Murgis*, *Muxæra*, not *Murcia*.

4. The *Turduli* inhabited the Territory of *Córdoba* in *Andalusia*, the Bishoprick of *Granada*, and Part of *Castilian Estremadura*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Corduba*, or *Colonia Patricia*, now *Cordoba*; *Illiberis*, now *Granada*; *Accitum*, now *Siguiana*; *Artigis*, or *Urbs Juliensis*, now *Albana*; *Mons Illipula*, now *Sierra de Ronda*; *Alba Virgao*, or *Alba Vircaonensis*, now *Arjona* near *Jæni*; *Iliturgi*, or *Forum Julium*, now *Anduxar el Veio* or *Jæni*; *Obules*, now *Portuna*; *Syneglia* or *Anticaria Antonini*, now *Antiquerra*; *Astapa*, now *Estepa*, or *Stapa*; *Ursô*, or *Gemina Urbinorum*, now *Osuna*; *Illipula Magna*, now *Penna Flor*, not *Granada*; *Montes Mariani*, now *Sierra de Morana*, from whence came the *Æs Marianum*, mentioned by *Pliny*: *Segovia*, now *Segovia la Menor*, on the River *Syngilis*, or *Silicanes*, now *Zemil*.

3. IN TARRACONENSIS,

1. The *Gallaeci* or *Gallaeci*, divided into the *Bracarii* and *Lucenses*. The former inhabited great Part of *Portugal* betwixt the *Minho* and *Duro*, and Part of *Transmontana*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Braccara Augusta*, now *Bragues* or *Braga*, on the River *Gavarus*, now *Gavado*; *Forum Cuacernorum*, now *Villa Beia*; *Aque Calide Cilinorum*, or *Aque Cilinae*, now *Orense*; *Aque Flavie Turodorum*, now *Chaves* on the River *Tamara* or *Tamaga*; *Calisbriga Catarinorum*, now *Villa de Conde*; *Forum Limicorum*, now *Ponte de Lima*; *Meria*, or *Mertia Lhangorum*, now *Lobies*; *Volebriga Nemetanorum*, suppos'd to be *Viana*; *Forum Nabazorum*, suppos'd to be *Tôr de Moncorvo*; *Cambetum Lubenorum*, now *Meranda de Douro*. Their Rivers were, *Durius*, now *Douro*; *Minus*, now *Minho*; *Lethe* or *Limeas*, now *Lima*; *Gavarus Celandus*, and *Alestes*, now *Cavado*. The *Lucenses* inhabited all *Gallaecia*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Lucus Augusti*, now

Lugo; *Flavium Brigantium* in *Magno Portu*, now *Corunna*, or the *Groyne*; *Janasus*, which some confound with the *Groyne*, now *Compostella*; *Iria Flavia Caporun*, now *Le Padron*; *Dactonium*, now *Mantfort de Lemnos*; *Ocellum*, suppos'd to be *Mondonedo*; *Artabrorum Promontorium*, call'd also *Celbicum*, and *Nerium*, now *Cape Finisterre*; *Claudiomerium*, now *Muros*; *Terna Mons*, now *Namancos*; *Flavia Lambri Beduorum*, now *St. Mary de Finisterre*; *Lapatia Corii Promontorium*, or *Trileucum*, now *Cape d'Ortega*; *Tyde Graviorum*, now *Tuy*. Their Rivers were, *Nabius*, now *Rio de Miranda*; *Mearus*, now *Rio Major*; *Vix*, now *Rio Altons*.

2. The *Astures*, divided into *Transmontani* and *Augustani*. The former inhabited that now call'd *Asturia Ovetana*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Lucus Asturum*, now *Oviedo*; *Flavionavia Pasicorum*, now *Aquiles*; *Pelontium Lingonum*, or *Lungorum*, now *Ablans* or *Ablans*; *Laberris*, *Pennasfor*, or *S. Salvador*, *Mons Vindius*, now *le Mont des Asturies*; *Astura River*, now *Astario*, or *Asturio*. The *Augustani* inhabited Part of the Kingdom of *Leon* beyond the *Douro*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Asturica Augusta*, or *Urbs Amacorum*, now *Astorga*; *Legio VII. Germanica*, now *Leon*; *Sublancia*, *Sollanca*, *Interamnium Flavum*, now *Pent Ferrada*; *Brigetium Brigacinarum*, now *Brigantia*; *Lanciatum Lanciatorum*, and *Lancia*, thought to be *Mansilla*; *Bedunia Beduniforum*, thought to be *Puella de Sanabria*; *Nemetibriga Tiburonum*, now *Nuez* or *Torbes*.

3. The *Vaccai*, who inhabited Part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, of the Country beyond the *Duro*, and Part of *Old Castile*. Their Towns were, *Pixtia*, now *Valladolid*. There was an obscure Place also of this Name, now *Villa Puz* in *Gallaecia*; *Seutica*, now *Zamora*; *Mallianus Saltus*, near the Town *Malliana* in the County of the *Vettones*; *Sarabris*, now *Foro*; *Causa* or *Gaucia*, now *Coca*; *Pallancia*, now *Pallencia*, where the Romans were formerly defeated; *Intercatia*, thought to be *Medina del Rio Seco*; *Segontia Paramica*, or *Sepontia*, now *Masfco*; *Laubriga*, or *Meobriga*, thought to be *Melgar*; *Arbscula*, or *Albucesilla*, now *Avila*.

4. The *Arevace*, so call'd from the River *Areva*, now *Limeas*. They inhabited Part of the Territory of *Valladolid*, all *Segovia*, and Part of *Bourgois*. Their Towns &c. were, *Clunia*, or *Colonia Sulpitia* now *Corunna*

del Conte; *Lutia*, where *Scipio Jun.* play'd his mad Pranks, now destroy'd; *Termes*, and *Termisum*, now *Lerma*; *Tarvidos*, or *N. Senora de Tiermes*; *Uxama*, now *Osma*; *Segobia*, now *Segovia*; *Rauda*, now *Aranda de Douero*; *Colenda*, now *Covarruvius*; *Litabrum*, or *Britabrum*, now *Marcoeca*; *Segortia Laetia*, now *Sepulveda*.

5. The *Carpetani* inhabited Part of *Algarva*, and of *Mancha* in *New Castile*. Their Towns were, *Toletum*, now *Toledo*; *Mantua Carpentanorum*, now *Villa Mantia* near *Madrid*; *Complutum*, now *Alcala de Henares*, formerly called *St. Justus*; *Carraca* or *Arriaca*, now *Guadalajara*, on the River *Tagonium*, now *Arriaca*; *Tituacia*, now *Xetase*, or *Echetase*; *Il-lucia*, now *Illescas*; *Laminium*, now *Minaya*, or *Villa de los Infantes*; *Libora*, or *Ebura*, now *Talavera la Reina*; *Contrebia*, now *Tortosa* on the *Guadajara*; *Asina*, thought to be *Alme-da*; *Vicus Cucuminarivus*, now *St. Cruz de la Carza*; *Olcares*, whose Metropolis was *Car-theia*, now *Ocana*.

6. The *Oretani* inhabited Part of *La Mancha*, and Part of *Sierra* in *New Castile*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Oretum Germanicum*, or *Oria*, now *N. Señora de Oret*; *Castulo*, thought to be the same with *Castalon*, now *Cazorla*; *Sisapone Oretanorum*, now *Chillon* or *Villa Real*, alias *Ciudad Real*; *Montesa* or *Mentissa*, now *Montiel*; *Biatia*, now *Bacia* or *Bacea*; *Salus Tugienfis*, a Grove near *Villa Nova d'Alcaraz*, now *Sierra d'Alcaraz*; *Noliba* or *Nolibia*, a Town near *Malaga*; *Cusibi*, a Town near *Censuegra*.

7. The *Cantabri*, divided into those properly so called, the *Autrigones*, *Caristi*, and *Varduli*. Those properly so called, inhabited Part of *Asturia*, *Santillana*, and *Proper Biscay*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Juliobriga*, thought to be *Val de Vieffe*; *Concana*, thought to be *Santillana*; *Camarica* or *Tamarica*, now *Fuente Libra*; *Pellica*, now *Medina de Pomar*; *Vesci*, *Vesca*, or *Vescius Portus*, now *Santander*; *Aracillum*, thought to be *Aracava*, or *Tordecellos*; *Mons Edulius*, now *Mont St. Adrian*. The *Autrigones* inhabited Part of *Alava* and *Biscay*. Their Towns were, *Flaviobriga*, formerly *Portus Amanus*, now *Bilbao*; *Deobriga Municipium*, now *Haro*, or *Miranda de Ebro*; *Uxama-Barea*, now *Laredo*; *Saliunca*, thought to be *Orduña*; *Buruesca*, or *Virovesca*, now *Birviesca*; *Segisamuncula*, or *Segisama Minor*, now *Villa Bata*. The *Caristi* inhabited Part

of *Biscay* and *Guipiscoa*. Their Towns were, *Vella*, or *Belleia*, thought to be *Trevigno*; *Tallica*, thought to be *La Venta*, *Diwa*, now *Deva*. The *Varduli* inhabited Part of *Alava* and *Biscay*. Their Towns were, *Segantia Paramica*, now *Sergame*; *Tritium Tuboricum*, or *Toboricum*, now *Placenza*; *Menisca*, now *Orio*; *Alba*, thought to be *Salvatierra*; *Tulonium*, now *Thudelle*; *Thabbusa*, now *Lancugno*.

8. The *Murbogi*, and (as 'tis thought) the *Curgonii*, inhabited Part of the District of *Burgos* and *Rivogia*. Their Towns were, *Bracum*, and *Masburge*, now *Burgos*; *Ausa*, now *N. Señora de Oca*; *Sisara*, thought to be *Saldiendo*; *Setisacum*, thought to be *Saltos*; *Deobrigula*, now *St. Pierre d'Arzana*.

9. The *Bastitani* inhabited the Territory of *Murcia*, and Part of *Granada*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Basti*, now *Baza*; *Urra*, or *Virgi*, from whence the *Sinus Virgitanus*, now *Vera* or *Bera*; *Salaria*, or *Colonia Salariensis*, now *Requena*; *Carca*, thought to be *Caravaca*; *Turbula*, thought to be *Teruel*; *Acti*, now *Guadix*; *Orcelis*, now *Orihuela*; *Vergilia*, or *Vescelia*, thought to be *Murcia*.

10. The *Contestani* inhabited most of the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Carthago Nova*, now *Garrhagena*; *Illici*, *Illicias*, whence *Illicitanus Sinus*, now *Elche*; *Aleae* or *Holone*, now *Alicant*; *Lucentum* or *Lucentia*, now *Luchene*; *Setabis*, now *Xativa*; *Menlaria* or *Menralia*, thought to be *Molarez*; *Dianium Stipendiarium*, or *Specula Sericarii*, now *Denia*; *Valentia*, or *Colonia Julia*, now *Valentia*; *Sucro*, now the River *Xucar*; *Scombraria Promontorium*, or *Saturni*, now *Cape de Palos*; *Turia* or *Turulia*, now the River *Guadalquivir*, that runs by *Valentia*.

11. The *Celtiberi* inhabited Part of both *Castiles*, of the Kingdom of *Arragon* and *Rivogia*, now *Rioja*. They were divided into the *Celtiberi*, properly so called, the *Labetani*, the *Pelendones*, and *Berones*. The *Celtiberi*, properly so called, inhabited Part of the Bishoprick of *Tarazona*, of *Saragossa*, Part of *Sierra* in *New Castile*, and a small Part of the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Their Towns, &c. were, *Segobriga*, *Segantia*, and *Saguntia*, now *Sigüenza*, or (as some think) *Segorba*; *Bilbilis*, now *Callatayud*, or rather *Villa Veia*; *Aqua Bilbilitana*, the Baths of *Albama*; *Salo*, the River *Xalon*; *Cogada*, now

now Rio de Codes; *Nertabriga* or *Vertobriga*, now *Almumba*; *Turiasso*, now *Tarazona*; *Canus*, *Canus* or *Cacus Mons*, now *Montceio*; *Casada* or *Cessata*, now *Hita*; *Ecelestia*, *Elelesta* and *Egelaste*, now *Medina Cali*; *Arcobriga* or *Alce*, now *Arcos*; *Ergavica* or *Ergavia*, now *Alcannia* or *Penna Escrita*; *Certima*, now *Centamania*; *Munda*, thought to be the *Mediolum* of Ptolemy, now *Molina*; *Belgida*, supposed to be the same with *Segeda*, now *Mosido*; *Attacum* and *Municipium Attacense*, now thought to be *Daroca*; *Valeria* or *Castrum Alunum*, now *Cuenca*. The *Lobitani* inhabited the Diocese of *Albarazin*. Their only Town was *Lobetum Lobetanorum*, supposed to be the same with the *Anatorgis* of Livy, formerly call'd *Turia*, and now *Albarazin*. The *Pelendones* inhabited the District of *Soria* in Old Castile. Their Towns were *Numantia*, now destroy'd, with a small Village in its Place, call'd *Garay Pons*; *Augustobriga*, now *Ageda*, or *Aldea El Muro*; *Savia*, supposed to be *Aquilar*; *Vifontium*, now *Arcedillo*. The *Berones* inhabited Part of *Rioja*. Their Towns were *Varia*, now *Alfaro* or *Alvaro*; *Tritium Metallum*, now *Trieio*; a small Village.

12. The *Edinani* inhabited Part of the Bishoprick of *Saragossa*, and of the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Their Towns, &c. were *Caesar Augusta*, formerly *Saladuba*, now *Saragossa*; *Saguntius* or *Saguntum*, now *Morvedre*, i. e. Old Walls; *Pallentia* River, now *Morvedre*; *Edeta* and *Leria*, now *Liria*; *Belia*, now *Belchite*; *Ebora Editanorum*, now *Izar*; *Leonica*, now *Olieta*; *Segoriga* thought to be *Segorbe*.

13. The *Ilercaones* inhabited Part of *Catalonia* beyond the *Ebro*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Their Towns, &c. were *Carthago Vetus*, where now stands *Penial*, a Castle on a Mountain, *Offogesa*, now *Mequinenca*; *Dertosa*, now *Tortosa*; *Triariubia*, now *Traquera*; *Biscarges*, thought to be *Ribaisia*; *Adeda*, thought to be *Amposta*; *Tenebrius Portus*, now *Portovivares*; *Tenebrium Promontorium*, now *Cape de Forbas*.

14. The *Vascones* inhabited the greatest Part of *Navarre*, Part of *Guipuscoa*, and a small Part of the Bishoprick of *Saragossa*. Their Towns, &c. were *Pompelon* or *Pompeiiopolis*, now *Pampeluna*; *Calagurris*, now *Calahorre*; *Gracuris*, now *Boria* or *Ageda*; *Sueffa*, now *Sanguessa*; *Jacca*, supposed to be

the *Vacca* of *Isidorus*, now *Jacca*; *Nemanturista*, thought to be *Olite*; *Carcanium* and *Curgonium*, thought to be *Estella*; *Bascontum* and *Cascontum Municipium*, now *Casente*; *Setia* or *Sitia*, now *Exea*; *Ocaso Promontorium*, *Jarso* or *Gerso*, *Cap de Fontarabia*, *Ocaso Urbs*, or *Ocasopolis* in the Valley of *Oearco*, no destroy'd; *Mons Pireneus*, the *Pyrenean* Mountains, so call'd either from their issuing out Flames, or from *Pirena*, a Virgin desflow'r'd there by *Hercules*.

15. The *Ilergetes* inhabited Part of the Diocese of *Huesca*, *Savagossa*, and *Balbastre*. Their Chief Towns, &c. were *Ilerda Sardonum*, now *Lerida*; *Sicoris* or *Sicanus* River, now the *Segre*; *Osca*, now *Huesca*; the Academy of *Servorius*, *Calagurris Naffica* near *Osca*, now destroy'd; *Athanagia* mention'd by Livy, not certain whether it be *Marnesa*; *Tarrega* or *Sanhuan*, *Celsa* and *Colonia Victoria*, now *Xelsa*, or a Village call'd *Villila*; *Succosa*, now *Ainsa* or *Sobarbre*; *Illiturgia*, now *Carinmena*; *Bergidum*, *Balbastre* or *Viescas*, *Bergusia*, *Balaquier* or *Puertolas*, *Orgia*, *Alvaratz* or *Beravarre*; *Gallica Flavia*, now *Fraga*; *Cinga* River, now *Senga*.

16. The *Lacetani* or *Jacetani*, inhabited Part of the Bishoprick of *Lerida*, and Part of *New Catalonia*. Their Chief Towns, &c. were *Jespus*, now *Bilpuco*; *Udura*, thought to *Andore* or *Andorra*; *Pompei Trophæa*, a Place near *Andore*, where the Remains of this Trophæa are still to be seen. *Acerris*, now *Gerris*; *Setelsir*, now *Urgel* or *Astarlid*; *Cersissus*, now thought to be *Solsona*; *Anobis*, now thought to be *Ignalada*; *Lissa* or *Lessa*, now thought to be *Oliana*.

17. The *Coerretani*, a People of *Catalonia*, who dwelt near the *Pyrenees*. Their chief Town was *Julia Libica*, now *Linca*.

18. The *Castellani*, who inhabited *Catalonia* at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*. The chief Towns were *Bessida*, now *Bessalu*; *Sebendum*, now *Sabreroa* or *Capredo*.

19. The *Indigetes* inhabited Part of the County of *Roussillon*. Their chief Towns, &c. were *Emporia Castrum*, now *Empurias*; *Sambroca* River, now *Ter*; *Clodiamus* or *Alba* River, now *Lobregat*; *Mons Jovis*, now *Monte Judaico*; *Rhoda*, *Rhodope* and *Rhodopolis*, now *Roses*; *Veneris Templum* or *Aphrodisium*, now *Cabo de Creus*, or *Puerto Vendres*; *Juncaria*, now *Junqueira*.

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20. The *Aethetani* inhabited Part of *Catalonia* about *Giron*. Their chief Towns were *Gerunda*, now *Giron*; *Acervaria Rupes*, now *Col de Narja*; *Ausa Nauvich*, *Aque Calide* or *Aqua Voconis*, now *Bagnole*.

21. The *Lacetani* inhabited Part of *Catalonia* on the Coast. Their chief Towns and Cities were *Barcino*, now *Barcelona*; *Barcinus*, now *Befons*; *Scæle Annibalis*, now *Coste de Garath*; *Mons Jovis*, now *Montjuy* near *Barcelona*; *Rubricatus River*, now *Lobregat*; *Subur* thought to be *Segur*; *Rubricata*, now *Matorel*; *Betulum*, now *Badelona*, *Lunarium Promontorium*, now *Cap de Tossa* or *Palafugel*; *Dilurum* and *Iluro*, now *Mataro* or *Canette*; *Blanda*, now *Blanes*.

22. The *Gesetani* inhabited Part of *New Catalonia* on the Coast on this side the *Ebro*. Their chief Towns, &c. were *Tarraco*, now *Terragona*; *Thulsi* River, now *Mancolin*; *Iba-ris* River, now *Ebro*.

4. The ISLANDS belonging to Spain.

They are divided into the Islands in the Ocean, and those in the *Mediterranean*. The former are subdivided into the *Oestrinnydes*, which are either the small Islands above *Gallicia*, or below *Algarva*. Some confound them with the *Cassiterides* or *Cassiteres*, now *Sorlingues*; *Ladobrus*, now the *Barlingus*; *Insule Deorum*, now the *Illes de Bayonne*. The *Gades*, now *Calis*, which contain'd *Gadira*, now swallow'd up by the Sea; *Templum Herculis*, now *Torres de Hercules*; *Templum Saturni*, now the Point of *S Sebastian*; *Monumentum Gerionis*, a Rock in the Sea, now swallow'd up; *Arbas Mons*, in which *Hercules* lodg'd; *Erethia*, an Island W. from *Gadira*, now swallow'd up, or join'd to *Calis*.

The Islands in the *Mediterranean* were divided into the *Balears* or *Gymnesiae*, now the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and subdivided into *Major*, now *Majorca*; and into *Minor*, now *Minorca*. The former contain'd *Palma*, now the Town of *Majorca*, *Pollentia*, whose Ruins are to be seen; *Alcedia Jativa* *Plinii*, now *Palamera*; *Cinium*, now *Cololongo*; *Cunici*, now *Calafiquet*; *Babri*, now *Saggiari*.

Minorca contain'd *Janna*, now *Citadella*; *Tanifera* now *Fornelle*; *Mago* now *Minorca* or *Port Mahon*; *Capraria*, now *Cabrera*; *Colu-*

braria, now *Moncoluber*; were also in *Minorca*.

The Islands of *Pityuse*, were that call'd *Tvica*, which contain'd *Ebusus* *Bufus*, and *Ebosis* *Carthaginensium Colonia*, now *Tvica*; *Ophiusa* or *Colubraria*, because 'twas full of Serpents, now call'd *Formentera*.

The Description of the Chief of those People from Ancient Authors, is as follows:

1. The *Lusitani* were so call'd from *Lusus* or *Lyssus*, *Bacchus's* General. *Strabo* says, They liv'd after the Manner of the *Lacedæmonians*, they anointed themselves only twice; they warm'd themselves by hot Stones, liv'd upon one sort of Diet, made use of Barter instead of Money, expos'd their Sick after the Manner of the *Egyptians*, us'd Bots made of Skins till the Time of *Drusus*, chose rather to live by Robbery and Plunder than by Agriculture, though their Country was fruitful, and were so warlike, as appears by *Viriathus*, that the *Romans* could never have subdu'd them but by Fraud.

2. The *Vettones* are by some reckon'd Part of the *Lusitani*, which is denied by others. *Strabo* says, They thought the *Roman* Centurions mad, when they saw them walk on Foot: And *Silius Italicus* says, they were excellent Horse-men.

3. The *Turduli* and *Turdetani* were reckon'd the least warlike, but the most learned People of Spain; and had the Use of Grammar and written Laws very early. *Pliny* says, Their Country was very fruitful, especially in Oil, and that they had 175 Towns, but *Strabo* reckons them 200. Some place the *Elysian* Fields in their Country, because of their temperate Air, and their Wool was so fine, that one of their Rams was reckon'd worth a Talent for Breed. They were infested with Conies, and made use of *African*-Cats, call'd *Furetz* or *Ferrets*, to destroy them. They abounded so much with Plate according to *Pliny*, and others, that the *Venetians* found Casks and Anchors here of that Metal. They had likewise Store of Gold and Vermilion.

4. The *Bastuli* and *Bastirani*, were said to be originally from *Carthage*; and *Strabo* says,

says, they married after the Greek Manner, and exposed their Sick as did the Egyptians.

5. The *Gallaci* had their Name, according to some, from the *Gauls*; according to others, from *Galarthe*; or from the *Greeks* according to *Justin*, or because of their fair Complexion. They were divided into the *Lucenses*, from the *Lucus Augusti*; and the *Braccarii*, from the Town *Braccara*. They were extremely addicted to Divination and Superstition. *Silius* says, they committed their Domestick Affairs to their Women, and the Men liv'd by Rapine and War. *Junius Brutus* conquer'd them with much Difficulty, from whence he was called *Gallaicus*. Their Country was very rich, according to *Pliny*. *Justin* tells us, the sacred Golden Mountain was in this Country, as was the River *Lethe*, which produc'd Gold; and the Husbandmen dug up Gold Ore with their Ploughs. They were so populous, that if we may believe *Pliny*, there were 100 People of Note betwixt the *Tagus* and *Celticium Promontorium*, now Cape *Finisterre*.

6. The *Astures* were so called from *Astyre*, *Romans* Charioteer, or from the River *Astura*. They were divided by the Mountain *Vindius* into the *Transmontani* and *Augustani*, because the latter were order'd by *Augustus* to inhabit the Plains, in order to be civiliz'd. Their Country was barren, especially that beyond the Mountains; but produc'd those ambling Horses call'd *Asturcones*, or Geldings, so famous for their Swiftnefs and easy Pace, according to *Silius*. It abounded with Gold and Vermilion, according to *Martial*; and the People were so brave, that they were like to prove too hard for the *Romans*, had they not been betray'd by the *Brigacini*.

7. The *Vaccæi* had their Name, as some think, from *Vacca*; a Town in the *Pyrenæes*. They chang'd their Habitations Annually, and divided their Corn equally. They punish'd those who molested Husbandmen by Death, and gave sufficient Proof of their Valour against the *Romans*, to whom at last they submitted.

8. The *Cantabri* were so called, says *Isidorus*, from the Town *Canta*, supposed to be *Iuliobriga*, and the River *Iberus*. *Strabo* thinks they were *Lacedæmonians* originally, and gave their Name to all those People

who liv'd betwixt the *Astures*, *Vascones*, and *Celtiberi*. It appears by *Horace*, that they were a Warlike People, who calls them *Bellicosus Cantaber*, & *Sera Domitius Catena*, alluding to their being taken like Wild-Beasts in Toils and Nets by Order of *Augustus*. They were so fierce, as to sing triumphant Songs when fix'd to Crosses, and chose rather, when Captives, to kill themselves, than to be made Slaves.

9. The *Celtiberi* were also called *Berones*, says *Strabo*, perhaps from the River *Vernus*, and likewise *Celtoſcythe* but at last *Celtiberi* by the *Gauls*, who having long contended with them, this Name was agreed on at last by both. Their Country was rich, as appears by *Marcellus's* demanding a Tribute of 60 Talents from them. They had abundance of Iron, of which they made Weapons that were excellently temper'd by the Water of the *Salô* which runs by *Bilbilis*; whence the *Bilbo* Blades are still in great Esteem: But *Diodorus* says, they temper'd them, by lodging them in Holes dug in the Ground, where the soft Part of the Metal was eat off by Rust. They were so populous, that *Polybius* says, *Tiberius Gracchus* destroy'd 300 of their Towns, which *Strabo* thinks to have been Towers, because *Florus* says, they had only 160 Towns. It appears by *Livy* and others, that they defended their Places with great Bravery. They were nice in their Diet, but washed their Teeth and Bodies every Day with Urine. At the Full Moon, they danced round their Idols in the Streets. Such as fell in War, they exposed to be devoured by Fowls. *Livy* gives an Account of their Simplicity in the Siege of *Certima*; and their Bravery appears by holding out *Namantia* so long against the *Romans*.

10. The *Carpetani*, *Carpentani*, and *Corpesi*. They exceeded the other People of this Country in Number and Fierceness, attack'd *Hannibal* in his Return from the *Vaccæi*, and were only defeated by him, because of their Rashness; and after their Defeat, he met with no Opposition but at *Saguntum*.

11. The *Oretani* were called *Germani*, perhaps because they were Brothers to the *Carpentani*. They were also called *Metestini*, from the Town *Metesta*; and their Country was Mountainous and Woody.

12. The

12. The *Vascones*. *Isidorus* derives their Name from the Town *Vacca* in the *Pyrenees*. Some derive it from the Greek Word Βάσκειν, because of their Swiftneſs, and ſome from the *Viſigoths*; but their Name was known in *Europe* before that of the *Goths*. They were very brave, as appear'd by their Wars againſt the *Romans*; but ſo monſtrouſly cruel, that in the Siege of *Calagurris*, they killed their Wives and Children, ſalted their Corps, and eat them for Food.

13. The *Balearides*, were ſo called from *Baleus* the Son of *Hercules*, according to *Florus*, or from the Greek Word Βάλλειν, becauſe they were excellent Slingers, according to others. Theſe Iſlands were called *Gymneſie* by the *Greeks*, either becauſe the Inhabitants went naked in the Summer, or becauſe the *Beoti* arriv'd there naked when ſhipwreck'd. Their Country abounded with excellent Wine, and they ſupplied their Want of other Oil by that of Turpentine, ſays *Ariſtotle*. *Pliny* adds, That no venomous Animal would live in this Country. They had large and good Harbours, but the Entrance of them was difficult, becauſe of Rocks. They had no Conies at firſt, ſays *Brietius*; but a Pair being brought thither, they increaſed ſo faſt, that they undermined their Towns, and the Inhabitants were forced to beg *Auguſtus's* Aſſiſtance againſt them. They went naked in the Summer, girded their Heads and Bowels with Slings, and carried a 3d in their Hand, the 3 being proportion'd to their Deſign of ſlinging at a greater or leſſer Diſtance. They uſ'd no Gold or Silver, nor would ſuffer any to be brought into their Country. *Strabo* thinks, they were the firſt who uſ'd the Roman Purple Garment called *Laticlavium*. *Florus* ſays they were a wild and ſavage People. *Strabo* derives them from the *Rhodians*, who arriv'd there after the Ruin of *Troy*. They were join'd by the *Beoti* and *Phœnicians*, and ſubdued by the *Romans* under *Metellus*, who was therefore called *Balearius*, and brought 3000 *Romans* thither from *Spain*.

14. The Iſlands *Pytiuſe* had their Name from their numerous Pines. They abounded with Cattle, fine Wool, and Sugar. The greater, called *Ebuſus*, now *Ivica*, had no Serpents; but the latter, called *Ophiuſa*, was ſo infeſted with them, as it deriv'd its

Name from thence, and was almoſt deſert. But ſuch as liv'd there, encompass'd their Places of Abode with Earth brought from *Ebuſus*, which killed the Serpents that approach'd it.

15. The *Gades*. This Iſland was called firſt *Gadira*, either from two Greek Words, ſignifying a Neck of Land, or from *Atlas's* Brother. 2. *Erythia*. 3. *Aphrodiſiac*. 4. *Junior Iſland*. 5. *Cotyſa*, from their Multitude of Olive-Trees. 6. *Tarteffus*, by the *Romans*. The Country was ſo fruitful, that their Cows yielded Milk without any Serum; and their Cattle grew ſo fat, that they burſted, if they were not let Blood once in 50 Days, according to *Strabo*. *Argentinus* and *Geryon*, of whom we have ſo many Fables, are ſaid to have reign'd there. 'Twas ſubdued firſt by the *Tyrians*, then by the *Carthaginians*, and at laſt by the *Romans*. *Cornelius Balbus*, who conquer'd the *Garamantes*; and *Columella*, who wrote of Rural Affairs, were born here.

16. The Columns of *Hercules* in the Streights of *Cadix*. *Ælianus* ſays, they were called the Columns of *Saturn*, then of *Briarius*, which was one of *Hercules's* Names. That on the Side of *Europe* was called *Calpe*, becauſe it run out into the Sea like a hollow Cave; and *Tætzet* calls it *Avema*. That on the *African* Coaſt was called *Abyla*, which in the *Punic* Tongue ſignifies a high Mountain. The Curious who have a mind to know the 8 different Opinions of the Ancients concerning them, may peruſe *Brietius*, from whom we have taken moſt of this Account of Ancient *Spain*, in order to help thoſe who read the *Roman* Hiſtorians and ancient Geographers to underſtand the People and Places treated of. But we have neither Time nor Room to draw them up in Order of Alphabet, as we did thoſe of Ancient *France*; and therefore muſt leave it to the Induſtry of the Reader, and what Help we ſhall be able to afford him by the General Table at the End of *Europe*.

Pliny's Division of Spain into 14 Conventus or Jurifdictions.

1. **I**N *Betica*, he reckon'd, 1. The *Conventus Gaditanus*, containing Part of the Territory of *Hiſpalis* or *Seville*, and the Iſland

Island of *Gades*, the Metropolis of which was *Gadira*, called otherwise *Carteia*, and *Tartessus*; now *Cadiz*. 2. *Hispalensis*, containing most of the Territory of *Seville*; their Capital *Hispalis*, or *Colonia Romulensis*, now *Seville*. In this District was *Ilipe Italica*. 3. *Astigitanus*, containing Part of the Territory of *Seville*, and the Bishoprick of *Malaca*; their Capital *Astigi*, called *Augusta Firma Colonia*. In this District lay *Munda*, famous for the Battle against *Pompey's* Sons. 4. *Cordubensis*, containing the Territory of *Corduba*, and all the Kingdom of *Granada*, except the Bishoprick of *Malaca*; their Capital *Corduba*, or *Colonia Patricia*. In this District lay also *Murgis*, the Boundary of *Betica*.

2. In *Lusitania*; 1. *Pacensis*, containing Part of *Portugal* betwixt the *Tagus* and *Guanadiana*, and *Algarva*; their Metropolis *Pax Julia Beia*. Here lay also *Ossonoba*, and *Ebora Cerealis*. 2. *Scalabitanus*, containing *Beiria*, *Estremadura* in *Portugal*, and a great Part of *Tramontana*; their Capital *Scalabis*, now *Sanzeren*. In this District was also *Olisippo*, now *Lisbon*. 3. *Emeritenfis*, containing Part of the Kingdom of *Leon* on this Side the *Duro*, and all *Estremadura* in *Castile*; their Capital *Augusta Emerita*, now *Merida*, famous for its *Saffron* and *Olives*.

3. In *Tarraconensis*; 1. *Lucensis*, containing all *Gallicia*; their Capital *Lupus Augusti*, now *Lugo*. In this District some reckon'd 166000 Free People, and others 175000. 2. *Braccarenfis*, containing a great Part of *Portugal* betwixt the *Minka* and *Duro*, and Part of *Tramontana*; their Capital *Braccara Augusta*, now *Braga*. This District contain'd 275000 People, and 24 Cities. 3. *Asturicensis*, containing *Asturia Ovetana*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Leon* beyond the *Duro*; their Capital *Asturia Augusta*, now *Astorga*, called otherwise *Legio Germanica*, containing 260000 Free Inhabitants, divided into 12 distinct People. 4. *Clunienfis*, containing *Asturia Santalana*, all Great *Biscay*, Part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, and Old *Castile*; their Capital *Clunio*, now *Crumma*. Here was likewise *Numantia*. This District contain'd 65 different People. 5. *Cesar Augustanus*, containing Part of *New Castile*, and the Kingdoms of *Aragon* and *Navarre*; their Capital *Cesar Augusta*, or *Colonia Immunitas*, now *Saragossa*, on which depended 42 different People. 6. *Tarraconensis*, contain-

ing all *Catalonia*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Valentia*; their Capital *Tarraco*, built by *Scipio*, now *Tarragona*, under which were 24 different People. 7. *Carthaginienfis*, containing Part of *New Castile*, all the Kingdom of *Murcia*, most of *Valentia*, and all *Majorca*: Their Capital *New Carthage*, now *Carthagena*, built by the *Carthaginians*. To this District belong'd 62 several People, besides the Inhabitants of the Islands.

The Division of Spain according to the Notitia Imperii.

IN *Adrian's* Time, Spain was divided into 6 Parts, when that called *Tarraconensis*, being the largest, was divided into *Tarraconensis*, *Gallacia*, and *Carthaginienfis*; to which was added, *Hispania Transfretana*, or *Tingitana*, for the Convenience of sending Assistance from Spain to *Africa*: But in *Constantin's* Time, the *Balears* Islands were added as a 7th District. All these Provinces were govern'd by a Lieutenant, under the *Præfatus Prætorii* of *Gaul*.

The 1st was *Betica*; containing all *Andalusia*, *Granada*, and a small Part of *Portugal*: Their Capital *Hispalis*, now *Seville*. In *Domitian's* Time, this Province had a *Proconsul*; in *Constantin's*, a *Præfes*; and under *Constantinus*, a *Consul*.

2. *Lusitania*; containing most of *Portugal*, except the N. Part, with Part of *Estremadura*, *Castile*, and *Leon*: Their Capital *Augusta Emerita*, now *Merida*. 'Twas so called, because *Augustus* sent a Colony thither. This Province was govern'd by a *Consul*.

3. *Gallacia*; containing all *Gallacia*, Part of *Portugal* and *Leon*, the *Asturias*, Great *Biscay*, and Old *Castile*: Their Capital *Braccara Augusta*, now *Braga*. This Province was govern'd sometimes by a *Præfes*, and sometimes by a *Consul*.

4. *Tarraconensis*; containing Part of *New Castile*, the Kingdoms of *Navarre*, *Aragon*, all *Catalonia*, and Part of *Valentia*: Their Metropolis *Tarraco*, called also *Julia Viatrix Tyrrhenica*. This Province was govern'd by a *Præfes*.

5. *Carthaginienfis*; containing all the Kingdom of *Murcia*, and the greatest Part of *Valentia* and *New Castile*: Their Metropolis *Carthago Nova*, now *Carthagena*, the Seat of the *Præfes*.

6. *Insularum*, containing the Kingdom of *Majorca*, in which were the 3 famous Towns of *Palermo*, *Mago*, and *Ebusus*, in the 3 greater Islands. This Province was governed sometimes by a *Præfect*, and sometimes by a *Præfes*.

7. *Mauritania Tingitana* in *Africa*, containing the Kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and the Island of *Cadiz*. Their *Cap. Tingitana* now *Tangier*, which was the Seat of their *Præfes*.

A Table of the Divisions of all the Parts of SPAIN. By M. Sanfon, Geographer in Ordinary to the French King.

		CASTILE continued.	
SPAIN comprehends,	Under the Dominion of the King of Spain,	The Kingdoms of	Castile
			Leon
			Gallicia
			Navarre
			Andalusia
	Under the Dominion of the King of Portugal,	The Kingdoms of	Grenada
			Murcia
			Aragon
			Valencia
			Majorca
Under the Dominion of the King of Portugal,	The Principalities of	Asturias	
		Biscaye	
		Catalonia	
Under the Dominion of the King of Portugal,	The Kingdoms of	Portugal	
		Algarva	
CASTILE is divided as follows.			
Towns.			
Old Castile, where are	North of the Duro.	Burgos	Signença
		Valladolid	Borgo d'Osma
		Soria	Segovia
		Calahorra	Avila
		Logroño	Plazencia
		S. Domingo	Coria
		Nogera	Bannos de L. desma
		Lara	Beluis
		Bulenga	Villa Franca
		Huerta del Rey	Sepulveda
New Castile.	South of the Duro.	Aranda de Duero	Arenales
		Roa	Coca
		Olivares	Pennafiel
		Lerma	Retortillo
		Arlanzo	Atienza
		Grajal	Almasan
		Melgior de Tuxo	Medina Cali
		Saldana	M. Agudo
		Sancorvo	Toledo
		Birbieca	Madrid
Miranda	Alcala de Henares		
Briones	Guadalaxara		
	Cuenca		
	Ciudad Real		
	Calatrava		
	Consuegra		
	Escorial		
	Calmenar		
	Uzeda		
	Butrago		
	Hita		
	Prihuega		
	Molina		
	Salmeron		
	Zurita		
	Toralva		
	Adanmz		

CASTILE continued.

	Towns.
New Castile still.	Alarcen
Castile still.	Tapanes
	Almanza
	Veda
	Jumill
	Albacete
	Alcaraz
	Villa Na. de los Infantes.
	La Solana
	Villa Major
	Almo-dauar
	Puebla don Ro-drigo
	Malagon
	Ocanna
	Aranjuez.
	Illescas
	Maqueda
	Talavera la Reyna
	Puente Arco-bispo
	Oropesa
	Badajoz
	Merida
	Xerez de Ba-dajoz
	Ellerena
	Truxillo
	Alcantara
	Almaraz
Estremadura.	Guadalupa
	Hornachos
	Salvatierra
	Villa Franca
	Montijo
	Talavervella
	Medelin
	Orelhana
	Villa la Reyna

LEON comprehends,

	Leon
	Astorga
	Zamora
	Toro
	Palencia
North of the Duro	Medina del Rio-seco
	Torr de Sillas

LEON continued.

	Towns.
North of the Duro still.	Duennas
	Marsilla
	Villa Franca
	Benavente
	Salamanca
	Cuidad del Ro-drigo
South of the Duro	Vilvestre
	Alva deTormes
	Pennaranda
	Penna de Fran-cia

GALICIA comprehends,

	S. Jago de Com-postella.
	Mondomedeo
	Lugo
	Orense
	Tuy
	Porto Marin
	P. Belezar
	Sarria
Within Land	Torbeo
	Velezar
	Salvatierra
	Monforte de Le-mos
	Vyana
	Monterey
	Celanova
	Ponte Vedra
	Corunna
	Finisterre
	Bayona
On the Coasts	Gondomar
	Muros
	Ribaldo
	S. Maria
	Ferrol

NAVARRRE contains as follows:

	Pamplona
	Estella
	Olite
North of the Ebro	Sanguesa
	Villa Franca
	Piana
	Tudela
South of the Ebro	Callante

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ANDALU.

ANDALUSIA comprehends as follows:

	Towns.
North of the River Guadalquivir.	Sevilla
	Cordova
	Anduxar
	Baeza
	Xerez de la Frontera.
South of the River Guadalquivir.	Carmona
	Ecija
	Jaen
	Alcala la Real
	Lucena
	Archidona
	Osuna
	Arco
	Medina Sidonia
	Villa Martin
	Zahara
	Espeja
	Lebrixa
	Armagen
	Fuentes

In ANDALUSIA, contains,

North and West of Guadalquivir.	Moguer
	Lucena
	S. Lucar la Mayor
	Ubeda
	Segura
	Vente Quemada
	Tolosa
	Bel al Casar
	Hinojosa
	Constantia
	Caçalla
	Aracena
	Caymbre
	Aroche
	Puymogo
On the Coasts	Xerez de Guadiana
	Gibralaon
	Niebla
	Manganilla
	Cadiz
	S. Lucar de Bormada.
	El Puerto de
	S. Maria
	Gibraltar
	Estepona
	Tariffa

ANDALUSIA continued.

On the Coasts still. ——— Towns.

Conil
Puerto Real
Ayamonte

The Kingdom of GRENADA:

Within Land,	The most con- siderable Places are,	Granada		
		Guadix		
		Baza		
		Guescar		
		Loja		
	The less con- siderable Places are,	Santa Fe		
		Alama		
		Antequera		
		Ronda		
		Setenil		
		Lora		
		Esteja		
		Velez de Mala		
		ga		
		Albarruelas		
		Cardiar		
		Taron		
		Veria		
On the Coasts,	The most con- siderable Places are,	Uxixar		
		Anduxar		
		Cangiviar		
		Hoanex		
		Santa Cruz		
	The less con- siderable, are,	Nerca		
		Porcena		
		Montejjar		
		Cogollos		
		Monachil		
		Monda		
		The most con- siderable Places are,	Malaga	
			Almeria	
			Muxacra	
			Vera	
			Marbella	
			The less con- siderable, are,	Fuengirola
				Molina
P. de Torres				
Almuncar				
Salobrena				
Motril				
Castel Ferro				
Beria				
Adra				
Aladra				
Castel Grimalda				

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MURCIA, contains,

Towns.

Within Land

On the Coast

Murcia
Lorca
Lorqui
Cruz de Caravaca
Ninaterre
Fovanelia
Cieca
Lebrilla
Molina
Cartagena
Segana
Aimacaren

ARAGON comprehends on the

These principal Places:

South of the Ebro,

Places of less Consideration:

North of the Ebro,

The most considerable Places.

Zaragoza
Calatajud
Taraçona
Albarazin
Teruel
Daroca
Boria
Alagon
Pedrofa
Fuentes
Caspe
Izar
Alaniz
Calanda
Nonaspe
Fayo
Canta Veja
Montaluan
La Penna de Cid
Alhambra
Villa Franca
Barachina
N. S. de Herrera
Belchite
Longares
Rida
Pedra
Ariza
Balvaero
Huesca
Jaca
Monçon

ARAGON continued. Towns.
North of the Ebro still.

The less considerable.

VALENCIA comprehends on the

North of the Xucar,

South of the Xucar,

On the Coast,

Within Land,

On the Coast,

Within Land,

Fraga
Mequinengua
Velilla
Ainsa
Camfranc
Verdun
Cuera
Tausle
Luna
Sadava
Uncastillo
Navardun
Sos
Eche
S. Christina
Sallent
El Fuerte
Puertolas
S. Pedro
Campo
Castro
Benhuarri
Vio
Viescas

Valencia
Murviedro
Oropesa
Peníscola
Segorbe
Villa Hermosa
Villa Real
Xerica
Xelva
Il. Irias
Bunol
Alicante
Gandia
Denia
Villa Loyosa
Guardamar
Origuala
Xativa
Elche
Glevillente
Aspe
Elda
Xixona
Alcoy
Honsavent
Luchon
Ayera
Montessa

Under the Title of **MAJORCA** are
the Isles of

	Towns.
<i>Majorca</i> —————	{ <i>Majorca</i> <i>Alcudia</i> <i>Premontor</i> <i>Campos</i>
<i>Minorca</i> —————	{ <i>Citadella</i> <i>Port Mahon</i> <i>Fornelle</i>
<i>Tviga</i> —————	{ <i>Tviga</i> <i>S. Hilario</i>

The **ASTURIA's** are divided
as follows:

<i>Asturies of Oviedo</i> —————	{ <i>Oviedo</i> <i>Aviles</i> <i>Luarca</i> <i>Navia</i> <i>Castropol</i> <i>Gijon</i> <i>Villa Viciosa</i> <i>Pennastora</i> <i>Manferet</i> <i>Verco</i> <i>Torres</i>
<i>Asturies of Santillana</i> —————	{ <i>Santillana</i> <i>S. Vincente</i> <i>Villa Viciosa</i> <i>Ilanes</i> <i>Columbres</i> <i>Venta de Verco</i> <i>Riba de Sella.</i>

BISCAY is divided as follows:

<i>Biscay</i> —————	{ <i>Bilbao</i> <i>Laredo</i> <i>S. Andero</i> <i>Vermejo</i> <i>Ordunna</i> <i>Lusciandro</i> <i>Barberana</i> <i>Durango</i>
<i>Guipuzcoa</i> —————	{ <i>Tolosa</i> <i>S. Sebastian</i> <i>Fuentaravia</i> <i>Guetaria</i> <i>Devu</i> <i>Motrico</i> <i>Plasentia</i> <i>Mondragon</i> <i>Villa Franca</i> <i>Segura</i> <i>Afcoytia</i>

BISCAY continued.

	Towns.
<i>Alava</i> —————	{ <i>Vitoria</i> <i>Trevigno</i> <i>Villafria</i> <i>Salvatierra</i> <i>S. Adrian</i>

Under the Name of **CATALONIA**
are comprehended,

	{ <i>Barcelona</i> <i>Tarragona</i> <i>Roses</i> <i>Cadaques</i> <i>Cervera</i> <i>Ampurias</i> <i>Palamos</i> <i>S. Feliu de</i> <i>Quixols</i> <i>Tofa</i> <i>Blanes</i> <i>Malgrat</i> <i>Canet</i> <i>Arenys</i> <i>Mataro</i> <i>Badelona</i> <i>M. Jui</i> <i>Sitias</i> <i>Tamarit</i> <i>Cambrils</i> <i>Girona</i> <i>Vique</i> <i>Solsona</i> <i>Urgel</i> <i>Lerida</i> <i>Tortosa</i> <i>Manresa</i> <i>Balaguer</i> <i>Campredon</i> <i>Ripoll</i> <i>Besalu</i> <i>Toroella</i> <i>Aulot</i> <i>Moya</i> <i>Tgualade</i> <i>Martorell</i> <i>Villa Franca de</i> <i>Panades</i> <i>Monblancq.</i> <i>Arbeca</i> <i>Cervera</i> <i>Tarrega</i> <i>Cardons</i> <i>Agramunt</i>
<i>Catalonia,</i> }	
	{ <i>On the Coast.</i>
	{ <i>Within Land.</i>

CATA.

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CATALONIA continued.

PORTUGAL continued.

		Towns.
Catalonia still.	Within Land	Bellmunt
	still.	Camarasa
		Montmagastre
		Oliana
		Organya
		Gerry
		Rialp
		Ilaborfi
		C. de Valencia
		Boy
		Tor
		Terramof
		Salas
		Tremp
		Ager
		Ayona
		Flix
		Mora
		Miravet
		Cenia
		Amposta
		Puicerda
		Ilivia
Cerdagne		Bellver
		Tofas
		Andorra

In PORTUGAL are the Provinces following:

On the Tajo,	{	Estremadura.	Lisbon
			Leria
			Setuval
			Santarem
			Villa Franca
			Cintra
			Alcazar de Sal
			Mugen
			Tomar
			Abrantes
			Ebora
			Elvas
			Portalegre
			Bexa
			Estremoz
South of the Tajo,	{	Alentejo.	Villa Vizosa
			Gerumenha
			Olivencia
			Mouro
			Serpa

		Towns.
South of the Tajo still.	Alentejo still.	Ouriques
		Odemira
		Avis
		Seda
		Montalvao
		Marvaon
		Coimbra
		Viseu
		Lamego
		Guarda
		Idanha a Velha
		Idanha a Nova
North of the Tajo,	Beira	Aveiro
		Feyra
		Castel-Branco
		Segura
		Penna Macor
		Valcellas
		Trancoso
		Linhares
		Braga
		Porto
		Viana
		Ponte de Lima
		Guimaraes
		Barcelos
		Valenza de Menno
		Moncao
		Miranda
		Braganca
		Villa Real
		Torre de Men-cervo
	Pinhel	
	Castel Rodrigo	
	Marialva	
	Villa Real	

ALGARVA contains,

On the Coast	{	Faro
		Tavira
		Lagos
		Castro Mariz
Within Land	{	Silves
		Loule
		Alcointin
		Monchique.

The

The HISTORY of Spain.

Mariana a Jesuit, a Native of *Spain*, and their best Historian, takes Notice of the ancient Fabulous Tradition, That *Tubal*, the Son of *Japhet*, Peopled this Country about 131 Years after the Flood. There are 19 others who are said to have succeeded him by the Name of Kings; but we pass 'em over, since they are rejected by most Authors. The Country being Peopled by the *Celts*, *Rhodians*, and *Phenicians*. The latter attempted to subdue the whole, as *Mariana* says, about 620 Years before our Saviour, and about the 132d of *Rome*; but failing in their Attempt, they called in the *Carthaginians*, who being worsted by the Natives, made a treacherous Peace with them, fortified themselves on the Coasts, and at last subdued the *Phenicians*. This Treachery made the *Carthaginians* odious to all their Neighbours; so that most of the other People in *Africk* leagu'd against them, and endeavour'd to bring the *Phenicians* and other Inhabitants of *Spain* into the Confederacy; but the Power of those Leaguers was broke by *Sappho* the *Carthaginian* about the 283d of *Rome*. There being little Certainty in those Things, we come to the first *Roman* and *Carthaginian* War, which happen'd about the Year of *Rome* 488, and ended about 507, to the great Loss of the *Carthaginians*. The *Roman* Generals in this War were, *Claudius*, *L. C. Scipio*, *A. Regulus*, *C. Sulpitius*, and *Emilius Paulus*. The *Carthaginian* Captains were, *Giso*, *Amilcar*, *Hanno*, *Hannibal*, *Xantippe*, *Asdrubal*, and *Cartalo*. The *Carthaginians*, to make up this Loss, sent *Amilcar* into *Spain*, who, at his setting out from *Carthage*, made his Son *Hannibal*, then 9 Years of Age, swear at the Altar, That when he came of Age, he would revenge his Country against the *Romans*. *Amilcar*, by the Friendship of the *Turditani*, subdued most of *Spain*, and bribed the *Gauls* to join him in the War he design'd against the *Romans*; but lost his Life in a Battle with the Native *Spaniards*, where most of his Men were killed. *Livy* says, this happen'd at a Place called *Castrum Altum*. The *Carthaginians* sent *Asdrubal* to succeed him; but the *Romans* having made a League with

several People of *Spain*, and brought the *Carthaginians* to a dishonourable Peace, *Asdrubal* was preparing to renew the War; but was kill'd by a Slave in Revenge for *Asdrubal's* killing his Master, about the 532d of *Rome*. His Brother *Hannibal* succeeded, defeated the Natives that join'd the *Romans* in several Battles, and laid Siege to *Saguntum* with 150000 Men. The Town made a brave Defence, and *Hannibal* receiv'd a dangerous Wound, of which he recover'd afterwards, and took the Town by Force after 8 Months Siege, when the Inhabitants set the Town on Fire, and perished in its Flames, about the 536th of *Rome*, having been so obstinate, that they would hear of no Capitulation. This brought on the 2d *Punic* War, when *Hannibal* march'd into *Italy* thro' *France* with 90000 Foot and 12000 Horse; but *Polybius* makes them less. He defeated the *Romans* at the Battles of *Ticinus* and *Trebia*. In the mean time, *G. Scipio* march'd thro' *France* into *Spain*, subdued Part of the Country, overthrew the *Carthaginians* under *Hanno*, kill'd 6000, and took 2000. *Hannibal* defeated the *Romans* near the Lake *Thrasimene* in *Italy*; but *Scipio* was still successful in *Spain*. *Hannibal* defeated the *Romans* again at the Battle of *Cama*; but *Scipio* being still successful in *Spain*, *Hanno* advis'd the *Carthaginians* to improve the Opportunity to make an honourable Peace, which they refused, and sent Succours to *Spain* and *Italy*. *Hannibal* sent for his Brother *Asdrubal* from *Spain* to *Italy*; but he was defeated by the *Scipio's* in his Way, and narrowly escap'd. The *Carthaginians* sent new Supplies under *Mago*, *Hannibal's* Brother, who besieged *Illiturgis* with 60000 Men; but was routed by the *Scipio's* in two Battles. Much about the same Time, *Hannibal* was defeated at *Nola* in *Italy*, and *Asdrubal* the like, about the Year of *Rome* 540. *Mago* and *Asdrubal* had some Advantage over the *Romans* in *Spain*; but were obliged to raise the Siege of *Illiturgis*, and defeated, with the Loss of 5000 kill'd, and 3000 taken, besides 50 Colours, and 30 Elephants. The *Romans* prevail'd upon many of the *Spaniards* to serve under them, particularly the *Celtiberi*, by giving them large Pay, and great Honours. But *Asdrubal* defeated the *Scipio's*, who were both killed in the Battle near *Lorquin* in the King-

dom of *Murcia*. This had well nigh lost all that the *Romans* possess'd in *Spain*, occasion'd many Places to revolt from them, and others to murder their Garrisons, had not their Affairs been retrieved by *Lucius Marcius*, a Tribune in *Scipio's* Army, who assembling the *Roman* Garrisons, repulsed the *Carthaginians* that attacked his Camp, defeated them in two Actions, where he killed 37000, and took 2000, with a great Booty. *P. Corn. Scipio* was sent Proconsul into *Spain* about the 544th of *Rome*, *Claudius Nero* being sent thither before with 11000 Foot and 1100 Horse, and he followed with 10000 Foot and 1000 Horse, with which he took *Carthagera*, after a brave Defence, with 10000 Men, 74 Colours, and 63 great Ships in the Harbour. He restor'd the Citizens to their Liberty and Estates. Here 'twas that he refused to look on a beautiful young Lady that was taken by his Men; but order'd her to be given to a young *Celtiberian* Lord, to whom she was betrothed, and gave her the Gold for her Dowry, which her Parents offer'd for her Ransom, which obliged the young Lord so much, that he join'd the *Romans* with 1400 Horse. *Scipio* sent *Mago*, and 5 Senators of *Carthage*, whom he took in the Town, Prisoners to *Rome*. In the mean time *Hannibal* defeated the *Romans* in the Territory of the *Samnites* in *Italy*, kill'd the Prætor *C. Fulvius*, with 12 Tribunes, and (as some say) 13000 Men. The taking of *Carthagera* made many of the *Spaniards* revolt to the *Romans*, and *Scipio* defeated *Asdrubal* in *Andalusia*, kill'd 8000 of his Men, and took 10000 Foot and 2000 Horse, in the 547th of *Rome*. Next Year he defeated *Asdrubal* the Son of *Gisco*; so that scarce 7000 of his 34000 Men escaped, which put an End to the *Carthaginian* Power in *Spain*. Many Cities submitted to the *Romans*; but *Astapa* held out a desperate Siege, and the Townsmen seeing no Hopes of Relief, they first killed their Wives and Children, burnt their Goods in the Market-place, and then kill'd themselves. The Ruins of this City are still to be seen on the Banks of the *Xenil* near *Antequerra*. *Scipio* falling ill about this Time, many of the *Spaniards* revolted under the Conduct of *Mandonius* and *Indibilis*, who aim'd at the Sovereignty: But *Masniſſa*, who came from *Africa* to assist the *Carthaginians*, having

joined the *Romans*, the Senate of *Carthage* order'd *Mago* to quit *Spain*, and to bring off all the Money he could; which he did, and the *Romans* defeated *Indibilis* and *Mandonius*, who had assembled 34000 Men, kill'd 13000 of them, with *Indibilis*, and the rest deliver'd up *Mandonius*. *Scipio* having gone to *Africk*, he defeated the *Carthaginians* in 3 Battles, drove *Hannibal*, who had been sent for to defend his own Country, out of *Africk*, and brought the *Carthaginians* to a dishonourable Peace, which put an End to the 2d *Punic* War, in the Year of *Rome* 552: For this, *Scipio* had the Title of *Africanus*.

In the Year 554, the *Spaniards* revolted, but were defeated by *Certhegus*, who killed 15000 of them. Upon this, the Senate of *Rome* divided *Spain* into the two Governments of *Citerior* and *Uterior*. The *Spaniards* revolted again in 557, and gained an Advantage over the *Romans*, who lent more Supplies, and in a Battle kill'd 12000 *Spaniards*. In 559, *M. Porcius Cato* was sent the first Consul into *Spain* with new Legions, killed 40000 *Spaniards* in a Battle, reduc'd the Country, return'd to *Rome* with a Booty of 148000 Pound of Silver, and 540 of Gold. He was allowed a Triumph, and protect'd *Spain* during his Life. From hence to the Year 585th of *Rome*, *Spain* was under several Governors, called Prætors, who obtained diverse Victories over such as rebelled.

In the 608th of *Rome*, began the first War of *Numantia* in *Spain*: For the Inhabitants of that City, which was once the Terror of *Rome*, and Glory of *Spain*, being provok'd by Oppression, revolted with others. The Town was strong by Nature and Art, and stood near the Head of the *Duro*, where now stands the Bridge of *Garay*. The *Spaniards*, commanded by one *Carus*, surpris'd *Q. Fulvius Nobilior*, the *Roman* Consul, who was sent against him, slew 6000 of his Men, and put the rest to flight; but pursuing too far, the *Roman* Horse on the Rear came up, kill'd him, and made great Havock of his Men; but the Loss was so great on both Sides, that for several Days they avoided any further Engagement. In two other Encounters, the *Romans* lost 4000 Men, and were repulsed at *Axenia*. This obliged the Consul to encamp during the Winter near *Numantia*, where he suffer'd much by Cold
and

and Want. About the same Time, the *Lusitanians* defeated *Mummius*, kill'd 10000 of his Men, and took his Camp; but *Mummius* at last subdued the *Lusitanians*, in the 602d of *Rome*, and *Numantia* was brought to submit on Terms. *Lucullus* the Consul being sent into *Spain*, was so covetous and barbarous, that many of the *Spaniards* revolted. He defeated those of *Coca* in the Field, and obliged them to receive a Garrison, who barbarously murder'd the Inhabitants. *Sergius Galba* was afterwards defeated by the *Lusitani*, who cut off 7000 of his Men; but coming afterwards to a Treaty with them, he treacherously put them all to the Sword; and by their Spoils, became the richest Citizen of *Rome*. This barbarous Treachery did so far provoke the *Spaniards*, that they took Arms under the Conduct of *Viriatius*, a *Lusitanian* of mean Extract, who had formerly been a Shepherd, but had signaliz'd himself in several Encounters against the *Romans*. This brought on a War of 14 Years, during which the *Romans* had many great Losses. *Marcus Vitellius*, who succeeded *Galba*, was sent against them, but kill'd, and his Army defeated, with the Loss of 4000 Men, by *Viriatius*, who also twice defeated his Successor *C. Plautius*, and cut off 8000 of his Men near the City *Ebora*. In the 606th of *Rome*, *Cl. Unimanus* was sent against *Viriatius*, but was kill'd, most of his Army cut off, his *Fasces* taken, and set up as Trophies in the Mountains of *Lusitania*. In 607, *Viriatius* defeated the Prætor *Nigidius*, but was worsted by *Caius Lelius the Wise*, who thereby purchas'd great Honour. In 609, *Q. Fab. Maximus Æmilianus* the Consul defeated *Viriatius*, and forc'd him to the Mountains. In 610, the Consuls *Servilius Sulpicius Galba*, and *L. Aurelius Costa*, contended for the Government of *Spain*; and the Senate asking *Scipio* about it, he answer'd, "That neither of them was fit, because the one had nothing, and the other could never have enough." Upon which the Prætor *Popilius* was sent, who was successful against *Viriatius*. In 611, *Viriatius* defeated *Quintius* and his Army, who had formerly routed him. *Metellus* subdued the *Celtiberi*; but *Viriatius* still infested the *Romans* with his Incursions from the Mountains, tho' he was very much streighten'd. The *Romans* took several Towns, put 500

of the Rebels to Death, and sold 10000 of them for Slaves. In 613, *Pompey* forc'd *Viriatius* to raise the Siege of *Vacia*, and oblig'd him to retire. Upon which many Towns submitted; but *Pompey's* Cruelty in cutting off the Hands of 500 Prisoners who had deserted from his Camp, put the *Spaniards* upon desperate Attempts, who, under the Conduct of *Viriatius*, forc'd the *Romans* to raise the Siege of *Erisana*, defeated their Army, and forc'd the Remainder to a dishonourable Peace, upon Condition that he should be declared a Friend to the People of *Rome*, and that his Men should carry off all their Plunder. *Servilius* treacherously broke the Peace, routed *Viriatius*, pursued him into *Carpetania*, where by a Stratagem he escap'd with his Army from the *Romans*. *Viriatius* being wearied out by so long a War, sent 3 Ambassadors to treat with the Consul; but *Servilius* having corrupted them, they murder'd *Viriatius* upon their Return as he was asleep. The Murderers petition'd the Senate of *Rome* for a Reward; but were answer'd, That the Senate and People of *Rome* could not approve of Soldiers killing their General. *Viriatius* was succeeded by one *Tantalus*, who neither having his Conduct nor Courage, submitted to the Consul, by which *Lusitania* was reduced.

In the 614th of *Rome*, *Numantia* revolted again, because of their ill Usage by *Pompey*. The Siege was carried on with great Vigour; but the Town made so brave a Defence, that *Pompey* was forc'd to raise it, and to put his Army into Winter Quarters. In 615, the Consul *M. Popilius Lenus* being appointed to succeed *Pompey*, the latter, that his Successor might not reap the Fruit of his Labours, concluded a dishonourable Peace with the *Numantians*, but privately; and to avoid signing it, feign'd himself to be sick; and when *Popilius* arriv'd, he deny'd his agreeing to it, tho' the *Numantians* prov'd it by the principal *Romans* of the Army. The Matter being refer'd to the Senate of *Rome*, they unjustly decreed, that the War should be continued against *Numantia*. In 616, the *Numantians* defeated the Consul *Popilius*, as in 617 they did his Successor *Mancinus*, brought him to a dishonourable Peace, by which they were restored to their Liberty, and declared to be

be the Friends and Confederates of the *Romans*. The Senate refus'd to ratify this Peace: Upon which the *Numantians* sent their Ambassadors with the Articles to the Senate, and desir'd if they would not ratify them, that the Army, which by that Means had escap'd, might be deliver'd into their Hands. The *Romans* would not agree to this, but order'd *Mancinus*, who was the Author of it, to be deliver'd up to them. In the mean time, *M. Lepidus* the Consul having, contrary to the Order of the Senate, renew'd a War against the *Spaniards*, they defeated him, and cut off 6000 of his Men; but at the same time *Brutius* was successful in *Hispania Ulterior*, and suppress'd the Commotions there. In 618, *P. Furius Philo* the Consul was sent to govern *Hispania Citerior*, and to deliver up *Mancinus* to the *Numantians*. He left him before the Gate naked, with his Hands bound behind him, according to the Manner of the *Romans*, when they deliver up their Generals. He stay'd there from Morning till Night; but the *Numantians* taking no Notice of him, he was again receiv'd into the *Roman* Camp. In 619, the *Numantians* defeated the Consul *Q. Calpurnius Piso*, and put his whole Army in Danger. The Senate being mightily perplex'd, sent *Scipio Africanus* against *Numantia*. He was followed by 4000 of the young Nobility, and most of the rest would have done the like, had not the Senate forbid it. When he arriv'd in *Spain*, he reform'd the Discipline of the Army, turn'd all the Strumpets and Sutlers out of the Camp, order'd the Soldiers to carry their own Provisions, inur'd them to hard Labour, and ravag'd the Country, till his Men had regain'd their Courage. Thus he spent all that Summer and next Winter, till his Army was reinforced; but was frequently harra's'd by the *Numantians*. In 621, he attack'd the City with 60000 Men, surrounded it with Works, and push'd on the Siege with Vigour. The *Numantians* made a brave Defence, and tho' but 8000 in Number, offer'd Battle to *Scipio*, who cunningly avoided it, and kill'd but few of them in their Sallies, though 'twas in his Power to have kill'd many, that they might the sooner waste their Provisions. Five of the Commanders of the Garrison broke thro' the *Roman* Camp, and solicited the

neighbouring Country to take Arms for the Relief of the Town, but in vain; for *Scipio* had cut off the Hands of 400 who attempted to get into the Town, which terrified others from offering the like. The *Numantians* being reduc'd by Famine, sent Ambassadors to sue for Peace; but *Scipio* would have them surrender on Discretion. The Citizens upon this Answer kill'd the Ambassadors, made themselves drunk, sallied upon the *Romans*, and made a great Slaughter among them; but at last were over-power'd, and drove back. After this they fed upon the Bodies of the Dead, and made an Attempt to break through the *Roman* Camp; but failing in it, they slew their Wives and Children, set Fire to the Town, and perish'd in its Flames. After which, *Scipio* return'd to *Rome*, where he was allowed a Triumph; and to the rest of his Titles, had that of *Numantinus* added.

About 643, the *Cimbri*, a Northern People, over-run several Provinces of the *Roman* Empire, and enter'd *Spain*, but were repuls'd by the *Romans* and Natives. They returned with the *Germans* in 650, and were again repuls'd. In 655, the *Romans* defeated the revolted *Spaniards*; and the Consul *Titus Didius* having buried his Slain in a drawn Battle, brought the *Spaniards* to submit, because they thought they had the worst. About 660, *Sertorius*, an Italian of mean Parentage, but who had signaliz'd himself in the *Roman* Wars as Colonel, taking Advantage of the Civil Wars in Italy by *Marinus* and *Cinna* against *Sylla*, headed the revolted *Spaniards*, erected a Senate among them like that of *Rome*, with an University for the Education of their Youth, where he craftily kept the Sons of the Nobility as Hostages. He was very successful against the *Romans* at first, was courted by *Mithridates* and other Foreign Princes, made himself Sovereign of both *Spains*, was defeated by *Metellus*, who kill'd 20000 of his Men; and growing tyrannical, was murder'd by *Perpenna*, one of his Associates, in 681. *Perpenna* was afterwards kill'd by *Pompey* in an Ambush, who took *Calahorra* after a vigorous Siege; during which, the Townsmen kill'd and eat their own Wives and Children, which gave Occasion to the Proverb of, *Fames Calagurritana*. Upon which *Spain* submitted. *Pompey* return'd

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to Rome, and, with *Mstellus*, triumph'd over Spain in 683.

About 685, *Julius Cæsar* came into Spain; but soon return'd, upon seeing *Alexander the Great's Statue at Cadix*, which inspir'd him with Thoughts of conquering the World, as he did. He returned to Spain about 693, subdued the *Herminii*; and *Cnossus*, one of his Generals, while he himself made War in Gaul, defeated the *Spaniards*, and Gauls that join'd them, and kill'd 38000 *Spaniards*. In 699, the *Vascai*, a People of Spain, defeated the Proconsul *Q. Cecilius*. After which, Spain was govern'd by Legates; and the Civil War happening betwixt *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, *Cæsar* return'd to Spain, and subdu'd *Pompey's Party*. About 706, *Longinus*, the Roman Governor of Spain, was in Danger of being murder'd for his Avarice and Cruelty, and cast away in his Return to Italy. After this, Spain was divided into Factions betwixt *Cæsar* and *Pompey's Parties*, which oblig'd *Cæsar* to return again into Spain about 709, and defeated *Pompey's Sons* at the Battle of *Munda*, where he kill'd 30000 Foot, 3000 Horse, and took 13 Eagles belonging to their Legions. He lost 1000 Men, and had 500 wounded. *Cæsar* us'd to say of this Action, "That at other Times he fought for Honour and Glory, but that Day for his Life." *Cæsar* having thus reduc'd Spain, return'd to Rome, and was murder'd in the Senate about 710. *Sextus Pompeius* renewed the War in Spain, and defeated *Augustus's Party*, which oblig'd him to go thither himself; and after reducing the Country, and planting Colonies there, he returned to Rome; and died in the 15th Year of our Saviour. *St. James the Apostle* is said to have first preached the Gospel in Spain, and to have suffer'd Martyrdom at *Jerusalem* in the 42d Year of Christ: But there being no Certainty in those Things, as *Mariana* owns, we pass them over, and shall only take Notice, That his Disciples are said to have taken up his Body, and sent it to *Compostella* in Spain, where 'twas lost and forgot, till discovered by a pretended Miracle about the Year 800, which has occasioned that Place to be frequented by Pilgrims, and other superstitious People. About the Year of Christ 54, *Galla* being Governor of Spain, which suffer'd much under *Nero's Cruelty*, he took

Arms against that Tyrant, was proclaim'd Emperor, kill'd at Rome in 69, and succeeded by *Otho*, who, to oblige the *Spaniards*, gave them the Sovereignty of *Mauritania Tingitana*; but he having kill'd himself after a Reign of 95 Days, Spain was under a sort of Interregnum, till *Lucinius Laurus* was sent to govern them. Nothing of Note happen'd in Spain till the 82d Year of Christ, when 'twas govern'd by 3 Prætors, and divided into 3 Provinces. About the 97th Year of Christ, *Ulpian Trajanus*, a *Spaniard*, was chosen Emperor after *Nerva*. In his Reign, the City *Leon* was built, and Christianity gain'd Ground. *Ælius Adrianus* succeeded, and divided Spain into 6 Provinces. We have little more of Spain, but a confus'd Account of their Governors, and some Councils at Toledo, &c. till the Year 412, that the *Vandals*, *Alani*, *Suevi*, *Silingi*, and *Goths*, invaded Spain during the Confusion of the Roman Empire; and the Emperor *Honorius* is said to have granted the Country about the *Pyrenees* to the *Goths* in 415.

The *Goths* having thus establish'd their Government in Spain, where it continued for 305 Years, we shall give a short Account of their 34 Kings, who were commonly called Kings of the *Visigoths*, or *Western-Goths*, from the *Atlas Historique*.

The Kings of the Goths in Spain.

1. *A* *Dolph* enter'd Spain about 411, govern'd 5 Years, and is said to have been killed before *Barcelona*.
2. *Sigeric* succeeded in 415; but being a Man of no Valour, was killed by his Subjects after 7 Months Reign.
3. *Uallia* was chosen in 416, on Condition that he should break with the *Romans*; but failing in his Promise, he reign'd only 3 Years. Some reckon him the first King.
4. *Theodoric* succeeded in 419, and was kill'd in France, where he join'd the Emperor against *Attila* the *Hun* in 451.
5. *Thorismund* his eldest Son succeeded, and was murder'd as they were letting him Blood for an Indisposition, about two Years after.
6. *Theodoric II.* his Brother succeeded in 453, put to Death his Brother-in-Law *Recharius* King of the *Suevi*, and was killed at *Tolosa* by his own youngest Brother *Evaric*.
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7. He succeeded in 466, is the first properly call'd King of the *Visigoths*, to whom he gave written Laws, drove the *Romans* out of *Spain*, where they had kept Footing about 700 Years, and took *Arles* and *Marseille* from them.

8. *Alaric* his Son succeeded, and was killed at the Battle of *Poitiers* by *Clovis* I. of *France*, in the 23d Year of his Reign.

9. *Gesalis* succeeded, was a weak Prince, and killed in *France* in a Battle against the *French* by the *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*, who conquer'd *Gascony* and *Languedoc*.

10. *Theodoric* III. succeeded about 511. He govern'd the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy* 18 Years, came into *Spain*, declar'd himself Tutor to his Nephew *Amalaric*, from whom *Gesalis* usurp'd the Crown, and after 15 Years resign'd.

11. *Amalaric* succeeded about 526, was an *Arian*, treated cruelly his Wife, Daughter to *Clovis* of *France*, because she was Orthodox, and was kill'd at *Narbonne* by her Brother *Childeric*: on that Account. The Council of *Toledo* was held in his Time.

12. *Théodis* succeeded about 531. In his Reign the *French* invaded *Aragon*, but were defeated, and he killed by a Man who feign'd himself mad.

13. *Theodegesilus*, General of the *Visigoths*, succeeded about 548; but giving himself up to Vice and Cruelty, he was killed by his Subjects at a Banquet.

14. *Agila* succeeded about 549, made War against the Orthodox; but was kill'd at *Merida* by the Intrigues of *Athanagildus*, who had before-hand defeated his Troops, kill'd his Son, and seiz'd his Treasures.

15. *Athanagildus* succeeded about 554, favour'd the Orthodox, married his Daughter *Brunchilde* to *Sigebert* of *France*, to the great Misfortune of that Kingdom, and died a natural Death at *Toledo*.

16. *Leuva* I. succeeded, after a Vacancy of the Throne for some Months. He shar'd the Government with his Brother *Leuwigildus*, and died at *Narbonne*.

17. *Leuwigildus* succeeded about 568. He subdued much of *France* and *Spain*, applied himself to the making of good Laws, but was a violent *Arian*; banish'd, and some say kill'd his Son *Ermenegildus*, because he was Orthodox, subdued the *Suevi*; but

was converted at last by pretended Miracles, if we may believe the *Legendaries*.

18. *Recaredus* succeeded about 586, was mild, pious, peaceable, and orthodox; made his Subjects renounce *Arianism*, was called the Father of his Country, defeated the *French* at *Carcasson*, escaped narrowly a Conspiracy of the *Arians*, held the 3d Council of *Toledo* against those Hereticks, and confirm'd their Decrees.

19. *Leuva* his Son succeeded about 601, but was kill'd by *Witeric* the Usurper in the 2d Year of his Reign.

20. *Witeric* succeeded about 603, endeavour'd to reintroduce *Arianism*, had a very wicked Reign, and was kill'd by *Leuva*'s Friends at a Banquet in the 7th Year of his Reign.

21. *Gondomar* succeeded about 610. He was the first who made Churches Sanctuaries. He was successful against the *Gascans*, *Romans*, and others, and died in less than two Years after coming to the Crown.

22. *Sisebut* succeeded about 612. He subdued the revolted *Spaniards*, defeated the *Romans*, made Peace with them, banish'd the *Jews* and *Siracens* at the Instigation of the Bishops, held the Synod of *Seville* against the Hereticks call'd *Acephali*, and died in the 8th Year of his Reign, not without Suspicion of Poison. He made a Law against making Christians Slaves, and such as discovered Cowardice in War.

23. His Son *Recaredus* II. succeeded; but was cut off after 3 Months Reign by the Intrigues of *Swinthila*.

24. He succeeded in 621 by the Election of the Nobility, was Son to *Recaredus*, drove the *Romans* quite out of *Spain*; but endeavouring to make the Crown Hereditary, and abandoning himself to Vice, he and his Son, with whom he had shar'd the Government, were dethron'd and expell'd, with the Assistance of the *French*.

25. He was succeeded by *Sizenandus*, who commanded the Troops against him; and by the Assistance of *Dagobert* of *France*, made himself absolute Master of *Spain*. He held a Council at *Toledo*, who determin'd for him against *Swinthila* and his Son, and made a Decree, That none should possess the Crown, says *Mariana*, unless elected by the Nobility. The *Atlas Historique* says, he

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order'd,

order'd, that the *Jews* should be converted by gentle Methods. He restor'd the Marriage of the Clergy, and made a Law, That they should not meddle with Politick Affairs, but apply themselves wholly to the Duty of their Office.

26. *Chintilanus* his General succeeded, was confirmed by a Council of Bishops, held the 5th and 6th Council of *Toledo*, where 'twas order'd, That such as usurp'd the Crown without being legally chosen, should be excommunicated; and that no Man should be chosen till he first swore that he would not favour the *Jews*, nor suffer any but Christians to be Free Men in the Kingdom. On this Account he was called the *Catholic*; and died after a peaceable Reign of 3 Years, 8 Months, and 9 Days.

27. *Tulga* succeeded about 640. He was a Prince of great Virtue and Religion; but died after a short Reign of 2 Years and 4 Months.

28. *Chindasuint* his General succeeded, by the Help of the Army. He afterwards shar'd the Government with his Son, in order to make the Crown Hereditary. He died after a Reign of 7 Years in great Esteem, not without Suspicion of Poison.

29. His Son *Recheswint* succeeded to the whole about 649, was remarkable for little except his Piety, and continual reading the Scriptures. He died in the 23d Year of his Reign, universally beloved.

30. *Wamba*, a Prince of the Blood Royal, succeeded about 672. He reduc'd *Navarre*; and the Rebels, with his General, who had treacherously join'd them, subdu'd *Gallia Gothica*, took his rebellious General, defeated the *Saracens* at Sea, and acquir'd great Glory; but had a Potion given him by *Ervigius* his Successor, which depriv'd him of his Senses, made him incapable of Government, and oblig'd him to retire to a Monastery.

31. *Ervigius* succeeded about 680, confirmed the Laws of some of his Predecessors, repeal'd those of *Wamba*, as too severe for that degenerate Age, held the 12th, 13th, and 14th Councils of *Toledo*, or rather a sort of Parliaments, put out such Clergymen and others as purchas'd Benefices and Posts with Money. A great Fa-

mine happen'd in *Spain* during his Time. He died at *Toledo* about 687.

32. *Egica*, a Relation of *Wamba*, who married *Ervigius's* Daughter, succeeded. He put her away, out of Hatred to her Father, punish'd some of those who contributed to the deposing of *Wamba*. He govern'd well in the main, held the 15th, 16th, and 17th Councils of *Toledo*, where 'twas decreed, That *Jews* who turn'd Christians should be *Nobilitate*. Our Saviour's Descent into Hell was decreed. The *Jews* who would not turn Christians, were order'd to be made Slaves, had their Estates forfeited, and their Children taken from them at 7 Years of Age to be bred Christians, because the *Jews* corresponded with the *Moors*, and invited them into *Spain*. He shar'd the Government with his Son *Witiza*, and died at *Toledo* about 701.

33. *Witiza* succeeded to the whole, seem'd virtuous at first, but turn'd vicious and cruel, murder'd several of his Nobles, disarm'd the People who hated him, had his Eyes put out by *Roderic*, Son to *Theodofredus*, Brother to *K. Receswinthus*, because he had serv'd his Father so, and died miserably at *Cordova*.

34. *Roderic* succeeded about 711, exceeded all his Predecessors in Wickedness of Life, ravish'd Count *Julian's* Daughter, while her Father, a Man of great Power, was upon an Embassy in *Africa*, where he concert'd an Invasion with the *Moors*, who defeated *Roderic*, and he was drown'd passing the River *Guadatete* in the Flight. He had before this entirely defeated the *Suevi*, and united *Gallicia* to his Crown. In him finished the Reign of the *Visigoths*; and after his Death, the *Moors* over-run the greatest Part of *Spain*.

The Kings of the Suevi, as far as we have any Account of them in History, from Mariana, and the Atlas Historique.

THE *Suevi*, supposed to be originally from *Swabia* in *Germany*, invaded *Spain* 3 Years before the *Goths*. They settled in *Gallicia*, and founded a Kingdom there, which

which they held till 505, that *Lewvigildus* above-mentioned subdued them, and put an End to their Royalty: Yet they seem not to have been entirely reduced till *Roderic's* Time.

They came with other barbarous People above-mentioned into *Spain* out of *France*, because they were not able to defend themselves in *France* against the *Goths* and the Emperor *Honorius*.

Their first King was *Hermenric*, who being assisted by the *Vandals*, subdued *Gallicia* about 408, was afterwards defeated by *Genseric* the *Vandal*, committed many Disorders in *Spain*, and died after a terrible Distemper of 7 Years, in the 32d Year of his Reign.

2. His Son *Rechala* succeeded about 440, defeated *Ardeobus* the *Roman* General, conquer'd *Batiana*, subdued the Remainders of the *Alans*, and died at *Merida* about 447.

3. His Son *Reccarius* succeeded, ravag'd *Galscom*, took *Sarragossa*, invaded the *Roman* Provinces; but was defeated and kill'd by his Brother-in-Law *Theodoric* the *Goth*. He was the first Christian King of the *Swabi*.

4. *Maladra* succeeded about 457, reign'd 3 Years, and was dethron'd.

5. *St. Frumarius* succeeded about 460, reign'd 4 Years, and was defeated by his Successor.

6. *Remismund*, who began to reign in 464. He was a bigotted *Arian*, and imposed that Heresy upon his Subjects. He suppress'd the Disorders that happen'd in *Gallicia*, and made Peace with the *Goth Theod. II*. History says nothing of his Successors for 99 Years.

7. *Theodemir* came to the Crown in 568, was an *Arian*, but renounc'd that Heresy.

8. His Son *Miro* succeeded about 569. Some call him *Ariamirus*. He made War upon *Aragon*, held the 2d Council of *Braga*, besieged *Sevil*, and died in 583.

9. His Son *Eboric* succeeded, was taken and confin'd to a Monastery by *Andeca*, who married his Mother.

10. *Andeca* succeeded in 584, but was taken next Year, put into a Monastery at *Badajoz* by *Lewvigildus* King of the *Visigoths*, which put an End to the Reign of the *Swabi* in 585.

The Chronology of the Moorish Governors in Spain.

WE mentioned above, that the *Moors* were brought into this Country by Count *Julian*: And here 'tis fit to observe, That the *Arabians*, *Saracens*, or *Moors*, are only the same People, called by different Names, before they were all conquer'd by the *Turks*. They were called into *Spain* about 713, and after conquering it, established Governors there, who shook off their Authority, and made *Abdirames* their King. He govern'd 33 Years, and was defeated by *Charles Martel* near *Tours*; and after his Death, *Spain* was divided by them into several petty Kingdoms. History says very little of the Actions of their Governors; but betwixt 707 and 774, they had 24. The Kingdoms they erected were, 1. That of *Sarragossa*, in 774. Their first King was *Aben Alfaje*. 2. *Toledo*, erected in 780. Their first King was *Mahomad*: 3. *Cordova*, erected in 889. Their first King was *Abderames*, who promoted Learning and Arts. 4. *Seville*, erected in 965. Their first King was *Alcorexi*. 5. *Valencia*: Their first King was *Zeit Aben Zeit*. 6. *Granada*, in 1238. Their first King was *Mahomet Aben Alhamar*. 7. *Murcia*, and some others; but the *Atlas Historique* does not mention the Time of their Erection.

After the Invasion of the *Moors*, the Remainder of the Christians, to avoid their Fury, retir'd to the Mountains of *Leon*, *Asturias*, and *Oviedo*, where they fortified themselves, chose *Pelagius* for their King, bravely repulsed the *Moors*, and founded the Kingdom of *Leon*, which comprehended *Asturias* and *Oviedo*.

The Chronology and History of the Kings of Leon is as follows:

1. *Pelagius* began his Reign in 717. His Origin is derived from the *Visigoths*. He served some Time under the *Moors*; but being ill used by them, he went to the Christians in the Mountains, who chose him for their King; and having defeated the

the Moors in a bloody Battle, he reign'd in Peace and great Reputation afterwards. He died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

1. *Favila* his Son succeeded about 736. He did not protect the Christians as his Father had done; and the Moors being employ'd elsewhere, let him alone. He was kill'd by a Bear as a Hunting, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

3. *Alphonso I.* Son-in-Law to *Pelagius*, succeeded about 738. He recover'd from the Moors, who were weaken'd by their Losses in France, Part of Spain and Portugal. He governed 19 Years, and was surnam'd the *Catholic*, because he extirpated *Arianism*.

4. *Fraila I.* succeeded about 757. He was the first who assum'd the Title of *Don*, which has since been made use of by the Kings, and other Persons of Note in Spain. He defeated *Joseph* Governor of the Moors, and killed 54000 of his Men. He put one of his own Brothers to Death, and was killed himself by another Brother in 768.

5. *Aurelio* succeeded after he kill'd his Brother, without any Regard to his Children. He made Peace with the Moors, and paid them a scandalous Tribute of young Women every Year. He died in 774, and left the Kingdom to his Nephew *Alphonso*.

6. He succeeded under the Guardianship of *Silo*, Brother-in-Law to *Aurelio*, and had much ado to keep his Subjects in Obedience till he made Peace with the Moors. After which, he resign'd to *Alphonso*, surnam'd the *Chast*, his Wife's Nephew.

7. *Mauregat*, Bastard to *Alphonso I.* expelled *Alphonso the Chast*, usurped the Crown, continued his scandalous Tribute of 100 young Women every Year to the Moors, and died in the 6th Year of his Reign.

8. *Veremond I.* succeeded in 789, and having been a Deacon, obtained a Dispensation to marry; had two Sons, but divorc'd his Wife, and retir'd to a Cloister.

9. *Alphonso II.* succeeded in 791. He refus'd the scandalous Tribute to the Moors, defeated them in several Battles, and took *Lisbon* from them.

10. *Ramir I.* succeeded in 824, refus'd the Tribute to the Moors, fought a terrible Battle with *Abderames*, was worsted the first Day; but in the 2d, defeated, and kill'd 60000 Moors.

11. *Ordogno I.* succeeded, defeated the Moors in several Battles, subdued the *Cantabri*, and imbellish'd *Leon* and several other Towns.

12. *Alphonso III.* succeeded in 862. He put out the Eyes of 4 of his Brothers, built abundance of Churches, and was dethron'd by his own Son, at the Instance of his Stepmother.

13. *Garcias* his Son succeeded in 910, made his Father serve under him as his Lieutenant against the Moors, defeated and took *Agola* the Governor of the Moors, and reign'd 3 Years.

14. *Ordogno II.* his Brother, succeeded in 913, and was the first who call'd himself King of *Oviedo*. He was defeated once by the *Saracens*, routed them afterwards in several Battles, and put 4 Counts of *Castile* unjustly to Death, which made that Country revolt. He died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

15. *Fraila II.* succeeded in 923, having usurped the Crown from his Nephews *Alphonso* and *Ramir*. He committed unheard-of Cruelties on Persons of Quality; and some say, he was killed in the 14th Month of his Reign.

16. His Nephew *Alphonso IV.* called the *Blind*, succeeded in 924, and after 6 Years Reign, some say, he resign'd; and others, that he was shut up in a Monastery by his Brother *Ramir*, to make him perform the Monastick Vows he had formerly made.

17. *Ramir II.* succeeded in 931. He twice defeated the Moors, killed 80000 of them in a Battle, and took *Aienayre*, one of their Kings. His Brother *Alphonso* came out of his Monastery, seiz'd the Town of *Leon*; but was defeated by *Ramir*, surrender'd on Discretion, and kept Prisoner. *Ramir* died in the 19th Year of his Reign.

18. *Ordogno III.* succeeded. His Brother *Sancho* rebelled against him, being assisted by the Counts of *Castile*, but without Effect. He reduc'd *Gallicia*, which declared for his Brother, and died in the 6th Year of his Reign.

19. *Ordogno IV.* called the *Wicked*, succeeded by Violence in 955; but was kill'd the Year following in a Battle near *Corduba*.

20. *Sancho I.* succeeded in 956, after defeating *Ordogno*, who had seiz'd the Crown during his Absence. He made Peace with

Aldo

Aliceramus the Moor, that he might have Time to cure himself of his excessive Fatness; but was poison'd by an *Arabian* Physician he made use of.

21. His Son *Ramir* III. succeeded in 967, was a cowardly and voluptuous Prince, insulted by the *Moors*, and dethron'd after two Years Dispute, without Success.

22. *Veremond* II. succeeded in 982. *Almanzor* the *Saracen* took *Barcelona* and *Leon*, and much annoyed the Christians during his Reign; but they rallied, defeated the *Moors* in a set Battle, and killed 70000 of them. *Veremond* died in the 17th Year of his Reign, leaving behind him the Character of a voluptuous Prince.

23. His Son *Alphonfus* V. succeeded in 1000, recover'd *Leon* from *Almanzor*, restor'd the Laws, and was kill'd at the Siege of *Vico* in *Portugal*.

24. His Son *Veremond* III. succeeded in 1028, was kill'd in Battle by his Cousin *Ferdinand*, in the 10th Year of his Reign, which put an End to the Kings of *Leon*; *Ferdinand* having united that Kingdom with those of *Castile*, *Asturias*, and *Navarre*, in his own Person.

The Chronology of the Kings of Granada.

WE have already taken Notice of the Conquest of *Spain* by the *Moors*, who having divided it into several Kingdoms, by which they weaken'd their Strength, they became an easy Conquest to the Kings of *Castile*, *Aragon*, and *Navarre*; so that the *Moors* in 1238 had nothing left but the Kingdom of *Granada*.

Their first King was *Mahomet Aben Alhamar*, originally a Shepherd; but signaliz'd his Valour on so many Occasions, that his Countrymen chose him for their King in 1238. Several Towns which were ill garrison'd by the Christians, and among others *Cadix*, submitted to him; as did *Granada* at last, which he made his Capital; *Ceruba*, formerly the Metropolis of the *Moors*, being taken about that Time by the Christians. He died in the 37th Year of his Reign; and the People were divided about the Choice of one of his two Sons.

2. *Mahomad Mir* succeeded in 1273. In his Father's Time, there remained none of the Moorish Kings, but those of *Algarva* and *Marcia*, the Sovereign Princess of *Nebrija*, and the K. of *Granada*, who were all dispossessed by the K. of *Castile*, except the latter, who was in Friendship with K. *Alphonfus*. *Mahomad* govern'd 30 Years, and built a stately Palace at *Granada*, called the Palace of *Nugno*.

3. *Mahomet Aben Alhamar* succeeded in 1305. He lost his Eyes by an Accident, took some Towns during the Troubles of *Castile*, refus'd to pay the Tribute which the *Moors* formerly paid those Kings, held a Synod, where he allowed the Clergy to have Mistresses, and was imprison'd and kill'd by his Brother after 8 Years Reign.

4. His Brother *Mahomet Aben Alier* succeeded in 1313. Several Moorish Princes or Governors resisted him, which gave the *Castilians* Advantage against him; and his Subjects dethron'd him in the 4th Month of his Reign.

5. *Ismael* succeeded in 1314, besieged *Gibraltar* in vain, defeated the Christians in a Battle, took two of their Generals, and restor'd his Affairs; but was kill'd by a Conspiracy of his Subjects.

6. *Mahomet* succeeded in 1328, and being young, was wholly govern'd by his Ministers, who made War upon the *Castilians*, but with ill Success, being obliged to demand Peace, and to pay an Annual Tribute of 12000 Doublons. His Subjects revolted, because he received a Suit of Clothes as a Present from the K. of *Castile*.

7. *Joseph* his youngest Brother succeeded in 1334. He obtained the Protection of *Miral Mumin* of *Africa*, and exempted *Granada* from paying Tribute to *Castile*, and was killed in the 21st Year of his Reign in a Rebellion by his Successor.

8. *Mahomet Lagus*; i. e. the Old, Brother to K. *Ismael* above-mentioned, who took the Crown in 1361; but those of *Granada* expelled him, and chose in his stead *Mahomet* with the red Face, descended from the Kings of *Granada*.

9. *Mahomet* of *Cadix*, (so called because he loved that Town) Son to *Mahomet Lagus*, succeeded in 1394. He was the only Moorish Prince who peaceably obtained and enjoyed

enjoyed the Throne of *Granada*. He married the K. of *Tunis*'s Daughter, fortified his Frontier Towns in *Andalusia*, and died in the 13th Year of his Reign.

10. His Son *Joseph* succeeded in 1409, was embroil'd with Foreign and Civil Wars. His Son *Mahomet* conspir'd against him, because of his Clemency to the Christians; and he was poison'd by a Vest of Cloth of Gold sent him by the K. of *Fex*.

11. His Son *Mahomet Aben Balva* succeeded in 1412, to the Prejudice of his elder Brother *Joseph*. He made Peace with the K. of *Castile*, paid him the ancient Tribute, and sent the most beautiful of his Wives with rich Presents to him. He died in the 12th Year of his Reign.

12. His Brother *Joseph* succeeded in 1424, renewed the Peace with the Kings of *Castile*, paid the usual Tribute, and died after 4 Years Reign.

13. His Son *Mahomet the Crook-back* succeeded in 1428, was beloved by neighbouring Princes, but dethroned by his Subjects, and forced to fly to *Tunis* in *Africk*.

14. *Mahomet the Little*, who headed the Rebels, succeeded that same Year; but was dethroned in two Years after for his Cruelty, and died.

15. *Mahomet the Crook-back* succeeded again in 1430; but refusing to pay the Tribute to the King of *Castile*, he set up a Competitor against him, who dethron'd him.

16. *Joseph Aben-Almas* his Competitor succeeded, made himself Vassal to the King of *Castile* for his Protection; but died of Age in the 6th Month of his Reign.

17. *Mahomet the Crook-back* succeeded again in 1435, without Opposition by the King of *Castile*; but after 3 Years, was dethroned by his Nephew.

18. *Mahomet the Lame* having dethroned his Uncle, succeeded in 1439. He was so cruel, that abundance of Moorish Knights fled the Country. He joined those of *Navarre* against the King of *Castile*, but was defeated, and afterwards dethroned by his Successor.

19. *Aben-Ismael*, who dethron'd him, succeeded in 1452. His eldest Son *Muley-Hacen* invaded *Castile* during a Peace, but was defeated. His Father blam'd him for his

Rashness, and died without doing any Thing of Note.

20. *Muley-Hacen* succeeded in 1470, conquer'd Part of *Andalusia*, and plunder'd the Territory of *Alcantara*; but the Christians put a Stop to his Progress, and he was dethron'd for his Cruelty to the Family of *Aben-Carazes*, which was the most considerable and numerous in *Granada*.

21. His Son *Mahomet Boabdalin the Little* succeeded in 1482, having escaped to *Cadiz*, to avoid being put to Death by his Father, at the Instigation of his 2d Wife. In his Time the Moors made War upon the *Castilians*, in which *Boabdalin* was taken, and made such advantageous Offers to *Ferdinand of Castile*, that he set him at Liberty without Ransom; but perceiving the Affairs of the Moors to be unretrievable, he retired to *Africk*.

22. *Muley-Boabdalin* was chosen by the Moors to succeed him in 1485; but the Divisions of the Moors, some of whom were still for *Muley-Hacen*, gave *Ferdinand* of *Castile* Opportunity to besiege and take *Granada* in 1492. After which, *Muley-Boabdalin* was obliged to quit the Title of King, on Condition that he should be allow'd a Maintenance suitable to his Quality, and that the Moors should be governed by their own Laws. Thus *Granada* returned to the Christians, after the Moors had possessed it 875 Years, and that it had born the Title of a Kingdom 254. It comprehended 100 open Towns, and 14 Cities, making in all about 60000 Houses.

The Chronology of the Kings of Arragon.

THIS Kingdom was erected in 905, and contained then *Sobrarva*, and the Country of *Ribargossa*. *Sancho Abraca* was their first King, and call'd himself King of *Navarre* and *Arragon*. They continued in one Hand 132 Years, till *Sancho the Great* divided his Dominions betwixt his Sons; and *Arragon* fell to his Bastard Son *Ramir*, who was the first of the separate Kings.

1. *Ramir* came to the Crown in 1037. He united *Sobrarva* to his Dominions after the Death of his Brother *Gonsales*, who was

mur-

murder'd by one of his Servants. The Succession belong'd to his Brother the King of *Navarre*, but *Ramir* did several other unjust Things, though otherwise a Prince of great Qualities. He was kill'd in Battle against *Sancho*, the 4th King of *Castile*.

2. *Sancho Ramir* King of *Aragon*, was call'd to succeed him in 1067. He was a great Captain, a good Politician, and Protector of the Christian Faith. He was kill'd at the Siege of *Huesca* in 1094.

3. His Son *Don Pedro I.* succeeded that same Year, continu'd the Siege, defeated the *Moors*, and took 4 of their Princes, from whence the Kings of *Aragon* carried 4 *Moors* Heads, and 4 Crosses in their Arms. He died in the 11th Year of his Reign.

4. *Alphonfus I.* succeeded in 1104, and by his Wife, Daughter to *Alphonfus VI.* of *Castile*, he had that Kingdom, united all the Christian Dominions of *Spain* to his Crown, and took the Title of Emperor of that Country; but being over-perswaded by the Clergy, he gave the Kingdoms of *Aragon* and *Navarre* to the Monks of the Holy Sepulchre, the Knights Templers, and the Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*: He was defeated and kill'd in a Battle against the *Moors*, whom he fought with an unequal Force in 1133.

5. *Ramir II.* Brother to *Don Garcias*, King of *Navarre*, was chosen by the States to succeed in 1134, without any Regard to the Gift of *Alphonfus*, by the Instigation of the Clergy above-mention'd, they brought him to the Crown, from a Monastery where he had lived 40 Years. *Alphonfus VIII.* of *Castile*, took his Capital of *Saragossa* from him.

6. *Raimond I.* Count of *Barcelona*, his Son-in-Law, succeeded in 1138, and united *Catalonia* to *Aragon*. He took several Places from the *Moors*, and died in the 31st Year of his Reign over *Catalonia*, and 25th over *Aragon*.

7. His Son *Alphonfus II.* succeeded in 1165. He order'd the Year of Christ to be the Date in publick Papers, and died in the 34th Year of his Reign.

8. *Peter II.* succeeded in 1196. He kept so many Women, that he neglected his Queen, who fearing the Crown would go to Strangers for want of Issue, she prevail'd one Night with his *Valet de Chambre* to

introduce her under the Notion of one of his Mistresses; the King found his Mistake in the Morning, at which he expressed no Repentment, nor had he any Reason since the Queen conceiv'd a Son, who afterwards succeeded him. *Peter* was kill'd at the Castle of *Murex*, where he besieg'd the *C. de Montfort*.

9. His Son *James I.* succeeded in 1214. took the Kingdom of *Valencia* from the *Moors*, defeated them in 30 Battles; is said to have built 200 Churches, reign'd above 63 Years, had abundance of good Qualities, and is only charg'd with being too much addicted to Women.

10. *Peter III.* succeeded in 1276. He was call'd *The Great*, because of his Success in many Enterprises; he had an irreconcilable Hatred to the *French*, assisted the *Albigenses*, who were protected by his Brother-in-Law the Count of *Toulouse*, and was kill'd in a Battle against the *French* at *Giron*.

11. *Alphonfus III.* succeeded in 1285. He married *Eleanor* Daughter to King *Edward* of *England*; he chased the *Moors* out of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, was despis'd by his Subjects because of a scandalous Treaty he made with the Pope and King of *Naples*, and died of the Plague.

12. His Brother *James II.* call'd *The Just*, succeeded, was a Prince of excellent Qualities, founded the University of *Lerida*, subdu'd *Sicily*, to which he pretended in Right of his Mother, founded the Order of the Knighthood of *Montesa*, and died in the 37 Year of his Reign.

13. *Alphonfus IV.* succeeded in 1328. He did all that he could to make his Subjects happy. In his Time the *Catalans* had a sharp War with the *Genoeses*. He died in the 9th Year of his Reign.

14. *Peter IV.* call'd *The Ceremonious*, succeeded in 1336. He had usurp'd *Roussillon* and *Majorca* from King *James II.* He disoblig'd the Clergy by taxing them in great Sums, and died in the 52d Year of his Reign.

15. *John I.* succeeded in 1389, notwithstanding the Endeavours of his Mother-in-Law to have him disinherited. He died of a languishing Distemper in the 7th Year of his Reign, snppos'd to be occasion'd by Poison he receiv'd from his said Mother-in-

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Law, which so disorder'd his Mind that he died for fear of a Spectre, which he fancied he saw when a Hunting.

16. *Martin* succeeded by King *John's* Will, notwithstanding he had Two Daughters, in 1395. The Count *de Foix*, who married the eldest, disputed his Title in vain. *Martin* died in the 15th Year of his Reign.

17. *Ferdinand*, Brother to *Henry III.* of *Castile*, and Grandson to *Peter IV.* of *Aragon*, was chosen to succeed in 1413. He took and imprison'd the Count of *Urgel* in *Blaguer*, and died in the 4th Year of his Reign.

18. *Alphonfus VI.* call'd *The Wise* or *Maganimous*, Brother to *Jane* the lewd Queen of *Naples*, succeeded. He was a great Favourer of Learning, made himself Master of *Naples*, that he recover'd from the House of *Anjou*, which laid the Foundation of uniting that Country since to the Crown of *Spain*.

19. *John II.* Son to *Ferdinand*, succeeded in 1460. He had *Navarre* and *Sicily* with *Blanche* the Heiress of those Kingdoms; and after his Father's Death, he added the Kingdoms of *Navarre*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, to that of *Aragon*. He died in the 20th Year of his Reign, and was the last King of *Aragon* in particular.

20. His Son *Ferdinand* who was already King of *Castile* and *Leon* by marrying the Heiress, succeeded in 1478, and having conquer'd the Kingdom of *Grenada*, became Master of all *Spain*, except *Portugal*. In the 31st Year of his Reign he quitted *Castile* to his Daughter, who married the Archduke of *Austria* in 1504, and died in 1516.

The Chronology of the Kings of Castille.

THIS Country was govern'd after the Year 904 by Counts, the last was *Garcias*, who was kill'd on the Day of his Marriage. His Sister *Elvira* married *Sancho II.* of *Navarre*, by which he added *Castile* to his Crown. He divided his Dominions among his Children about 1037 or 1038, when *Castile* fell to his Son *Ferdinand*. He conquer'd *Leon*, and after having settl'd Religion and Laws there, he

made War on the *Moors*, and was a great Benefactor to the Churches, for the Benefit of his Soul, according to the Superstition of those Times. He divided his Kingdoms betwixt his Three Sons: *Sancho* had *Castile*, *Alphonfus Leon*, and *Garcias Galicia*. *Ferdinand* died in 1067.

2. *Sancho* his Son succeeded: He was so ambitious, that he dethron'd his Two Brothers; and designing also to dispossess his Sister, whom he besieg'd in *Zamora*, he was kill'd by an Assassin.

3. His Brother *Alphonfus VI.* surnamed *The Brave*, who retir'd to *Toledo* after he was depriv'd of *Leon*, was call'd to succeed him, and became King of *Castile*, *Leon*, and *Galicia*. He died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

4. *Alphonfus VII.* King of *Navarre* and *Aragon*, succeeded in 1108, by Right of his Wife *Urraqua*, Natural Daughter to *Alphonfus VI.* and Widow to *Raimond* of *Burgundy*, so that he united all the Christian Dominions of *Spain*. He was surnam'd *The Battler*, because he fought 29 Battles against the *Moors*, of which he gain'd 27. He had much Trouble by the ill Conduct of his Wife, and of his Sister the Countess of *Portugal*. He took *Saragossa* from the *Moors*, and died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

5. *Alphonfus VIII.* succeeded in 1122, being call'd by the People who were enrag'd at the Conduct of *Alphonfus VII.*'s Queen. He was very successful against the *Moors*, took *Corduba* and *Almeria* from them, where 'tis said the Emerald now at *Genoa* so highly valu'd was found. He died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

6. *Sancho II.* succeeded in 1157. He protested the Knights of the Temple, who were besieg'd in *Calatrava* by the *Moors*, and sent them Relief. He afterwards gave that Town to the *Cisterians*, when several Gentlemen entering into the Order, that of the Knights of *Calatrava* was founded. *Sancho* died in the 1st Year of his Reign, by Grief for the Loss of his Wife *Blanche*.

7. *Alphonfus IX.* succeeded in 1158. He made *Toledo* his Capital, founded the Knights of *St. James* of *Galicia*, and died in the 55th Year of his Reign, as he was going to see his Son-in-Law in *Portugal*.

8. His Son *Henry I.* succeeded in 1214, and was kill'd by the fall of a Tile in the 2d Year of his Reign.

9. *Ferdinand III.* succeeded in 1217. The *Spaniards* reckon him a Saint, because of his Cruelty to the *Albigenses*. He took *Seville* from the *Moors*, and collected the Laws of *Castile* and *Aragon* into one. He was also King of *Leon*, and died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

10. *Alphonso X.* succeeded in 1252. He was 'a Person of sublime Parts, a great Mathematician, and employ'd the ablest Men of that Faculty to make those Astronomical Tables, from him call'd *The Alphonso Tables*, which cost him above 400000 Crowns. He was so blasphemously Presumptuous, that he said, "He could have advis'd God better to have redress'd the Defects of Nature, had he been present at the Creation of the World. He was dethron'd by his Son *Sancho* in the 32d Year of his Reign.

11. *Sancho III.* call'd *The Brave*, succeeded his Father in 1284. He forc'd the *Moors* to a Peace, but the Terms being displeasing to his Son *John*, he rebelled against his Father, and was reduc'd. *Sancho* adjusted his Differences with the King of *France* by Treaty, and died in the 11th Year of his Reign as he went to suppress a Rebellion.

12. His younger Son *Ferdinand IV.* succeeded in 1295, when he was very young. The Government was manag'd by his Mother and Uncle, who were much imbroil'd by the turbulent Spirit of *Don John*, who had rebell'd against his Father. *Ferdinand* having condemn'd Two *Spaniards* to Death for an Assassination, to which they pleaded not Guilty; they summon'd him at the Place of Execution to answer before God in 30 Days, and he died exactly on the Day in the 17th Year of his Reign.

13. *Alphonso XI.* succeeded in 1312. He join'd the King of *Aragon* against the *Moors*, of whom 'tis said they kill'd 200000 in one Battle. He died of the Plague at the Siege of *Gibraltar*, in the 38th Year of his Reign.

14. *Peter*, surnam'd *The Cruel*, succeeded his Father in 1350. He was dethron'd for his Cruelty and Lewdness, was afterwards restor'd, but continu'd his wicked Life,

and was kill'd at the Siege of *Montrel* in the 19th Year of his Reign.

15. *Henry II.* succeeded in 1369. He was a liberal, brave, and merciful Prince, and therefore surnam'd *The Gracious*. He made a Truce with the King of *Grenada*, that his People might have Peace. He reduc'd the Rebels of *Gallicia*, and was poison'd by a Pair of Buskins sent him in a Present from *Mahomet II.* of *Grenada*; in the 11th Year of his Reign.

16. His Son *John I.* succeeded in 1379, was a bigotted Favourer of the Monks, and united the Lordship of *Biscay* to the Crown. Going to institute the Order of the Holy Ghost at *Segovia*, he was kill'd by a Fall from his Horse as Courting on the Lord's-Day, in the 11th Year of his Reign.

17. His Son *Henry III.* succeeded in 1390. His other good Qualities were stain'd by his Avarice. He was a Prince of Courage, gave Audience to his Subjects three Days in a Week, and was poison'd by a Jew in the 16th Year of his Reign.

18. His Son *John II.* succeeded in 1406, during his Infancy, which put a stop to the War with the *Moors*, and occasion'd Divisions in the Kingdom. He married his Daughter *Isabel* to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, from whom *Charles V.* descended, and died in the 48th Year of his Reign.

19. *Henry IV.* succeeded in 1454. He was of an unequal Temper, sometimes affected too much Company, and at other times too much Solitude. He despis'd his Nobility, and advanc'd mean Persons, which occasion'd his being depriv'd of all but the Name of Sovereignty. He was deposed in the 19th Year of his Reign.

20. *Ferdinand V.* succeed in 1474, and obtain'd the Name of Catholick from the Pope, because he chas'd the *Moors* out of *Spain*. In his Time *Christopher Columbus* discover'd *America*. He conquer'd the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and died, as 'tis said, by a Potion which his Wife gave him to enable him to get Children, in the 24th Year of his Reign.

21. *Philip the Fair*, Archduke of *Austria*, Son to the Emperor *Maximilian I.* succeeded in 1504. He was King of *Castile* and *Leon* in Right of his Wife *Jane* of *Aragon*, the only Child and Heiress of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* of *Castile*. He was a mild and peace-

able Prince, and died at *Burgos* by overheating himself at Tennis, in the 12th Year of his Reign.

22. He was succeeded by his Son *Charles I.* in 1516. He was that Great Prince, known afterwards by the Name of the Emperor *Charles V.* He possess'd all *Spain* but *Portugal*, was King of *Spain* 42 Years, and Emperor 39. He resign'd his Dominions, as we have formerly mention'd in the History of the *Netherlands*, to his Son *Philip II.* and died 3 Years after in the Monastery of *St. Justus*, of the Order of *St. Jerome*, in the 58th Year of his Age.

23. His Son *Philip II.* succeeded in 1558. He conquer'd *Portugal*, but lost the Seven Provinces of the *United Netherlands*. His Fleet, call'd *The Invincible Armada*, sent against *England* and *Holland*, was destroy'd partly by Tempests, and partly by the *English* and *Dutch*; a Blow which *Spain* has never been able to recover. He was a great Politician, but ambitious and cruel; is charg'd with the Death of his Son *Don Carlos*, for favouring the Protestants, with Inhumanity towards the Corps of his deceased Father, who was privately condemned as an Heritick, and with Cruelty towards his Wife *Isabel* of *France*. He married *Mary Queen of England* in 1554, who died without Issue. In 1558, he proposed a Match afterwards with *Queen Elizabeth*, which she refused. He died in the 43d Year of his Reign, and 71st of his Age.

24. He was succeeded by his Son *Philip III.* in 1598. He took some Places in *Africa*, restor'd Justice in his Dominions, chas'd the Remainder of the *Moors* from *Spain*, which were reckon'd about 900000, made Peace with the *Dutch*, died in the 23d Year of his Reign, and the 43d of his Age.

25. He was succeeded by his Son *Philip IV.* in 1621. He was reckon'd a prudent and wise Prince, but unhappy in the Revolt of *Naples* and *Catalonia*, and in the Loss of *Portugal*, which shook off his Yoke, and set up a King of their own. He died in 1665, the 45th Year of his Reign.

26. His Son *Charles II.* succeeded that same Year, in the 5th Year of his Age. He was of an ill State of Health; married first the Duke of *Orleans's* Daughter, and then the Princess of *Newburg*, but died without Issue by either. His Reign was chiefly re-

markable for the unjust War made against him by *Lewis XIV.* of *France*. He died in 1700, the 39th Year of his Age, and 34th of his Reign.

27. *Philip V.* Duke of *Anjou*, Second Son to the *Douphin*, who was born in 1683, succeeded by Vertue of a pretended Will of *Charles III.* and went to *Spain* in 1701.

28. *Charles II.* Archduke of *Austria*, to whom the Crown belong'd of Right, was proclaim'd King of *Spain* in 1703, upon the Renunciation of the Emp. and the K. of the *Romans*, landed in *Portugal* in 1704, has since possess'd himself of *Catalonia*, and keeps his Court at *Barcelona*, which was taken by the *English* and *Dutch*, but afterwards besieg'd by the *French*, and relieved by the same Maritime Powers, by whose Assistance the Confederates possess'd themselves of *Madrid*, of the Kingdoms of *Valentia* and *Arragon*; but for want of due Support, lost all again except *Catalonia*.

The Chronology of the Kings of Navarre.

SINCE *Ferdinand I.* of *Castile* conquer'd *Navarre*, as above-mention'd, the Kings of *Spain* have always carried the Title, and the Kings of *France* have done the like, ever since *Henry IV.* united it to that Crown, though they possess only *Lower Navarre*.

Their first King is reckon'd to be *Garcia Ximenes*, who came to the Throne in 722. He was before Lord of *Melcu* and *Abercu*.

2. His Son *Garcias Inigo* succeeded in 764. Defeated the *Moors*, and took *Pampluna* from them. He reigned 44 Years.

3. *Fortun* succeeded in 802. He married the Heiress of *Arragon*; but Historians are at a Loss as to the exact Time when these Kingdoms were first united, because there are Counts of *Galinda*, who were Sovereigns of *Arragon*, mention'd after this Marriage. *Fortun* was kill'd in a Battle against the *Moors*.

4. *Sancho I.* succeeded in 815. He gain'd a famous Battle against the *Moors*, wherein the Citizens of *Valderomcal* behav'd themselves so well, that they were allow'd the Privileges of Nobles, which they still enjoy. *Sancho* was kill'd by the *Spaniards*.

5. *Ximenes*

5. *Ximenes Inigo* succeeded in 831. Historians say little of him, and Spanish Authors reckon him the first King of *Navarre*.

6. *Inigo Arista* succeeded in 840. Some make him the Son of *Ximenes*, and others of *Simon*, Count of *Bigorre*. He was chosen for his Valour, and called *Arista*, because of his warlike Temper.

7. *Garcias Inigo III.* succeeded in 870. Some ascribe the Union of *Navarre* to him, by marrying the Heiress. He was kill'd by the Moors according to the Inscription on his Tomb.

8. *Ferrus II.* succeeded, and had *Arragon* in Right of his Mother. He was bountiful to the Monks, and retir'd into a Cloister.

9. His Brother *Sancho Abraca* succeeded; was a valiant and generous Prince, took *Alea* from the Moors, forc'd them to raise the Siege of *Pampeluna*, took the Country of *Basques* from the *Gascons*, and was kill'd in a Battle against *Ferdinand II.* of *Castile*.

10. *Garcias Sancho IV.* succeeded in 925; and was unsuccessful in his War against the Count of *Castile*.

11. *Sancho Garcias III.* succeeded in 969. The Christian Princes having great Wars against the Moors in his Reign, they united their Forces against those Infidels.

12. *Garcias V.* succeeded in 994. He was call'd *The Trembler*, not because of his Fear, for he was very Brave, but because of his Eagerness when he engag'd in Battle. He was so liberal, that he could refuse no Boon when demanded of him.

13. *Sancho IV.* succeeded about 1001, had the Surname of *Great*, because of his large Dominions and brave Actions. He was kill'd in a Pilgrimage to *Oviedo*.

14. His Son *Garcias Sancho V.* succeeded about 1035, only to *Navarre*, *Castile* and *Aragon* being given to his Brothers. He was kill'd in a Battle against *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, his Brother.

15. His Son *Sancho Garcias V.* succeeded about 1054. He made an Alliance with his Uncle *Ramir* of *Aragon* against his Uncle *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, and had a troublesome Reign.

16. *Sancho Ramir VI.* King of *Aragon*, succeeded about 1073. He was a great Captain, Politician, and Protector of the

Christian Religion. He died of a Wound at the Siege of *Huesca*.

17. His Son *Peter* succeeded about 1092; and took *Huesca* from the Moors. The Country was plagu'd with Locusts in his Reign.

18. His Brother *Alphonso* succeeded about 1106, to *Aragon* and *Navarre*, defeated the Moors in *Castile*, did many brave Actions, but at last fell in a Battle against the Moors, without Issue.

19. *Garcias Ramir VII.* was brought from a Monastery to succeed him about 1134, but was deposed by *Garcias*, Lord of *Montcon*, in the 5th Year of his Reign.

20. *Sancho VII.* call'd *The Wise*, succeeded about 1150; was a Learned, Pious and Just Prince, had Wars with the Kings of *Aragon* and *Castile*, and died the 44th Year of his Reign.

21. *Sancho VIII.* succeeded about 1194. He was a brave Prince, but having no Issue, made a Treaty with the King of *Aragon*, that the longest Liver should enjoy both Crowns.

22. *Thibaut I.* Count of *Champaign*, was call'd by the States to succeed in 1234, notwithstanding the above-mention'd Treaty, and oblig'd the King of *Aragon* to renounce it. *Thibaut* was excommunicated by the Bishop of *Pampeluna* for three Years, but gave no Regard to it.

23. His Son *Thibaut II.* succeeded in 1234. Was forc'd to make himself Vassal to the King of *Castile*, married a Daughter of *S. Lewis* of *France*, and died in *Sicily* upon his Return from a Voyage to the Holy Land with that Prince.

24. *Thibaut* having no Children, his Brother *Henry I.* succeeded in 1271. In him ended the Male Issue of the Counts of *Champaign*.

25. *Philip I.* of *France*, having married *Jane* Daughter to *Henry*, succeeded in 1273, as Vice-Roy; establish'd good Order, and his Queen built the College of *Navarre* at *Paris*.

26. The Queen dying, the States of *Navarre* sent to acquaint King *Philip*, that the Presence of a Prince was absolutely necessary for them; upon which he sent them his Son *Louis*, who govern'd 9 Years, after which he succeeded to the Crown of *France*.

27. *Philip*

27. *Philip II.* of France, call'd *The Long*, having depriv'd *Jane*, Daughter to *Lewis*, of the Crown of *Navarre* by his Intrigues, succeeded in 1312.

28. *Charles I.* call'd *The Fair*, succeeded to France and *Navarre* in 1325. He married for Third Wife, *Jane*, the Daughter of *Lewis* of France, Count of *Evreux*, and Sister to *Philip*, who was King of *Navarre*.

29. *Philip* Count of *Evreux*, Son to *Lewis* of France, succeeded in 1329. He establish'd the Parliament of *Navarre*.

30. His Son *Charles II.* call'd *The Wicked*, succeeded in 1343. He was a Plague to his Subjects, and being smitten with a Leprosy, for which his Physicians order'd a Cloth to be dip'd in Brandy, and sew'd about him; a Servant instead of cutting the Thread, burnt it off with a Wax-Candle, which set Fire to the Cloth; and thus the King ended his wicked Life in the midst of the Flames like a Mad-man, without any bodies being able to give him Assistance, in the 44th Year of his Reign.

31. His Son *Charles III.* succeeded in 1387. Was as much belov'd for his excellent Qualities, as his Father was hated for his bad Ones, and died in the 39th Year of his Reign.

32. *John*, Son to *Ferdinand* King of *Navarre*, succeeded in 1426, in Right of his Wife *Blanche*, Daughter to *Charles*, and died in the 54th Year of his Reign.

33. *Gaston de Foix*, who married *John's* only Daughter, succeeded in 1441. He attempted the Crown during the Life of his Father-in-Law, which occasion'd a great deal of Trouble. Some say, That his Son *Gaston II.* succeeded; but the *Atlas Historique* says, he was kill'd by a Wound received at a Tournament before his Father's Death.

34. *Francis Phœbus*, Grandson to *Gaston*, succeeded in 1479, and died without Issue.

35. His Sister, *Katharine de Foix*, having married *John* Lord of *Albret*, he succeeded in her Right in 1494. But the ill Agreement betwixt him and her occasion'd Troubles in the State, which *Ferdinand*, King of *Castile*, laying hold of, and being encourag'd by the Pope's Bull, made himself Master of *Navarre*.

36. *Henry*, Son to *John*, succeeded in 1512. He was kill'd at the Siege of *Rhon* in 1562.

37. His only Daughter *Jane* having married *Anthony de Bourbon*, Duke of *Vendosme*, he succeeded in her Right.

38. His Son *Henry* succeeded, and was that great Prince, afterwards known by the Name of *Henry IV.* of France.

The Chronology of the Kings of Portugal.

THIS Kingdom continued under the Moors till 1100, that *Henry* of Burgundy subdu'd them; and by his marrying *Theresa*, Natural Daughter to *Alphonso VI.* of *Castile*, had peaceable Possession under the Title of Count.

1. *Alphonso I.* his Son succeeded, and govern'd as Count 27 Years; but having defeated Five Moorish Kings with an inferior Number of Troops in 1139, he took the Title of King; which was confirm'd by the Pope, on Condition of paying him 2 Marks of Gold per Annum. He assembled the States at *Zamego*, where they made a Law, that no Stranger should inherit the Crown. He took for Arms, 5 little Crowns, *Azure*; plac'd crosswise in a large Scutcheon, Argent. He had Wars with the King of *Leon*, died in the 91st Year of his Age, and 46th of his Reign.

2. *Sancho*, call'd *The Builder*, succeeded in 1190. He defeated the Moors several times, establish'd the Order of *Avis*, heap'd up great Treasures, which occasion'd his being charg'd with Avarice, but he distributed them equally at his Death.

3. *Alphonso II.* surnam'd *The Fat*, succeeded in 1212. He had great Troubles with his Sisters, who were supported by the King of *Leon*; but the Pope oblig'd all of them to Peace, for fear of his Censures.

4. His Son *Sancho Capello* succeeded in 1223. But carrying it ill to his Subjects, they chose his Brother Regent.

5. *Alphonso III.* succeeded his Brother in 1248. He forsook his Wife the Countess of *Boulogne*, and married a Natural Daughter of the King of *Castile*, who gave him

the Kingdom of *Algarvus* newly taken from the *Moor*s in Dower. Since which, the Kings of *Portugal* have taken for Arms, a border Gules, sprinkled with Castles Or, without Number, but now reduc'd to 7 round their Scutcheon.

6. His Son *Denis* succeeded in 1279. Had several Quarrels with his younger Brother *Alphonsus*, and the Queen his Mother, which were accommodated by the Kings of *Aragon* and *Castile*. He instituted the Order of Christ.

7. *Alphonsus*, surnam'd *The Brave*, because of his Valour and Generosity, succeeded in 1325. *Lisbon* suffer'd much by Earthquakes in his Reign.

8. *Peter I.* succeeded in 1357. procur'd great Advantages to his Subjects, who lov'd him intirely. He us'd to say after the Example of the *Roman* Emperor *Titus*, That he reckon'd every Hour lost, wherein he did no good to some body or other. He was a great Justiciary, and had all the Qualities of an excellent Prince, yet was not without Faults, for he had a Natural Son who was afterwards chosen King.

9. His Son *Ferdinand* succeeded in 1367. He took the Lord of *Acugna's* Wife from him, and married her, tho' at the same time he was offer'd the *Infanta* of *Castile*. This occasion'd Discontents and Commotions among his Subjects, which he did not regard; so that he died Inglorious in the 17th Year of his Reign.

10. *John I.* his Natural Brother, was chosen to succeed in 1384; maintain'd himself gloriously against the King of *Castile*, who pretended to his Crown, and died, belov'd of his Subjects, in the 50th Year of his Reign.

11. *Edward* succeeded in 1434. In his Reign *Portugal* was laid waste by a Plague, his Sons were unsuccessful in the Siege of *Tangier*, and oblig'd to abandon *Afric*.

12. His Son *Alphonsus* succeeded in 1438, during his Infancy; which occasion'd great Troubles, because his Mother pretended to the Regency, and the States of the Kingdom conferr'd it on *Don Pedro*. When he came of Age, he obtain'd several great Victories over the *Saracens* in *Afric*, and was therefore call'd *Africamus*. He died in the 43d Year of his Reign.

13. His Son *John II.* succeeded in 1491. He took great Care of Navigation; and in his Reign *Bartholomew Dias* discover'd the Cape of *Good Hope*, and acquainted his Master with the Discovery of the Coasts of *Africa*. In his Reign was also discover'd the Kingdom of *Manicongo*, and the Trade of Spices began. He died in the 15th Year of his Reign without lawful Issue.

14. *Emanuel*, his Cousin and Brother-in-Law, succeeded in 1495. Contin'd to favour Navigation, and to establish the Trade of the *Indies*. In his Time *Americus Vesputius* made several Discoveries, and among others, the vast Continent which from him was call'd *America*.

15. *John III.* succeeded in 1521. He was a great Favourer of Learning and Piety, much inclin'd to convert the Idolatrous *Indians*, died in the 36th Year of his Reign, and left his Queen *Jane* of *Austria*, Daughter to *Charles V.* big with Child. But some say, his Son was three Years old when he died.

16. His Son *Sebastian* succeeded in 1557. Was bred up in Voluptuousness, and in too good an Opinion in his Grandeur. In many of his Actions he resembl'd a Madman, and was obstinate in what he undertook, which prov'd fatal to him; for nothing could dissuade him from his last War against the King of *Morocco*, in which both of them fell, though the manner of his Death was so uncertain that People would not believe it, which gave Occasion to several Impostors to personate him, and particularly one 22 Years after his Defeat, who resembled him so much in his Features, Lineaments, natural and artificial Marks, and gave so good an Account of what King *Sebastian* did in his Youth, that 'twas like to occasion great Trouble; but he was at last taken and executed.

17. *Henry* his Grand Uncle was chosen in his Stead in 1578, but reign'd only Two Years, his Age having oblig'd the States to chuse *Anthony* in his Place; but *Philip* of *Spain* who had Pretensions to *Portugal*, and a Party in the Kingdom, sent the Duke of *Alva* thither, who possess'd himself of it in his Name, and oblig'd *Anthony* to retire to *France*, where he died.

18. *Philip*

18. *Philip I.* of *Spain* came to the Crown of *Portugal* in this Manner. His Pretensions were founded on the Right of his Wife *Mary*, who was Daughter to *John III.* King of *Portugal*. He died in the 15th Year of his Reign.

19. *Philip II.* succeeded his Father in 1598. Having given an Account of him in the History of the Kings of *Spain*, and in that of the *Netherlands*, we shall add no more here, but that he died in the 23d Year of his Reign.

20. His Son *Philip III.* succeeded in 1621. In his Reign, the *Portuguese* shook off the *Spanish* Yoke that they found unsupportable, and which is very remarkable: Tho' there were above 200 Persons of Note engaged in the Design, 'twas kept for above a Year, till they had prepared all Things for the Execution of it; and sent a Deputation to the D. of *Braganza*, the only remaining Prince of the Blood Royal of *Portugal*, to advise him to take the Crown upon him. He refus'd it at first; but being sollicitated more and more, and perceiving that the *Catalans* had revolted, he accepted the Offer; and the Conspirators having agreed before-hand to surprize the Guards, they seized the Palace, killed the *Spanish* Secretary *Vasconcellos*, took the Vice-Queen, drove out the *Spaniards*, and proclaimed *John Duke of Braganza* King, in the 19th Year of the Reign of *Philip III.*

21. *John IV.* succeeded thus to the Crown of his Ancestors in 1640, just when he was commanded to repair to the Court of *Spain*, where he must either have fallen a Sacrifice, or have been a Prisoner during Life. In the Beginning of his Reign, he discovered a Conspiracy against him, and cut off the Chief of those concern'd in it. He govern'd with a great deal of Prudence, was affable and courteous to every body, lov'd Persons of Learning and Musick, was sober in his Diet and Apparel, and usually said, *That any Diet is enough to feed one, and any Clothes good enough to cover us.* He died in the 16th Year of his Reign, of a Retention of Urine.

22. His Son *Alphonfus VI.* succeeded in 1656. He obtained several Advantages against the King of *Spain* in 1659, 1663, and 1664: But his ill Qualities, and Incapacity for Government, occasion'd him to be de-

thron'd in 1668; and the Year after he was banish'd to the *Tercera* Islands. He enjoyed the Title of King however during his Life. His Sister the Infanta *Katharine* was married to *Charles II.* of *Great Britain*.

23. His Brother *Peter II.* succeeded in 1683; and the Marriage of his Brother *Alphonfus* with *Mary Elizabeth Francis* of *Savoy* being declared null, on Pretence of his Impotence, he married her; but she died that same Year with no good Character; and some say, her former Husband declared on his Death-Bed, that she must follow him e're long, and give an Account of the Wrong she had done him before the dreadful Tribunal; for she took Part with his Brother against him, and was the chief Instrument of getting him declared Regent. King *Peter* continued long a Widower; but at last married *Mary Sophia Elizabeth* of *Newburg* in 1687. He died in 1706.

24. His Son *John* succeeded, and is now King of *Portugal*. Thus we have given a brief Account of the History of the several Kingdoms into which *Spain* was divided; and refer the Curious for Particulars to the History of *Spain* by *Mariana*, and to the History of *Portugal* by *Emanuel de Faria y Sousa*, Knight of the Order of *Christ*; and shall only say, That the Reader will here find the Thread of the History of the several Kingdoms of *Spain* more distinct and uninterrupted, than he can meet with it any where else.

An Account of the Government of the Court of Spain, of their Military Orders, their Ecclesiastical Government, and of that of their other Dominions in Europe, from the Atlas Historique.

THE Ceremonial of the Court of *Spain* differs from that of all others in *Europe*; for the King is not to be seen but at the Audiences he gives once a Week, or at publick Solemnities. The Rules of the Palace, which they follow precisely, are very singular: For Instance, There's a settled Hour for the Queens going to Bed, which the King must observe, and go from
his

his own Chamber to hers. There are also Set Rules for his Expences in his Pleasures and Recreations, and appointed Times in which he is to give Audience to his Ambassadors, and see his Country Houses. There has been no Alteration made in those Orders for many Years, how stiff and formal soever they appear to other People. No married Man or Woman is privileg'd to lie in the Palace. All the Grandees of Spain cover themselves before the King: Those of the First Order before they speak to him; those of the Second Order after they begin to speak; and those of the Third after they have spoke, and retir'd to their Places. For the Nobles in Spain, they make no Account of any but Dukes, Counts, Marquisses, or the Knights of their 3 Military Orders, which we shall mention anon.

The Government of the Palace looks also very odd to Strangers. There are no Guards in the Chamber or Antichamber, the Doors of which are always kept shut. The Grandees who have a Right to enter, have each a Key, which generally opens and shuts all the Doors of the Palace; and they have Liberty to go out and in when they please, the Guards being only in the Court, and before the Palace.

'Tis difficult to give a distinct Account of the Government of the Household. The Mayor-Domo Mayor commands in the Palace; the Chief Butler takes Place in the King's Chamber; and the Great Master of the Horse gives Orders in the Absence of the King from the Palace. Next to them are the Mayor-Domo or Master of the Household, and the Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, who have each of them a gilt Key hanging at their Belt, as a Mark of their Dignity. These Keys are of 3 Sorts; the first gives the Exercise of Office to the Gentlemen of the Chamber; the 2d gives Entrance without the Exercise of the Office; the 3d gives Entrance only into the Antichamber. The Number of these Gentlemen is very great, and there are always 40 who serve by Turns.

The Chief Officers of the King's Household are, 1. The Mayor-Domo Mayor. 2. *Camarero* Mayor. 3. *Cavallerizo* Mayor. 4. The Gentlemen of the Chamber. 5. *Capitan* Mayor. 6. *Lismonero* Mayor. 7. *Ca-*

xador Mayor. 8. *Quintero* Mayor. 9. *Apresentador de Palacio*. 10. The Secretary of the Chamber. 11. The Secretary of Universal Dispatches. The Chief Officers and Ladies of the Queen's Chamber are, 1. Mayor-Domo Mayor. 2. *Cavallerizo* Mayor. *Camarero* Mayor. Under the Direction of these three, there are several Gentlemen of the Chamber, Ladies and Maids of Honour, and other Inferior Domesticks.

The King's Guards are those of *Monte-ros de Espinosa*, of the Archers, of the *Spaniards*, of the *Germans*, and the old Guards, called otherwise the *Lancemen*.

The chief Military Orders of Spain are those of *St. James*, *Calatrava*, *Alcantara*, *Montesa*, and of the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, which is the Chief and most Noble: But they esteem the other Orders most, because of the Salaries annex'd to them, as follows.

The Commandery of the Order of *S. James* is divided into 87 Districts, or several Towns, and have among them 308510 Ducats *per Annum*; the least has 300 *per Annum*; and the Great Commander of *Castile* has 14000 *per Annum*.

The Great Commandery of *Calatrava* is divided into 34 Districts, and have among them 91200 Ducats *per Annum*; the least of 'em 500; and the Great Commander has 10500 *per Annum*.

The Commandery of *Alcantara* is divided into 30 Districts, and have among them 477760 Ducats *per Ann.* the least of 'em 800 *per Ann.* and the Great Commander 10500: So that those Orders have in all among them 877470 Ducats *per Annum*: Those of *Alcantara* and *Montesa* being included in one.

Their Ecclesiastical Government and Revenue.

THE Archbishop of Toledo has	Ducats
<i>per Annum</i> —————	800000
The A.Bp. of <i>Burgos</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	40000
The A.Bp. of <i>Seville</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	80000
The A.Bp. of <i>Granada</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	60000
The A.Bp. of <i>Valentia</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	40000
The A.Bp. of <i>Saragossa</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	60000
The A.Bp. of <i>Tarragona</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	35000
The A.Bp. of <i>Compostella</i> has <i>per Ann.</i> —	40000

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The

Toledo

The Archbishop of ~~Seville~~ has under him
for Suffragans,

	Ducats.
The Bishop of <i>Valadolid</i> —————	15000
— Of <i>Cordoua</i> —————	40000
— Of <i>Jean</i> —————	30000
— <i>Cartagena</i> —————	20000
— <i>Cuenca</i> —————	50000
— <i>Siguencia</i> —————	40000
— <i>Segovia</i> —————	25000
— <i>Ossma</i> —————	22000

Under the Archbishop of *St. James de Com-*
postella,

The Bishop of <i>Tuy</i> —————	4000
— Of <i>Orenze</i> —————	10000
— Of <i>Lugo</i> —————	8000
— Of <i>Mondenedo</i> —————	80000
— Of <i>Oviedo</i> —————	20000
— Of <i>Leon</i> —————	22000
— Of <i>Astorga</i> —————	12000
— Of <i>Zamora</i> —————	20000
— Of <i>Salamanca</i> —————	22000
— Of <i>Ciudad Rodrigo</i> —————	10000
— Of <i>Avila</i> —————	20000
— Of <i>Coria</i> —————	20000
— Of <i>Placentia</i> —————	50000
— Of <i>Badajoz</i> , not set down.	

The Archbishop of *Saragossa* has under him,

The Bishop of <i>Huesca</i> —————	12000
— Of <i>Jacca</i> —————	6000
— Of <i>Balbastro</i> —————	7000
— Of <i>Albarazin</i> —————	6000
— Of <i>Tervel</i> —————	12000
— Of <i>Tarrazona</i> —————	14000

The Archbishop of *Tarragona* has under him, the Bishops of *Tortosa*, *Barcelona*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, *Vich*, *Solfone*, and *Urgel*. Their Revenues not set down.

The Archbishop of *Burgos* has under him,

The Bishop of <i>Valentia</i> —————	50000
— Of <i>Cataborra</i> —————	20000
— Of <i>Pampeluna</i> —————	28000

The Archbishop of *Valentia* has under him,

The Bishop of <i>Oribu-la</i> —————	10000
And the Bishops of <i>Majorca</i> and <i>Segorbe</i> , not set down.	

The Archbishop of *Seville* has under him,

The Bishop of <i>Cadix</i> —————	12000
— Of <i>Guadin</i> —————	9000
— Of <i>Canaries</i> , not set down.	

The Archbishop of *Granada* has under him,

The Bishop of <i>Malaga</i> —————	40000
— Of <i>Almeria</i> —————	5000

So that they have 8 Archbishops, and 46 Bishops, who have among 'em, besides what is not set down, 1856000 Ducats per Ann.

The Towns where they have Courts of Inquisition are, *Seville*, *Toledo*, *Granada*, *Cordous*, *Cuenca*, *Valadolid*, *Murcia*, *Daroca*, *Leyronon*, *Compostella*, *Saragossa*, *Valentia*, *Majorca*, *Barcelona*. In all, 14 in Spain.

In their other Dominions in Europe, at *Sardinia*, *Palermo* in *Sicily*, and the *Canaries*.

In *America*, at *Mexico*, *Cartagena*, and *Lima*.

The Towns in Spain that send Deputies to the Cortes or Meeting of the States are, *Burgos*, *Leon*, *Granada*, *Seville*, *Cordous*, *Murcia*, *Jean*, *Toledo*, *Segovia*, *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Toro*, *Zamora*, *Cuenca*, *Soria*, *Guadalaxara*, *Valadolid*, and *Madrid*. In all, 18.

Their Universities are, *Valadolid*, *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, *Siguencia*, *Huesca*, *Valentia*, *Gandia*, *Murcia*, *Granada*, *Seville*, *Toledo*, *Baeza*, *Lerida*, *Saragossa*, *Ossma*, *Barcelona*. In all, 16.

Their other Governments in Europe are, the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*, by Viceroy: That of *Flanders*, which we have already describ'd; the *Milanese*, and the *Canaries*: Of which, in their proper Places. They have also *Ceuta* and other Places in *Africa*; the Bishop of which is Suffragan of *Lisbon* in *Portugal*.

The Civil Government of Spain, and their Sovereign Councils, from the Atlas Historique.

THE Cortes or Meeting of the States assembles only on extraordinary Occasions, as the owning of a King, or settling the Succession of the Crown. There has been

been no solemn Meeting of 'em since 1538, under *Charles V.* who order'd, that none but the Towns before-mentioned should send Deputies to it. In the Meeting of the States and other Courts, the Prelates take the Oaths before the Grantees; but in the usual Ceremonies, the Grantees take Place of the Prelates.

The Council of *Castile* is the Chief of all the other Courts; and the King distinguishes it from the rest by the Title of, *Our Council*. 'Twas settled by *Ferdinand III.* in 1246, consists of a President, 16 Counsellors, a Fiscal, and 6 Judges, who report the Cases; is divided into 4 Chambers, who take Care of the Affairs belonging to their several Jurisdictions; and the Affairs of Old and New *Castile* come under the Cognizance of the whole.

The Council of State is the first in Order of all the Councils in *Spain*. The Number of its Members is not fixed. It consists chiefly of Grantees. They meet *Saturdays, Mondays, and Tuesdays*, deliberate upon all Affairs of the greatest Importance, as Peace, War, and Truce. They determine about the placing of Viceroy's and Governors in the several Kingdoms and Provinces belonging to *Spain*, and about the Marriages of the Kings, Princes and Princesses of the Blood. Most of the Affairs of State are managed by the Chief Minister, who has a Secretary under him. This Court is called the Council of Dispatches.

The Supreme Council of *Aragon* was establish'd in 1494. *Charles V.* confirmed it in 1522. They have Cognizance of the Affairs of *Aragon, Valentia, Catalonia, Majorca, Minorca, and Sardinia*. The President is called Vice-Chancellor; besides whom, there are 3 Counsellors Natives of *Aragon*, 3 Natives of *Valentia*, 3 Natives of *Catalonia*, and divers Subaltern Officers.

The Council of the Inquisition was establish'd in 1483 by *Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile*. The President is called Inquisitor-General; and the Counsellors, Inquisitors-Apostolical. They keep above 2000 Familiars or Spies, to discover such Criminals as belong to their Jurisdiction throughout *Spain*. This Council is independent on the King.

The Council of the Orders of *Calatrava, Alcantara, and St. James*, was erected in

1489. The King is Great Master. There are two Counsellors, who take Cognizance of the Spiritual and Temporal Government of those Orders, and fill up Vacancies.

The Council of the *Crossade* was granted by Pope *Julius II.* in 1509, for making War upon Infidels. They have several Millions of Revenue. The President is called Commissary-General, and under him there are 2 Counsellors of *Castile*, 2 of *Aragon*, and several others. They take Cognizance of Jubilees, and Printing of Books; and their Jurisdiction extends over all the Dominions of *Spain*, except *Milan, Naples, and Flanders*.

The Council of the Chamber of *Castile* was established by *Charles V.* in 1518, to give Notice to the President of *Castile* of vacant Offices and Charges. Besides the President of *Castile*, there are 4 Counsellors, 3 Secretaries, and 1 Judge, to report Causes. They meet on *Monday and Wednesday Evenings*.

The Council of War was established in 720 by *K. Pelagius*. All the Members must be Men of the Sword, who have been in the Service. The King is President, and the Counsellors of State sit at the upper End of the Table. There are several Chambers which depend on this Council, as those of the Gallies, Garrisons, &c.

The Council of Finances was establish'd in 1602. It consists of a President, and 8 Counsellors, who take Care of the Recovery and Administration of the Finances, of the Creation and Augmentation of Rents, as well as of Favours, Privileges, and Concessions, granted by the King. They also regulate and make Treaties or Bargains for the Expences of the King's Household, and of his Armies by Sea and Land.

For the Base of this Council, King *Philip IV.* establish'd in 1653 that called the Council of the Millions, which consists of a President, 4 Counsellors of the Finances, and 4 Commissioners deputed from the States, and other Officers. This Council takes Care of the Revenues and Taxes laid upon Goods, which rise to immense Sums.

The Council of *Asientos* has the Charge of the first Stories of all the Houses of *Madrid* which belong to the King, and can't be sold or lett without the Advice of this Council, which was establish'd by *Alphon-*

see XI. in 1341. It consists of a President, 6 Counsellors, and several Subaltern Officers.

The Council of Woods and Forrests was establish'd by *Charles V.* in 1545, to take Care of the King's Houses in City and Country, and of the Woods, Forrests, and Gardens, belonging to the Crown. It consists of 2 Counsellors, an Alcade, a Fiscal, and a Secretary.

The Council of the *Indies* was establish'd in 1511. It consists of a Great Chancellor, a President, 8 Counsellors, who are Men of the Law, of 4 who are Gentlemen, a Lieutenant, and several other Officers. They take Cognizance, together with the King, of all that relates to the *Indies*, Navigation, War, Peace, and the Civil and Criminal Affairs of *America* and *Asia*.

The Council of *Flanders* was erected in 1628, and have Cognizance of all the Affairs of the *Netherlands*, which are sent hither by Way of Appeal. It consists of a President, and 3 Counsellors, who determine Matters in the last Resort.

The Council of *Italy* takes Cognizance of the Affairs of the *Milanese*, and of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. It consists of 2 Counsellors from each of those Countries; and they determine what relates to War and Justice, the Disposal of Bishopricks, of the Civil Posts, and of the Revenues belonging to those Countries.

Of the Disposal of Offices in Spain.

THE Governments and other Posts are given, and not sold. Those of Provinces and Towns are seldom given for longer than 3 Years, tho' sometimes the Governors are continu'd for a further Time. The Governors of the *Indies* are changed once in 7 Years, including one for going and coming. Besides the Viceroy's formerly mentioned, there are others in *Aragon*, *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, *Navarre*, *New Spain*, and *Peru*; but the other Provinces of Spain are united to the Kingdom of *Castile*: And besides the Governors already mentioned, there are those of *Oran*, *Ceuta*, *Marsalquivir*, *Melille*, *Penon-del Vellez* in *Africa*, and one in the *Canary Islands*.

At *Granada*, *Cordous*, and *Seville*, there's a Society or Chapter nam'd *Cabildo*, consisting of 24 Gentlemen, who govern the Towns with an *Alguazil* Mayor; i. e. Consul. These Offices are sold like those of the Counsellors in the Parliament of *France*, and are coveted by the best qualified Men in the Kingdom.

Of all the Councils that have not their Seat at *Madrid*, there's none who judge without Appeal but that of *Navarre*, which sits at *Pampeluna*, there lying an Appeal from all the rest to the Council of *Madrid*.

The Way of exercising Justice in Spain is much like that of *France*. The Chief Judges in Towns are the Alcades, much like the Bailiffs in *France*; and under them there's a Tenient and *Alguazil*, who assist them in judging Civil and Criminal Causes.

In the great Towns there are *Corregidores*, or a sort of Governors; but have neither their Title nor Authority: And in some Towns, there are Governors besides. In other Places, those Officers are call'd *Alfisilantes*. In most of the great Towns, there are Alcades Courts, more or less, according to the Number of the People; and where there are none, Justice is administred by an Alcade for Civil, and another for Criminal Affairs. From the Judges of all those Towns, there lies an Appeal to the Council of the Province, and from them to the Council of *Madrid*.

We refer the *Spanish* Government in *America* till we come to that Country; and shall only take Notice here of the Extent of their Dominions in the several Parts of the World, as 'tis given us by the *Atlas Historique*.

	Long.	Broad.
Spain, —————	Leagues 250	140
Milanese, —————	48	31
Naples, —————	110	30
Sicily, —————	50	40
Isle of Cuba, —————	230	40
Isle of Hispaniola, —————	250	70
New Mexico, —————	600	500
New Spain, —————	600	100
Terra-Firma, —————	640	200
Peru, —————	650	250
Chili, —————	450	120
	3278	1505
		Dists.





	Loug.	Broad.
Brought over	3778	1505
Plato, —————	Leagues 670	600
Philippine Isles, ———	450	300
Netherlands, ———	50	40
Sardinia, ———	55	32
Canaries, ———	80	40
Total of French Leagues,	5083	2517

From hence the *Atlas* computes, that the Spanish Dominions make up a 6th Part of the known World; and that there's no other Government on Earth which comes near them in Extent. He adds this just Remark, That notwithstanding their vast Dominions, and the Riches of them, *Spain* is so far from being increased in Power by them, that 'tis rather weaken'd. The Causes of this are, 1. Their exhausting their own People to make those Conquests, and plant Colonies. 2. Their banishing at once above 800000 *Moor*s out of *Spain*. 3. Their former Persecution of their Protestant Subjects. 4. The vast Numbers of their Clergy, Monks and Nuns, that never marry. 5. Their being too much addicted to what they mistake for their own Interest, to Idleness and Pleasure; so that they scarce seem to be in a Condition ever to recover that Power which was once so formidable to the World.

The GEOGRAPHY of Spain.

Mariana says of it in general, That 'tis not inferior to any Country in the World in regard of the Climate, of Plenty of all Things necessary for Life, or of the great Quantity of Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, and other Metal it produces. 'Tis not scorched with the violent Heat of the Sun as *Africk*, nor so subject to stormy Winds, Frosts and Damps, as *France*; but being seated between both, 'tis more temperate than either. The Heat of the Summer, and Winter Frosts and Rain, make it so fruitful, that it not only supplies the Natives abundantly, but furnishes other Countries with what is necessary for Life or Luxury. Their Fruit is delicious to the Taste; their Wines plentiful and generous.

They abound with Corn, Honey, Oil, Cattle, Sugar, and Silk; and have vast Quantities of excellent Wool. They have Mines of Gold, Silver, and Iron, rich Quarries of Marble of several Colours, and Stones transparent like Glass. They have also abundance of Vermilion about *Amaden*. The Soil is various. In many Places there are barren Mountains, and rocky Hills, especially towards the N. In other Places there's Plenty of Wood and Corn. The Southerly Parts are fruitful and pleasant; the Soil fruitful, yielding commonly 20 or 30 for one, and in plentiful Years 80. In general, the Country yields but few Rivers and Springs, and fewer Lakes, in the Inland Parts, and by Consequence few Fish; but they have Plenty on the Coasts. In those Countries where they have little Corn, they have abundance of Grass for Cattle, and small Rushes for Cordage, and large ones for Mats and other Uses. They have excellent Horses, which are so swift, that the Poets fancied they were ingendered by the Wind. *Pliny* says, That the Sea Coasts of *Spain* is the most fruitful and best Country in the World next to *Italy*. *La Ferrest* says, they have Mines of Lead and Salt, great store of Saffron; and that before the Discovery of *America*, they drove a considerable Trade by Filbing Turneys. *Luyts* in his *Introductio ad Geographiam*, says, they abound with Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, Figs, Almonds, Mulberries, Capers, &c.

As to the Manners of the People, *Mariana* says, the ancient *Spaniards* were rude and barbarous, more like Wild-Beasts than Men; yet so remarkable for Secrecy, that nothing could be extorted from them by the Rack. They were much given to Novelty, were restless in their Inclinations, active and nimble, superstitious in the Worship of their false Deities, averse to Learning in general; but of so sharp a Wit, that when they apply'd themselves to it, they were inferior to none in Judgment, Memory, Elegancy, and Copiousness of Words. In War, they were more courageous than politick; their Habit coarse and plain; their Diet much in Quantity, but not nice. They commonly drank Water, and but little Wine. They were severe to Malefactors, but kind to Strangers.

Among

Among the modern *Spaniards*, he says, there's as great an Increase of Vices as Virtues: That in his Time, Learning flourish'd there as much as any where: That no Country afforded greater Rewards to Virtue: That they were great Lovers of Justice; and by good Laws, restrain'd Theft, Murder, and Oppression: And what he reckons most glorious, is, that they have always preserv'd the true Religion against Heresy and Error. But others justly charge them with Bigotry and Cruelty on the Head of Religion, as appeared by their Persecution in the *Netherlands*, &c. and is still evident by their numerous Courts of Inquisition, and putting to cruel Death such as they charge with Heresy. He adds, that they are naturally very patient of Hardship and Hunger, which has carried them thro' great Difficulties by Sea and Land; but he owns, that in his Time they were grown effeminate, excessive in Diet and Apparel, and other Extravagancies, which had so deprav'd their Manners, that with the Pride and Arrogancy of their Governors, it portended the Fall of their Greatness, in which he has not been mistaken.

La Ferre says, they are of a good Stature, strong, patient, sober, obstinate in Pursuit of their Designs, faithful to their Prince, fit for great Undertakings, circumspect, mistrustful, discreet, Lovers of Arts and Sciences, excel in School-Divinity, and in the Use of Arms. He says, the Emperor *Charles V.* ow'd most of his Victories to their Infantry. He adds, that they are proud and lazy; that their Women are handsome, well shap'd, witty, and much addicted to Gallantry, but kept under such a Restraint, that Strangers have rarely an Opportunity of conversing with them.

Lamy says, the *Spaniards* are ambitious, grave, cruel, fit for deep Meditation, prudent, slow, covetous, sparing of their Diet, but profuse in their Apparel, tho' constant in the Fashion of it.

Others give the following Account of the *Spaniards*, That at Court they appear in Black, which occasions its being generally wore through the Kingdom. Their Habit consists of a Doublet, straight Breeches button'd down the Thighs, a short Cloak, and a Girdle about their Middle. They wear their Shoes slash'd, much like those of

our Rope-Dancers, and black Stockings so thin, that the white ones are easily seen through them. They wear Swords about 4½ Foot long at their Left Side, and a Dagger at their Right. The finer Sort wear little Hats lin'd with black Taffata, and their Hatband is of black Lace. Instead of Cravats, they wear a Gonille or Ruff; and in their Doublets, they have a little Pocket for Snuff, without putting it up in a Box or Paper, they use it so frequently. Their Complexion is generally tawny, their Hair black and short, and their Mustaches form'd like a Crescent; and thus accouter'd, they walk the Streets with a great deal of Gravity. They have a peculiar Custom of wearing Spectacles without any Necessity, for they are used by the young People, as well as by the aged of both Sexes, as they walk the Streets, and sit at Table; and the broader the Spectacles be, the more honorable they are esteem'd. The Women never sit at Table, but cross-leg'd on the Ground: Nor are they permitted to go to Processions, but allow'd to see them from the Balconies and Windows. Husbands are so jealous, that they seldom allow their Wives to go abroad; and when they go to Church, they are under a large Veil, and guarded by an old Woman: But all these Precautions can't hinder them sometimes from meeting their Gallants, who formerly had a scandalous Practice of standing by the Holy-Water-Pot in the Churches, where they presented the Water to the Veil'd Ladies, which gave them an Opportunity of putting Billet-Douxes into their Hands; so that the Nuncio was forc'd to discharge it on Pain of Excommunication. The Women generally wear Black, with large Vendingales, as wide as the Hoop of a Tun; and they are much addicted to Painting, which they perform so coarsely, that it looks like Plaister. The Heat in *Spain* is so excessive during the Summer, that the Inhabitants keep within Doors as cool as they can from 10 in the Forenoon to 5 in the Afternoon. During which Time, scarce any body is seen in the Streets or Shops.

The common Diseases in *Spain* are, a Swelling in the Throat, which frequently turns to the King's-Evil; a Rheumatism, which, if not taken in Time, quickly overruns their Bodies, and makes them impotent.

tent. This is ascrib'd to the Fineness of the Air; so that if they do not shut their Windows at Night, and cover their Stomachs well in the Morning, they are usually out of order.

The People of Quality affect to have a great many Servants, and much Plate, but few Dishes on their Table, and those not well fill'd. They are frequently scarce of Bread, partly for want of Corn, or Water to grind it; for they have but few Windmills. They travel commonly on Mules, which are very slow pac'd; and there are seldom any that ride Post but the King's Couriers, or those that obtain Leave from Court.

Their Courts of Inquisition are justly charged with Cruelty, for they permit no body to know their Accusers, or to vindicate themselves against them. They punish Children for the Faults of their Patents, and the least Commerce or Affinity with what they call Hereticks; the keeping of prohibited Books, or reproving the Faults of the Clergy, is enough to bring one into their Clutches. If they can't find two Witnesses, they examine by Torture; and tho' they find nothing against the Person accus'd, they keep them under a severe Restraint for several Years, to terrify others; and if they fall under a 2d Suspicion, they are certainly put to Death.

'Tis observed by some Authors, that thro' the Remissness of their late Governments, the Nobility have got most of the Wealth of the Country into their Hands, which makes the Commons miserably poor; and though most of the Gold and Silver of the World belongs originally to them, they do so much neglect the Regulation of their *West-India* Trade, and other Parts of Commerce, that Foreign Nations carry off most of their Wealth; which occasion'd a judicious Author to say, That the *Spaniards* kept the Cow, but others got the Milk. They rely so much on the Return of their Plate-Fleets, that it slackens their Industry; and when any Disaster befalls those Fleets either by the Sea or Enemy, it occasions a greater Disorder among them, than such Accidents do in any other Country.

Their Language is thought to be the most majestick of any deriv'd from the *Latin*, and perhaps in *Europe*; but so full of

lofty Expressions, that it does not suit all Subjects.

The Kingdom of New Castile.

WE begin with this Country, because it lies in the Center of the Kingdom, and contains the Seat of their Government. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 60 Leagues from S. to N. and 80 from E. to W. *Molt* makes it about 190 *English* Miles S. and N. and about 205 from E. to W. It has *Old Castile* and *Leon* on the N. *Andalusia*, *Granada*, and *Marcia*, on the S. *Aragon* and *Valencia* on the E. and *Portugal* on the W. The Air is good; but they want Water, except in the Vallies, where there are some Rivers. They have Corn, Wine and Fruit, Saffron, and Salt Mines, with store of Meadows and Cattle, especially about *Madrid*, and on the River *Tagus* or *Teyo*. *Brietius* says, they abound likewise with Oil and Honey. Its principal Rivers are, the *Guadiana*, whose Fish are good for nothing; *Teyo*, *Xucar*, *Xamara*, *Tayonne*, and *Manzanarez*. 'Tis divided into *Algaría*, *La Sierra*, *La Mancha*, and *Extremadura*, according to *La Forrest*; tho' others reckon only the first three: But if we include this Province, it adds above 80 Miles to its Length from E. to W.

A L G A R I A,

Lies N. of the *Tagus*, is more considerable for containing the Seat of the Government, and several of the King's Palaces, than for its Fruitfulness.

The chief T O W N S are,

1. *Madrid*, Lat. *Metritum*, *Madridum*, and *Madridium* in *Carpetanis*. It lies on the little River *Manzanarez*, Long. 14. 45. Lat. 40. 33. about 36 Miles N. from *Toledo*, 15 W. from *Alcala de Henares*, about 115 E. from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and 115 S. from *Burgos* in *Old Castile*; is said to have been rais'd from the Ruins of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum*, which stood about 2 Miles from it. It stands on a rising but uneven Ground, and has been the Capital of *Spain* since *Philip II.* and his Successors made it the Place of their Residence. The Air of the

the Town is so healthful, that *Charles V.* was cur'd of an Ague by it. 'Twas a flourishing City before the present Wars, and including the Gardens and Suburbs, is about 15600 Common Paces in Compass. *Philip II.* built a Bridge over the small River which runs by it, at so great a Charge, though the River be generally dry in Summer, which occasion'd one to say pleasantly, "That his Majesty would be oblig'd to sell the Bridge to buy Water for the River. The Streets are ill pav'd and nasty, because the People throw out their Dirt in them. The Town is not wall'd, which occasions its being call'd a Village, and if so, tis the largest in *Europe*. The Houses are generally of Brick, many of them well built, the Streets regular and spacious, some of them very noble, but would look much better if well kept; in many of them are Fountains, but not extraordinary. The Royal Palace is very large, but of ancient Structure, and has nothing answerable to the Grandeur of the King but its rich Moveables; for several of the *Grandeess*, especially such as have been *Vice-Roys*, or *Governors* of Provinces, have better Houses than it. It stands on the easy Ascent of a Hill, extended to the Bank of the River, from whence there's a pleasant Prospect into the Country. The Front is compos'd of Two Pavillions, the rest being very irregular; behind it there are Two large Square Courts, the first of which has Two spacious Terrass-Walks rais'd upon high Arches, and adorn'd with Balustres and Statues. There are several Porches, by which one enters into a large Stair-Case which leads to the King's Apartments. Most of the Rooms have no Light but what comes in at the Doors; and where there are Windows, they are so small that they afford but little Light. They pretend, that 'tis to keep out the Heat of the Sun; but the chief Reason is Expensiveness of Glass, there being many Houses that have no Glass, which is not perceiv'd on the Outside because of the Lattises; so that when a *Spaniard* describes a compleat House, he certainly tells you 'tis glaz'd. There are many fine gilt Balconies in his Palace. All the Councils before-mention'd meet here, and there are several small Galleries and Passages, by which the King enters them

when he pleases without being seen by any but his Attendants. The Gardens are neither large nor well kept, so that their chief Beauty is owing to the Situation. The other chief Palaces here, are those of the Duke of *Osuna*, of the Admirant of *Castile's* Lady, of the Countess *d'Ognale*, and of the Constable of *Castile*. That call'd the *Place-Major*, is the finest Square in all the City, encompassed with stately Houses of six or seven Stories high, without Proportion or Order, and loaden with Balconies, from whence the People see the Bull-Fighting on Solemn Days. They have also a Palace, call'd *Consistorio*, appointed for this Diversion.

Their BULL-FEASTS.

WHEN the King has fix'd a Day, certain Cows, call'd *Mammarins*, are led to the Forrests and Mountains of *Andalusia*, where there are the greatest Number of fierce Bulls: They pursue the Cows with great Eagerness, and by this Means are decoy'd at a great Distance to the appointed Place; there being armed Men on Horseback with Half-pikes, &c. to prevent the retiring of the Bulls, which seldom happens without Bloodshed. When they approach the City, the Streets through which they pass are rail'd to prevent their doing Mischief. Being thus brought to the Place, they are shut up in Stables prepar'd on purpose, which have Trap-doors for the Men to escape. After they have had some Rest, they are let out one by one, surrounded by lusty young Peasants, some of whom take them by the Tail, and some by the Horns, while others mark them with hot Irons on the Buttock, and slit their Ears, which is seldom perform'd without Mischief. The fiercest being thus mark'd, when the Day comes, the Square is cover'd with Sand, and surrounded with Bars of six Foot high, on which are painted the King's Arms. The King's Balcony is distinguish'd by its Largeness, rich Gilding, and a stately Canopy over it; opposite to his, are the Balconies of the Ambassadors, and on the Right Hand those of the several Councils, distinguish'd by their proper Arms imbroider'd in Gold on Crimson Velvet.

ver. The Judges, Grantees, Titulado's, and City Companies, have each their Places at the Charge of the King, or of the City, which ever of them gives the Bull-Feast; it being usual to pay from 15 to 20 Pistoles for the Balconies, which are cover'd with Carpets and Canopies. The Company of both Sexes is entertained with Sweetmeats, Fruits, Water cool'd with Snow-Rice, Gloves, Ribbons, Fans, Pastrils, Silk Stockings, Garters, &c. put up in curious Baskets, at the Charge of the King or City, there being certain Fines and Forfeitures appropriated to this Use, and not to be otherwise applied, be the Exigence what it will, for fear of Commotions among the People, who are so fond of this Diversión. Under the first Row of Balconies, there are Scaffolds erected for such as are not privileg'd to have Balconies; among whom are Protestant Ministers. There are no Scaffolds under the King's Balcony, that being reserv'd for his Guards. There are 3 Gates which lead into the Place, at which the Foreign Ministers enter with their rich Coaches and Equipage, make several Turns round, and salute the Ladies, who appear without Veils on the Balconies, dress'd in their Jewels and best Apparel. When the King comes, all those Coaches withdraw. The Queen and her Ladies have their Balconies allotted apart, come into the Square in their Coaches, attended by Men of Quality, some on fine Horses, and others on Foot, walking close by the Boots of the Coaches: This Privilege being then allow'd to their Lovers, but not without Leave first had from their Mistresses; for to do it otherwise, is reckon'd a Presumption, and will be resent'd by the Kindred of the Ladies. They are likewise attended by a Guard on Horseback, and Women of Honour in the Coaches. The former frequently tell the Cavaliers, That the most respectful Love is always best; and the latter draw the Curtains when the Fancy takes them, out of an affected Gravity. The Balconies where the Ladies sit are richly adorn'd with Canopies, Carpets, and Cushions embroider'd with rais'd Work of Gold, which altogether make the Show very magnificent. When the King is seated, the Guards come in cloath'd in yellow Velvet or Sattin, which is the King's Livery, trim'd with tufted Crimson Galloon, mix'd

with Gold and Silver. The Yeomen of the Guard have short Cloaks of the same Colour, with black Clothes, and Halberts in their Hands. The Officers are mounted on fine Horses, richly capparison'd, and deck'd with Ribbons, are attended with great Numbers of Livery-Men, take several Rounds to give necessary Orders, and to salute the Ladies. On this Occasion, every one wears the Colour that's most esteem'd by his Mistress. Every one being seated, the Place is water'd with 40 or 50 Tuns of Water, brought thither on purpose in little Carts; and the Guards post themselves close under the King's Balcony, making a Fence with their Lances, which they present to the Bulls when they approach, and must not stir from the Place be the Danger never so great. Six Alguazils or Door-keepers enter the Place on stately Horses, adorn'd with many little Bells, and harness'd after the *Moorish* Fashion, clad in White, with each a white Rod in his Hand, and Plumes of Feathers on their Heads. They ride up to a Gate at one End of the Square, and each of them brings out his Knight that is to combat the Bulls. They are mounted on brave Horses, richly harness'd, with a Dozen Led-Horses, and a Dozen Mules laden with Lances of Fir, about 5 Foot long, painted and gilt, and pointed with bright Iron. The Mules have Housings of Velvet, of the same Colour with the Combatants Clothes, and embroider'd with their Arms in Gold. The Knights themselves are dress'd in Black, embroider'd with Gold and Silver, or Silk and Bugles, white Plumes of Feathers, intermix'd with other Colours, Diamond Hatbands, and a Knot of the same. They have Scarfs of different Colours, which some wear about their Middle, others about their Shoulders, and small ones about their Arms, presented them by the Ladies, for whose Sake they expose themselves to this Danger. Their black Cloaks are wrap'd about them with the Ends turn'd behind, so as not to hinder the Use of their Arms. They wear little white Buskins, and long gilt Spurs, after the Fashion of the *Moors*, whom they also imitate in riding with their Knees bended. They are each attended with 40 Footmen richly clad in Brocade, according to the Fashion of such Foreigners as they please, each of 'em carrying abundance

dance of Lances. Being thus conducted by the Alguazils, they pass over the Square to the King's Balcony, and with a profound Reverence ask his Leave to engage the Bulls, which he grants, with a Wish of Success. Then the Trumpets sound, and the People make loud Acclamations, crying, *Long live the brave Cavaliers*. But this Magnificence is only upon extraordinary Occasions, such as the King's Marriage, &c. When the King's Leave is obtained, the Knights separate, salute the Ladies of their Acquaintance, send off all their Footmen but two for each, who keep close to them with their Lances. None must fight on Horseback but those who are known to be Gentlemen born. When the Bull is let out, the young Men on Foot throw their Arrows and Darts trim'd with cut Paper at them; which sticking in his Skin, adds to his Rage and Fierceness: Then the Cavalier he runs at approaches with his Lance, which he holds like a Dagger, and thrusts at the Bull. If he breaks it, his Footman supplies him with another; but the Knight must not draw his Sword, which is short, and 3 Inches broad, till the Bull has either broke or forc'd the Lance out of his Hand, thrown off his Hat or Cloak, or wounded his Horse, or some of the Company, which the King must either revenge or die, especially if he himself be wounded. He must give the first Cut with his Sword on the Bull's Head, Neck or Throat; but afterwards as he can. None must assault the Bull but one at a time, except in their own Defence. If the Knight be dismounted, or his Horse unmanageable, he must engage him on Foot. The other Knights must also dismount, and are allow'd to follow him, not to assist him, but to try if by marching up they can frighten the Bull; and if he retires to one End of the Place, they have satisfied the Laws of Duelling. This bloody and barbarous Diversion they learned from the Moors; and the Spaniards would never allow them to be abolish'd, tho' the Court of Rome has several times attempted it; and they do not reckon it a fine Bull-Fighting, except 10 or more Persons lose their Lives. See Moncony's *Voyages*.

The Cathedral Church of Madrid is a magnificent Building; and the Altar of the Blessed Virgin's Chapel, with its Rails,

are of massy Silver. Here is also a Statue of the Virgin, which they pretend St. James brought from the Holy Land.

The other of their most remarkable Churches are, 1. *Our Lady of Atocha's*; i. e. of the Bush, in a spacious Nunnery. Here they sing *Te Deum* upon Victories, and have an Image of the Virgin, with a young Jesus, to which they ascribe Miracles. The Chapel where the Image stands has 100 Lamps of Gold and Silver, and the King has a Gallery here. The great Altar is illuminated every Sunday with 100 Wax Candles, and adorn'd with store of Plate, as are most of their Churches. They have Walks of green Turf in them, set with Flowers, and adorn'd with Fountains, from whence Water springs into Basons of Marble Porphyry or Silver, surrounded with Jessamine or Orange Trees planted in Boxes; among which they turn loose abundance of Singing Birds, that make a harmonious Noise. 2. The Church of the *Minims*, much resorted to by Devote's. 3. The Church of St. *Isidor*, the Patron of Madrid, which, tho' he was but a poor Labourer, exceeds all the rest in Magnificence, the Walls being all lin'd with Marble of various Colours, and there are many Pillars and Statues of the same. The Saint's Tomb in the Middle of the Chapel has over it a Crown of Marble, embellish'd with Flowers in their natural Colours, and supported by Pillars of Porphyry; and round the Outside of the Cupulo, stand the Images of the 12 Apostles. 4. The Church of St. *Sebastian*, where there's a Canopy presented by the late Qu. Mother for carrying the Host to the Sick. 'Tis of Shagrin, nail'd with Gold, lin'd with Crimson Velvet, and several Glasses about it. In the Middle of the Roof, there's a small Steeple with little Gold Bells in it: 'Tis always carried by 4 Priests, attended with a great Number of Flambeaus and Musical Instruments.

Without one of the Gates of the Town lies another of the King's Palaces, called *Buen Retiro*, on the Descent of a little Hill. It consists of 4 great Apartments, and 4 large Pavilions, which make a perfect Square, in the Middle of which there's a Flower-Pot well stor'd with Flowers, and a Fountain with a Statue upon it, which sprinkles the Flowers and Cross-Walks leading to the

Apartment.

Apartments, that are stately, adorn'd with excellent Paintings, and the Sielings and Floors are beautified with Gold, and other lively Colours; but the Rooms are something low. They have a Theatre here for Comedies, well contriv'd and spacious, adorn'd with much Carving and Gilding, and the Sieling is richly gilt. Near the Terras-Walk stands a Brass Statue of *Philip II.* on Horseback, much esteem'd by the Curious. There's a Park adjoining of a League in Compass, in which there are several handsome Lodges, a Canal supplied with Springs, brought thither at great Charge, and a large Pond surrounded with Trees and Fountains, where the King divers himself in the hot Season in small Boats finely painted and gilt. It abounds also with Grotto's, Cataracts, and shady Walks, which makes it extream pleasant. Here the King has fine Stables for Saddle and Coach Horses, and a spacious Armory, with many Suits of Armour belonging to former Kings, and particularly to *Charles V.* Here is also the Armour of the Warlike Cardinal *Hedonso*, and several Trophies taken from the *Turks*. The Palace consists of two Squares, one for the King, and another for the Queen, with Cloisters above and below. When the King dines here, he has 12 Dishes at Dinner, and 8 at Supper, serv'd up in Silver Plate, and attended by as many Halbardiers, who oblige every one to uncover as the Dishes pass.

Aranjuez is another of the King's Palaces, in an Island made by the *Tagus* and *Xarama*, that form abundance of Water-Works in the Gardens belonging to this stately Castle, which is situated in one of the pleasantest Places of the Kingdom, surrounded with noble and fine Walks, vast Numbers of Fountains, with Statues of Brass, and Marble Basons, and all sorts of Poetical Representations. The Fountain of *Diana* is the Chief, where she is represented among Cupids, Bucks, Does, and Dogs, all spouting Water.

The other Royal Houses and Palaces are, 1. The *Casa del Campo*, on the Bank of the River *Manzanarez*. 'Tis not large, but pleasantly situated among fine Groves, and Shades of tall and thick Trees, which are rare in this Country. It has several curious

Springs and Ponds in the Neighbourhood, and in the Garden a Statue of *Philip IV.* Here they keep the King's Lions, Bears, Tigers, and other Wild-Beasts. 2. *Florida*, which has very pleasant Gardens, adorn'd with Statues by the best *Italian* Masters, stor'd with sweet-scented Flowers of all sorts, and water'd with several small murmuring Brooks. The Walk near it, call'd *Prado Nuovo*, is planted with Trees of an extraordinary Height, intermix'd with delightful spouting Fountains. 3. The *Corzuela*, a Country-House with a delightful Prospect, and curious Situation. It has several cool Rooms, where the King refreshes himself after Hunting. The Citizens of *Madrid* divert themselves on *May-day* in the neighbouring Fields, at a Place called *El Sotillo*, with their Wives, Children, Mistresses, &c. by Games, Musical Instruments, &c. where Women of the greatest Quality partake in the Diversion, disguis'd in white Mantles, like our Women's Riding-Hoods; and the Grandees do the like in their Coaches. They travel here in a Carriage called *Galley*, a sort of Chariots 4 or 5 times as long as the ordinary ones, with 3 Wheels on a Side, cover'd above with a Canvas, and made round like a Galley. They are drawn by 18 or 20 Horses, and hold 40 Persons each, who eat, drink, sleep, and dress Victuals in them; for they carry their Provisions along with them, especially in the barren Parts of the Country, and travel by 10 or 12 in a Company, because if one of 'em be over-turn'd, it requires a great many Hands to set them up again. They have a solemn Procession on *Corpus-Christi* Day, at which the King and Court attend: After which they have Auto's, being a silly sort of Tragedies on Religious Subjects, at which the King and Court likewise attend. They have a prodigious Number of Flamboys lighted, tho' the Sunbeams be so hot as to melt the Wax. They represent an Assembly of the Knights of *St. James*, and our Saviour petitioning to be admitted into their Order, which they refuse, upon the blasphemous Allegation that he was born of mean Parents; but as an Expedient, instituted the Order of *Christ*, now us'd in *Portugal*. They have many other ridiculous Diversions and Practices, for

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which we refer to the Account of Spain, In *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*. Vol. II.

2. The *Escorial*, about 18 Miles N. W. from *Madrid*. 'Tis a Village on the Confines of *Old Castile*, near which *Philip II.* built a noble Monastery of the Order of *St. Jerome*, with a stately Church in Honour of *St. Lawrence*, on whose Day his Troops gain'd the Victory of *St. Quintin* against the *French* in 1557. There are 200 Friars of the Order of *St. Jerome* in it, under a Prior, nam'd by the King, and a College or Nursery for young Students. 'Tis reckon'd one of the most magnificent Structures in *Europe*, and of a vast Extent. The *Atlas Historique* says, it contains 17 Cloisters, 22 Courts, 11000 Windows, and cost above 30000000 in Building. 'Twas begun in 1563; and tho' the Work was still continued, not ended till 1584. *Philip IV.* enlarged the Church, by adding a Chapel to it for a Sepulchre to the Kings and Queens, in Form like the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, whose Name it bears. 'Tis 35 Foot in Diameter, and cover'd all over with black Marble. They bury no Kings or Queens here but such as leave Issue behind them. The Form of the whole is a large Square, each Side of which is 2630 Foot long, with a fine Tower on each Corner. 'Tis built of a hard Stone spotted with grey. The greatest Part of the Architecture is of the *Dorick* Order, with some of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, *Composite*, and *Tuscan*. 'Tis divided into 4 lesser Squares, with 4 Gates each. The chief Entrance is on the W. Side, thro' 3 Gates, over which are the Statues of *S. Lawrence*, and in the Middle the Arms of *Spain*. The first Square is 230 Foot long, and 126 broad. The Front of this Inner Court is adorn'd with 6 Pillars of the *Dorick* Order 68 Foot high, upon which are plac'd 6 Pedestals, and upon them the Statues of King *David*, *Solomon*, *Josias*, *Hezekias*, *Jehosaphat*, and *Manasseh*, with Crowns of Brass on their Heads, weighing 100 Pound each, and Scepters of the same, 50 Pound each, *David's* Harp of the same Metal weighing 375 Pounds, and under each of these Kings, there are *Latin* Inscriptions pointing at some of their chief Actions. There are 5 Arches, each 28 Foot high, and 14 broad, to enter the Church, which is 364 Foot

long, 230 broad, and from the Floor to the Cross on the Top of the *Cupole* 'tis 330 Foot high, the Architecture is *Dorick*, it has six Isles, two of which make a Cross, and the other four meet in a Square. It has 24 noble Arches, 50 large Windows, 39 Galleries with Silk Curtains, 12 noble Crosses of *Jasper* over so many Chappels, and 40 Altars in their peculiar Chappels adorn'd with fine Pictures of Saints. The Floor of the Church is pav'd with Grey and Black Marble, and the Isles illuminated with vast Numbers of large Silver Lamps. The Middle Isle has 14 Balconies of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards long each, the Grand Chappel is 20 Foot long, 50 broad, and 100 high, and rises from the Middle Isle by 12 Steps of the finest *Jasper* 53 Foot long each. 'Tis separated from the Body of the Church by gilt Rails of Brass curiously wrought. The Paintings here are excellent. It contains 4 sorts of Architecture: The first of *Dorick* with 6 Pillars. The Second of *Ionick* with as many. The Third *Corinthian*, and Fourth *Composite*, with 2 Pillars supporting the Roof and Arches. They are all of the best polish'd *Jasper*, and the Bases and Capitols of Brass gilt; in one of the Pillars of *Dorick* Order is the *Custodia* or Box, where the Sacrament is kept; about this there are the Statutes of the Apostles, and of the Virgin *Mary* of Brass gilt, our Saviour on the Cross, with several curious Paintings of Scripture History, by the best Masters. The Box for the Sacrament is round, 16 Foot high, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Diameter, supported by 8 Columns of *Diaspore* of the Colours of the Rain-bow. They say, That this Stone cannot be wrought but by Diamonds, and that the Workmanship alone cost 80000 Ducats, and over the *Custodia* there are the Statues of the 12 Apostles, and a Picture of the Resurrection over them. They enter this Chappel, which is call'd the *Segraria*, by Two Doors of *Jasper*; the Floor is cover'd with the same, and there are Ten Steps of *Jasper*, which lead up to the Altar: There's a curious Crystal Window on the East-side with Iron-Bars gilt. The Chapter is beautified with Pictures representing the Eucharist, with a Rain-bow and many Angels. Round the Altar there are brass Statues of several Kings of *Spain*, and others of the Royal Family.

Family. They pretend to have many Reliques here, particularly some of our Saviour's and the Virgin's Hair, of their Apparel, and of the Instruments of his Passion; nay, there's scarce a Saint of whom they do not pretend to have something. They boast of 550 Pixes or Chalice of Gold, Silver, and Crystal, one of which they say was offer'd to our Saviour by one of the Three Kings of the East.

In the middle of the Isle lies the Choir fronting the Chappel, 96 Foot long, 56 broad, 48 high, the Floor pav'd with Marble, and the Walls curiously painted with the Martyrdoms of St. Lawrence and St. Jerome. 'Tis illuminated by a Crystal Branch of 28 Lights, has 2 Orders of Seats of precious Wood curiously wrought, on each side there's an Organ with cross Galleries gilt. There are 6 more Organs in the Church, one of them of Silver, which was given by Charles V. The Sacrify is 108 Foot long, and 30 broad, the Pavement of Marble of several Colours, and the Walls painted with Sacred History by the best Masters.

Near the Sacrify we descend by fine Marble Steps into the Pantheon, containing the Sepulchres of the *Austrian* Family, and reckon'd the finest of its kind in Europe. Over one of the Gates which are of gilt Brass, underneath the Arms of *Spain* there's a Latin Inscription in Gold Letters on Black Marble, importing, That the Princes of the *Austrian* Family lie here under the Redeemer's Ark waiting for the Resurrection, and that this Work was begun by Philip III. and ended by Philip IV. in 1654. The Arms of *Spain* cut in precious Stone, and richly gilt, are placed here betwixt 2 gilt Brass Statues, one representing the Fall of Man, and the other the Hope of a Resurrection. By this Door we enter the Pantheon, which is lin'd with curious polish'd Marble, is Round without, and Octagonal within, having in each of the Squares Urns for the Royal Corps of Grey Marble, supported by Lion's Paws of Brass gilt. There's an Oval Figure of the same Metal in the middle of each Urn, containing the Names of the Persons inter'd there in black Letters. In the Square fronting the Door stands the Altar, and upon it a large Cross of Brass gilt, fixed

within another of black Marble. The Altar is of the same, with curious Ornaments of the finest *Porphyry*. On each side the Cross there's a Pillar of green *Genoa* Marble, with Brass Bases and Capitols gilt. The Pantheon is enlighten'd by a curious Branch of Brass gilt with 24 Lights, the Floor is pav'd with fine Marble, and wrought into the Figure of Stars.

The Convent has 5 Cloisters, the biggest being 800 Foot square, painted all about with the History of our Saviour's Life, Death, Resurrection and Ascension. The old Chappel has excellent Paintings, and boasts of many Reliques, but they care not to shew them to Protestants. In the Refectory there's our Lord's Supper, brought from *England* during the Exile of K. Charles II. and pawn'd here for 15000 l. Sterling. 'Tis said, there is little of Note in the Palace, except the Paintings, and the Library, which is a noble and lofty Structure, 200 Foot long, and 36 high. The Stalls of the Books, which are all letter'd on the Back, are of Cedar, and other precious Wood. It has 7 Pillars of the *Doric* Order, the Floor is cover'd with White and Grey Marble, and the Sielings with curious Paintings, representing the Arts and Sciences, and the most celebrated Authors, by the best Masters. In the middle of the Room there are Seven Tables of *Jasper* and *Marble*, and Two of *Porphyry*, with Globes and Spheres upon them. Here are also some ancient Medals and Writings on the Barks of Trees, some MSS. writ by St. *Austin*, and St. *Chrysostom*, besides several others, and fine Pictures. The *English* Author of the Travels through *Spain*, reckons here 15 Cloisters, and 11 Courts, 25 Fountains, 13 Statues of Stone, 38 of Brass gilt, 1602 Original and other Choice Pictures, 540 more on the Walls besides Landskips, &c, not to be numbred. It has 9 Refectories, 5 Infirmaryes, 2 fine Apartments for Strangers, and 9 Kitchens. He say, That the Parks, Gardens, Walks, and the Ground belonging to this stupendious Fabrick, is reckon'd 36 Leagues in Compass.

3. *Alcala de Henares*, about 15 Miles E. from *Madrid*, takes its Name from the small River that passes by it, to distinguish it from another of the same Name in *Andalusia*; was formerly call'd *Complutum*, and is now

now also call'd *Compostel*. 'Tis become famous since the Cardinal *de Ximenes*. The Chief Minister of *Spain*, founded an University there in 1517, which is now the Second of the Kingdom. It consists of 20 Colleges, one of them call'd *St. George's*, was built and endow'd by a *Portuguese* Count to maintain 30 *Irish* Students; but the Count dying before 'twas quite finished, the King seiz'd the Revenues, leaving a slender Allowance only for eight, who are oblig'd by Oath after 7 Years stay there, to preach in some of the Northern Parts. They have 19 Monasteries, besides 10 Nunneries. In their Disputations, the Respondents answer the Opponents in their own Language. The old Town of this Name stood on the other side the River, was a Bishop's See, and call'd *Alcala S. Justi*, because *Justus* was martyr'd there; but being destroy'd by the *Moors*, the present Town was built in its stead. 'Tis noted for the *Complutensian Polyglot Bible*, printed there at the Charge of the above-mention'd Cardinal. In the Chappel of the University-College, there's a noble Monument of White Marble for Cardinal *Ildefonso*, with his Effigies upon it excellently done, and several Trophies he took from the *Turks*. In a neighbouring Chappel on the other side the River, they pretend to have a Red Cross sent from Heaven, and put into the Hand of one of their Kings as he lay incamp'd against the *Moors*, whom he afterwards routed. Their Cathedral is a spacious and noble Fabrick, where they pretend to have a Stone that miraculously afforded Oil for all their Lamps, but ceased doing so when the Oil was sold for other Uses.

4. *Toledo*, Lat. *Toletum in Carpetanis*, lies upon the *Teyo*, about 35 Miles S. from *Madrid*. 'Twas formerly the Capital of the Kingdom of that Name, and was taken from the *Moors* in 1083. 'Twas the Residence of the *Gothick* and *Moorish* Kings; and noted for 18 Councils held there in the Space of 300 Year; 'tis the Seat of an Archbishop, Primate of the Kingdom, who with his Chapter enjoys great Privileges. It has also a famous University. Three Parts of the City are encompassed by the *Teyo*, over which it has two broad and long Bridges; the River by Industry might be made navigable up to the City. The Channel is

narrow there, being encompassed with Rocks, which command the Town, whose Situation is uneven, and the Streets narrow and ill pav'd, which obliges those of Note to make use of Chaises and Litters; 'twas formerly much larger than now, and the upper Part was inclosed by a *Roman* Wall, the Ruins of which are still to be seen. The City is divided into 3 Parts, has 38 Monasteries for both Sexes, but is in a decaying Condition, and said not to contain above 8000 People. The present Walls are built after the *Moorish* Fashion, with a great many small Towers encompassed by deep Ditches fill'd with Water from the *Teyo*, so that 'twould be very strong but for the Hills that command it. Their Cathedral is reckon'd the finest in *Europe* by the *Spaniards*, who call it the *Holy*. Besides the Revenue belonging to the Archbishop formerly mentioned, there are 40 Canons, who have 1000 Crowns *per Annum* each; a Grand Archdeacon who has 40000; Three Archdeacons, the First of whom has 15000, the Second 12000, the Third 10000; the Dean 20000, the Chaplain Major 13000, and 6 more 10000 *per Annum*; so that 'tis reckon'd the most richly endow'd Church in *Europe*: Its Length and Height are not answerable to its Breadth, it has many Chappels equal for largeness to Churches richly gilt and painted. There's a Niche in the Choir, which they say miraculously furnished the Town with Water when besieg'd by the *Moors*; their Treasury is exceeding Rich, and the Tabernacle us'd on *Corpus Christi* day is so heavy with precious Stones, gold Angels and Cherubims, that it requires 30 Men to carry it, and the Value of it inestimable. The Chalice, Pixer, and Sun, in which they keep the Host, with the Crowns and Robes belonging to the Virgin, are covered with Diamonds and Oriental Pearls. The *Plaza-Major* is the only Part where Coaches can be made use of. Without the Walls there's the Ruins of a *Roman* Amphitheatre, and of a Machine, by which the *Moors* convey'd Water from the River thro' all the City, but neglected by the *Spaniards*. This City has the first Vote in the Assembly of the States, where *Madrid* votes only as a Borough. The adjacent Country is very pleasant, abounds with Gentlemens Seats, among
whom

whom there's a fine one belonging to the Archbishop. In the Suburbs there's a noble Hospital, call'd *la Fairs*, it has the Form of a large Square Court; 'twas found- ed by one of their Archbishops, who has a Tomb and Statue in the Church. In the Neighbourhood of this City there's the Ruins of a Tower, where they say there was an enchanted Cave closely shut up, with a Prophecy foretelling the Destruction of Spain if ever 'twas open'd. And that King *Rodrigo* suspecting there was a great Treas- ure hid in it, caus'd it to be open'd, enter'd it with Flambeaus, and saw the Figures of *Moors* in Arms, one of whom had a Cop- per-Blade in his Hand, with an *Arabick* In- scription, importing, That the Desolation of Spain was at hand by those People, if one may believe the Legendaries. Not far from hence lies the Forrest where the 100 Maids were kept, which the *Castilians* were annually oblig'd to pay to the *Moors*. The other Structures of Note in the Town, are, 1. The Palace built by King *Charles V.* which is very large, and has Stables for 500 Horses. 2. The Archbishop's Palace, which is also a noble Structure.

LA SIERRA.

Is a mountainous Country, lies E. from *Algeria*, and is the barrenest Part of *New Castile*.

It contains 1. *Cuenca*, Lat. *Concha*, about 85 Miles E. from *Toledo*, and 87 S. E. from *Madrid*. It lies on the *Xucar*, and is the Capital of the Country. 'Twas built in the 12th Century by *Alphonso IX.* from the Ruins of *Valeria*, destroy'd by the *Moors*. It has a B. Suffragan of *Toledo*, and is noted for the best Wool in *Castile*.

2. *Molina*, among the Mountains on a River of the same Name. *Henry II.* of *Castile* made it a Dutchy in 1369, for *Bertrand de Guesclin*, Constable of *France* and *Castile*, by whose Means he came to the Throne. It lies 60 Miles N. E. from *Cuenca*.

LA MANCHA.

Lies S. of the *Teyo*, is encompassed with Mountains, and was the Country of the fa- mous *Don Quixot*.

It contains, 1. *Ciudad Real*, Lat. *Civitas Regia* on the *Guadiana*, about 60 Miles S. from *Toledo* in a large and fruitful Plain, the Capital of the Country, one of the largest Towns in *New Castile*, but ill peo- pled.

2. *Calatrava* on the *Guadiana*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Ciudad Real*, built from the Ruins of the ancient *Calatrava* or *Orcum*, which lay about 6 Miles from it. 'Twas taken in 1130, after a long Siege from the *Moors*, given to the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and by him to the Knights Templers, who not being able to defend it, restor'd it to the King. He could find no body that would undertake to keep it against the *Moors*; but two *Cistercian* Monks, who being join'd by many others, and assisted with Money, they defended it bravely, which occasion'd the Founding of the Knights of *Calatrava* by *Sancho III.* in 1158. They did afterwards great Service against the Infidels, and the Town was given to the *Cisterians* for ever, but reunited to the Crown by Cardinal *Ximenes*, after the taking of *Granada*, says *La Forrest*.

3. *Malagon*, a small but ancient Town, 12 Miles N. W. from *Calatrava*.

4. *Consuegra*, another small and very an- cient Town on the *Guadiana* above *Calatrava*, about 18 Miles N.

5. *Almugro*, or *Almagro*, a large open Town, 6 Miles S. E. from *Ciudad Real*; it gave Name to *Don Diego d'Almugro*, who to- gether with *Francis Pizaro* conquer'd *Peru* in 1525, but were both destroy'd by their Misunderstanding.

ESTREMADURA.

Is call'd *Spanish* to distinguish it from that of *Portugal*. It lies on the West-side of *New Castile*, and is the fruitfulest Province of that Country. 'Twas formerly Independ- ant, but now join'd to *New Castile*, except the Territory of *Placentia*, which is join'd to *Old Castile*. The whole is about 180 Miles long, and 100 where broadest.

It contains, 1. *Badajoz*, about 142 Miles S. W. from *Toledo*. It had this Name from the *Moors*, being anciently call'd *Pax Augus- tia*. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Compe- stella*. Their Cathedral of *St. John*, the Gov- ernor's

governor's Palace, and their fine Place of Arms, are the most considerable Things in it. The Situation is pleasant on the Alcent of a Hill upon the *Guadiana*; it has large Fortifications, and is reckon'd one of the Bulwarks of Spain. The Portuguese besieg'd it in 1658, without Success, and the like in 1705, when they were defeated by the Marechal de Tesse under its Walls. The Earl of Galway, who commanded the British Troops, had his Right Hand shot off there. This Town is also defended by a strong Castle, and has a Bridge of 26 Arches over the River.

2. *Xeres de Badajoz*, a small City about 22 Miles S. from *Badajoz* on the Frontiers of *Andalusia*.

3. *Merida*, Lat. *Emerita*, or *Augusta Emerita* on the *Guadiana*, 30 Miles E. from *Badajoz*; 'twas the Capital of *Hispania Lusitana*, and said to have been built by *Augustus*, as an Hospital for his disabled Soldiers. The Metropolitan See was transferr'd hence to *Compostella* by Pope *Calixtus II.* in 1124. *Alphonsus*, the Astrologer, gave it to the Knights of St. James in 1230. It has a Bridge of 60 Arches over the River, and the Remains of a Roman Castle, now a Prison, of a Triumphal Arch of vast Stones without Mortar, built by *Julius Caesar*, a curious Pyramid built by *Augustus*, and of some Roman Aqueducts. It has also a Modern One, by which the Water is convey'd at a great Distance into the Town. Here are also the Remains of Fortifications built by the Spaniards during their Wars with the Portuguese in the last Century.

4. *Medellin*, Lat. *Metallinum*, and *Metallensis Colonia*, on the N. of the *Guadiana*, over which it has a noble Stone-Bridge. Some Authors have reported, but falsely, That the River rises again at this Place, after having run 20 Miles under Ground. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *Ferdinando Cortes*, who discover'd *New Spain* about 1518. It lies about 27 Miles S. E. from *Merida*.

5. *Truxillo*, or *Truxillo*, Lat. *Turrus Julia*, about 30 Miles N. E. from *Merida*. The Town is well built, has several Houses of Persons of Quality, 5 Parish-Churches, 5 Convents of Friars, and 4 Nunneries. The adjacent Villages are large, but the Houses of Mud. 'Tis defended by an ancient and strong Castle, and is noted for the Birth of

Francis Pizarro, one of the Conquerors of Peru. In the Neighbourhood, there's a noble Palace belonging to the Count de *Lepiz*.

6. *Talavera de Reyna*, lies 35 Miles W. from *Toledo*, is a large Country Town, with 8 Parish Churches, 13 Convents of Monks, and 5 of Nuns.

7. *Guadaloupa*, betwixt the *Guadiana* and the *Teyo*, 25 Miles N. E. from *Truxillo*, noted for the Miracles pretended to be wrought there by the Intercession of the Virgin.

8. *Alcantara*, Lat. *Norba Caesaræa Turobrica*, or *Pons Trajanus*, on the *Teyo*, about 45 Miles N. from *Badajoz*. 'Tis one of the ancientest Towns in Spain. *Alphonsus IX.* took it from the Moors in 1212, gave it to the Knights of *Poirier*, afterwards called of *Alcantara*, founded by *Gomes Fernand* in 1170. 'Twas reunited to the Crown by *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* after the taking of *Granada*; and the Knights were allowed to marry about the Middle of the 16th Century. 'Tis but a small Town, and was fortified by the Spaniards against the Incursions of the Portuguese. It has a noble Bridge, 670 Foot long, 28 broad, and 200 high, said to be built by *Trajan*. This Town was taken by the E. of *Galway* and the Confederate Army in 1706; but lost with the rest of Spain afterwards.

The Kingdom of Old Castile,

WIAS so called, because 'twas the first taken from the Moors by the Christians. The Name *Castile* comes from *Castles*, which were built to defend it against the Moors. It has *Asturia* and *Biscay* on the N. *New Castile* on the S. the Kingdom of *Leon* on the W. *Aragon* and Part of *Navarre* on the E. and N. *Moll* makes it 145 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and about 130 where broadest from E. to W. But if we add the District of *Placentia*, Part of *Extremadura*, which runs in a small Tract betwixt *Portugal* and *New Castile*, 'tis about 245 Miles from N. E. to S. W. *La Forry* makes it 90 Leagues from N. to S. E. and 40 from E. to W. But when a separate Kingdom, before 'twas united to *Aragon* by the Marriage of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, 'twas much larger. The Air is not so good, nor is it so fruitful in Corn and Wine as *New Castile*, but exceeds it in Pasturage, and Num.

Number of Sheep, of whose Wool is made the fine *Segovia* Cloth. 'Tis divided into the 10 Merindales or Governments of *Burgos*, *Valladolid*, *Avila*, *Placentia*, *Segovia*, *Siguencia*, *Osma*, *Soria*, *Calaborra*, and *Rioxas*. Its principal Rivers are, the *Ebro*, *Douro*, *la Tormes*, *Arlenzo*, *Paiserga*, and *Algerbe*; all of which rise in this Country. The Spanish Tongue is spoke here in its greatest Purity.

The Government of B U R G O S,

Lies on the N. Side, and joins to *Leon*. It contains, 1. *Burgos*, Lat. *Bravum*, *Marburgum*, *Burgi*, and *Burgum*. It lies about 120 Miles N. from *Madrid*, above 40 N. E. from *Valladolid*, and near 60 S. E. from *Leon*, 27 E. from *Placentia*, and 30 W. from *S. Domingo*, on the Ascent of a Hill, on the Top of which there's a strong Castle, and the lower Part of the Town is water'd by the *Arlenzo*. 'Twas the Residence of several Kings of *Castile*, and said to have been raised from the ancient *Auca*, now called *Nuestra Señora de Ocea*. 'Tis large, populous, and has a good Trade. Most of the Streets are straight, dirty, and ill built; yet there are abundance of fine publick Buildings, and it has some large Streets and open Places, adorn'd with good Fountains and Statues. The chief Structures are, 1. The Cathedral, a Master-piece of Gothic Architecture, and so large, that they have 5 several Masses in it at a time, without disturbing one another. 2. The *Austins* Convent, noted for that called the Holy Crucifix, plac'd on the Altar in a large Chapel, but so dark, that they have always above 100 Lamps burning in it, some of 'em of Gold, and others Silver, and so large, that they cover all the Vault. Besides these, there stand on the Ground upon both Sides the Altar 60 Silver Candlesticks, as high as the tallest Man; and so heavy, that no Man can lift one of them. They have others of pure Gold on the Altar, and betwixt them two Crosses of the same Metal, enrich'd with Precious Stones and Pearls; and there are Crowns hanging over the Altar, adorn'd with large Diamonds. The Chapel is hung round with Gold Tapestry. The Crucifix is of a natural Size, and stands on the Altar, cover'd with 3 several Curtains, embroider'd with Pearls and Precious Stones. 'Tis fel-

dom shewn except to People of Quality; and when the Curtains are open'd, every one falls upon their Knees. 'Tis exquisitely carv'd, and the Carnation Colour exceeding natural. From the Breast down to the Feet, 'tis cover'd with a fine Piece of Cloth laid into Plaits. Some pretend 'twas made by *Nicodemus*; and others of the Monks will tell you very confidently, it came down from Heaven. The Piazza or chief Market-place is spacious and noble, and the Houses round it supported with stately Pillars. Here they keep their Bull-Fests. The great Bridge is a good Fabrick, broad and long, and leads to a Meadow, where there's a pleasant Walk shaded with Trees. This Town was made a Bishop's See in 1075, and an Archbishoprick in 1571. It claims the first Place in the Meeting of the States of the Two *Castiles*, which is disputed by *Toledo*. The Jesuits and Dominicans have fine Colleges here, and there are several other rich Abbies and Convents. They have a Royal Hospital, endow'd with 80000 Livres per Annum, and an Abbey for 150 Nuns, who must all be of Noble Extraction. The City had a much greater Trade formerly than now. The best *Castilian* is spoken here, and the Inhabitants are reckon'd the best Soldiers of the Kingdom. Near this City there's a Fountain good against Fluxes. The Constable of *Castile* has a noble Palace here.

2. *Miranda de l'Ebro*, about 30 Miles N. from *Burgos*, has its Name from the River on which it stands, is defended by a strong Castle on the Top of a Mountain, from which there flows such a plentiful Spring, as turns several Water-Mills. It has a spacious Market-place, with a handsome Fountain in the Middle.

2. *Frias*, a small but ancient City on the same River, 40 Miles N. from *Burgos*. 'Twas made a Dutchy in 1492 for Don *Fernando Fernandes Velasco*.

4. *Medina-del-Pomer*, a small City on the Borders of *Asturias*.

5. *Saldana*, a large open Town in the Mountains, which separates *New Castile* from *Leon*.

6. *St. Pedro d'Arlanza*, on the River *Arlenzo*, noted for the Sepulchre of *Ferdinand Gonzales de Cordova*, surnam'd the Great Captain, who died in 1515, dissatisfied with

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the Court of Spain, to whom he had done great Service. It lies about 33 Miles S. E. from Burgos.

The Government of VALLADOLID,

Lies S. W. from Burgos. It contains, 1. *Valladolid*, Lat. *Pintia*, and *Vallis Oletum*, on the River *Puiscaga*, about 5 Miles before it falls into the *Duro*. It lies about 35 M. S. W. from Burgos, and 90 N. W. from Madrid. 'Tis one of the most considerable and pleasant Towns in Spain, was the Residence of several of their Kings, who have a magnificent Palace here built by Philip IV. with curious Gardens, on which he bestowed great Expence. 'Tis noted also for the Birth of several of their Kings, and of Anne of Austria, who was Qu. of France. The Inhabitants are as civil and polite as any in Spain. Their Bishop is Suffragan of Toledo, and they have an University. They have several fine Churches and Colleges, and large Squares; and the adjacent Valley is very fruitful and pleasant. The Dominican Church here is remarkable for its fine Portal, and emboss'd Works.

2. *Pennafiel*, a small City near the *Duro*, formerly the Appannage of the younger Sons of Aragon, has since been possessed by several other Families, and is now a Marquisate belonging to the Dukes of Ossuna. It lies about 30 Miles S. E. from Valladolid.

The Government of AVILA,

Lies S. from Valladolid, and has the Kingdom of Leon on the W. It contains, 1. *Avila*, near the Mountains, which from it are called *Sierra d'Avila*. It lies about 62 Miles S. from Valladolid. Some take it to be the *Abola* of Ptolemy, and by others 'tis called *Arbucula*, and *Albucella*. It stands on a rising Ground, surrounded with Hills and Rocks, and inclos'd with good Walls. They have a Bishop Suffragan of Compostella. 'Tis noted for *Tostatus*, one of its Bishops, who had so prodigious a Memory, that he was said never to forget any thing, and to know all that could be known. St. Theresa, who reform'd the Carmelites, was born here. This Town gives Title to a Noble Family.

2. *Mengraville*, a Village noted for extraordinary Salt Mines.

3. *Medina del Campo*, Lat. *Methymna Compestria*, 30 Miles N. from Avila, noted for its great Fairs, and the Privileges of its Inhabitants, who have Right to give the Benefices, and to create the Magistrates of their own Town.

4. *Olmedo*, a small Town in this Country on the Borders of Leon.

The Government of PLACENTIA.

It comprehends the S. Part of Old Castile, and was formerly Part of *Estremadura*. It contains, 1. *Placentia*, about 70 Miles S. W. from Avila, and 90 S. W. from Madrid. It has a Bishop Suffragan of Compostella, and is defended by a Castle built on a Hill.

2. *Coria*, Lat. *Cauria*, and *Conritum*, a very ancient Town on the River *Agem*, 30 Miles N. W. from Placentia. It has also a Bishop Suffragan of Compostella.

The Government of SEGOVIA,

Lies N. from Placentia, and E. from Avila. It contains, 1. *Segovia*, about 35 Miles N. E. from Avila, and about 30 N. W. from Madrid. This Town has a great Commerce in Cloth, Stockings and Wool with most Places of Europe, is large, fine, well Peopled, and called *Laboriosa*, because no idle Person or Beggar is seen there, except such as by Age or Sickness are made unfit for Labour. They have a Bishop Suffragan of Toledo, a large Market-place, and a fine Castle on a Hill, which commands the Town, that lies in a Valley under it, and is divided into Upper and Lower by a small River. They have a famous Aqueduct of Freestone, consisting of above 200 Arches of great Height, join'd without any Mortar. 'Tis about 5 Leagues long, and in some Places the Arches are above one another. It conveys Water into the City, and 'tis disputed whether 'twas built by the Moors or the Romans; tho' 'tis more probable to be the Work of the latter, and is not unworthy of them, since 'tis one of the noblest Monuments of Antiquity in Europe. They have also a Mint-House, where the Money is coin'd by a Machine, manag'd by the

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Force of Water; and every one has Liberty here to coin their Gold and Silver of the same Weight and Impression with the King's, on paying a small Duty, which is wholly laid out upon the House.

2. *Villa Castin*, a small Town S. W. from *Segovia*, noted for its Traffick in Wool.

3. *Coca*, 15 Miles N. W. from *Segovia*, noted for its Trade.

The Government of SIGUENCA,

Lies on the S. of the *Duro*, N. from *New Castile*, W. from *Aragon*, and E. from *Segovia*. It contains, 1. *Siguenca*, Lat. *Seguntia*, or *Segontia*, 67 Miles E. from *Segovia*, and 67 N. E. from *Madrid*, near the Head of the River *Henares*, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Toledo*, an University, a fine College, and an Arsenal. Some think that *Villa Vesia*, about a Mile from hence, was the ancient *Seguntia*. 'Tis defended by a Castle and Walls.

2. *Medina-Celi*, on the *Xalon*, about 22 Miles N. E. from *Siguenca*, is called by the Latins *Ecclestia*, *Etelestia*, *Augustobriga*, *Mediolum*, *Secunia*, *Petus*, and *Metbynna Celia*. It gave Name to the great Family of *Medina-Celi*, descended from the Counts of *Foix*.

The Government of O S M A,

Lies N. from *Siguenca*. It contains, 1. *Osma*, on the *Duro*, about 30 Miles N. W. from *Siguenca*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the ancient *Onama* or *Uxama*, the Ruins of which are to be seen near it. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Toledo*, and has a small University. The old Town above-mention'd was first ruin'd by the Romans, and then by the Moors.

2. *Aranda*, on the *Duro*, a Town with a Castle, where the Kings of Spain keep a small Garrison. It lies about 28 Miles W. from *Osma*.

3. *Lerma*, on the *Orlanzo*, about 35 Miles from *Valladolid*, a small Town, famous for the Castle which the Cardinal de *Lerma*, Favourite to *Philip III.* built there. The Spaniards reckon it the noblest Fabrick in Spain next to the *Escurial*. It stands on the Ascent of an Hill, and at the Entrance has a spacious Court, surrounded with Piazza's and Galleries. It consists of 4 vast Piles, which form a Square with high Porches, large Windows, and numerous Apartments very spacious, well gilt, and richly fur-

nish'd. It has a Convent, and a large Park, with fine Walks adjoining to it.

The Government of S O R I A,

Lies S. from *Osma*. It contains, 1. *Soria*, about 43 Miles N. from *Siguenca*. This Town is noted for its Trade in extraordinary fine Wool, for its large Bridge without a River; the *Duro*, which runs under that Bridge, having chang'd its Course by an Earthquake.

2. *Puente Garay*, within a League of *Soria*, where are the Ruins of the famous *Numantia*, raz'd by *Scipio Africanus* in the 620th of Rome. It held out against 40000 Men for 14 Years.

3. *Ortuga*, a small City on the Confines of *Aragon*, near the Head of the *Manubles*, 22 Miles S. E. from *Soria*.

4. *Barlanga*, another small City among the Mountains, 20 Miles N. W. from *Soria*.

The Government of CALAHORRA,

Lies N. from *Soria*, has no Place of Note but *Calahorra*, 30 Miles N. of *Soria*, Lat. *Calaguris*, on the Conflux of the *Ebro* and *Cidagos de Castiglia*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Burgos*, 30 Miles N. from *Soria*. The Romans besieg'd this Place so close, that the Inhabitants eat their Wives and Children; whence came the Proverb, *Fames Calagurritana*, formerly mention'd.

The Government of R I O X A,

Lies on the *Ebro*, which separates it from *Biscay* on the N. has no Place of Note but *St. Domingo de Calcada*, formerly the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Tarragona*, till 1216, that it was united to *Calahorra*. It lies about 60 Miles W. from *Calahorra*, in a Plain surrounded with high Hills.

The Kingdom of Leon,

HAS *Asturias* on the N. *Old Castile* on the S. and E. and *Gallicia* and *Portugal* on the W. *La Forrest* makes it 50 Leagues from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. *Moz* makes it 155 Miles from S. to N. and about 90 where broadest from E. to W. The Air is temperate. The Soil produces little Wine, but much Corn, and abundance of Turquoise Stones. The *Duro* divides it into S. and N. Its other Rivers are, the

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Torto,

Torto, that abounds with Trouts; the *Puiferga*, and the *Tormes*.

The North Part of L E O N.

Contains, 1. *Leon*, Lat. *Legio Germanica & Septima*. It lies about 57 Miles N. W. from *Burgos* and *Valladolid*. *Mariana* says, 'twas built in the Reign of *Trajan*, by the Soldiers of the 7th Legion, from whence it was called *Legio*, &c. *Pelagius* took it from the *Moors* in 722. They retook it in 983, after a Year's Siege, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword. 'Twas formerly the Capital of the Kingdom, and is now the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*, and has a noble Cathedral, reckon'd one of the finest in *Spain*, where 37 Kings and 1 Emperor are buried. The Kings are Canons of this Church. The Town is large, but ill Peopled, and thought to be the *Sublantis* of the Ancients, says *Baudrand*.

2. *Poirferada*, a small City on a rising Ground, commanded by steep Rocks, 40 Miles W. from *Leon*.

3. *Astorga*, Lat. *Asturica Augusta*, and *Astunum Cismontanorum*, on the *Torto*, about 16 Miles S. W. from *Leon*, strong, but ill Peopled, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*, and has a fine Cathedral.

4. *Benavente*, a small, but pleasant and well built Town, in a fruitful Plain, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Astorga*: Near which, there's a Lake abounding with Fish. It has Waves like the Sea, and a Rock in the middle, with a noble House on it belonging to the Count of *Benavente*.

5. *Villalpando*, another small Town, 17 Miles S. E. from *Benavente*, noted for the Birth of *Francis Villalpander* the *Franciscan*, who in the 16th Century printed a Method to learn the *Indian Tongue*. The Constable of *Castile* has a noble Palace and Armory here.

6. *Zamora*, on the *Duro*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*, noted for the fine Turquoise Stones found in the Neighbourhood. 'Tis thought to be the *Semica* of *Ptolemy*, was ruin'd by the *Moors* in 888, but afterwards repair'd. It lies about 30 Miles W. from *Valladolid*.

7. *Toro*, on the same River, 15 Miles N. E. from *Zamora*, noted for the excellent Wine that grows in its Neighbourhood, and for a Battle fought there in 1479 betwixt *Ferdinand Prince of Arragon* and *Al-*

phonfus V. of Portugal, for the Crown of *Castile*; which, together with the Victory, was obtained by the former.

8. *Tordesillas*, Lat. *Torris Syllana*, a very pleasant Town on the *Duro*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Valladolid*, defended by an old Castle, noted for the Death of *Joan of Castile*, Mother to the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1555.

9. *Simancas*, on the same River, 10 Miles N. E. from *Tordesillas*, noted for the Birth of *James Simancas* Bishop of *Badajoz*, who has left fine Writings behind him.

10. *Duenmas*, a small City 15 Miles N. from *Valladolid*, on the River *Puiferga*.

11. *Palencia*, Lat. *Pallantia*, and *Palentia in Vacceis*, on the *Arion*, 22 Miles N. from *Valladolid*, was a considerable Town during the War betwixt the Kings of *Castile* and *Leon*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Burgos*, but formerly of *Toledo*. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Moors*, but repair'd in 1032.

The South Part of the Kingdom of L E O N.

Contains, 1. *Salamanca*, Lat. *Salmantica*, on the *Turnes*, 62 Miles S. W. from *Valladolid*, 75 N. W. from *Segovia*, and 92 from *Madrid*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis a fine, large, well built, and populous Town, has a considerable Trade, and a famous University, which is reckon'd the chief in *Spain*, and the 4th in *Europe*. 'Tis also the See of a Bishop, one of the richest in *Spain*, and Suffragan of *Compostella*. There's a Spring of hot Water in the Neighbourhood, which cures the Itch. It has many Churches, Colleges, and Monasteries. The University was transferred hither from *Palencia* in 1239. 'Tis also noted for the Birth of *Alphonfus XI. of Castile*.

2. *Medina del Campo*, Lat. *Medina Compestria*, a small City 45 Miles N. E. from *Salamanca*. 'Twas formerly a large Town, but now decaying. 'Tis noted for the Birth and Death of several Kings and Queens, and is defended by an old Castle.

3. *Alva de Tormes*, so called from the River on which 'tis built. It lies 17 Miles S. E. from *Salamanca*, gives Title to the eldest Son of the Family of *Toledo*, which derives their Origine from the *Paleologi*, Emperors of the E. to one of which Family *Alphonfus VI.* gave the Name of *Toledo*, because he contributed most to the taking of it.

it in 1085. The D. of *Alva*, so infamous for his Cruelty when Viceroy of the *Netherlands*, was the Chief of this Family, and Great Grandfather to the D. of *Alva*, now Ambassador from *Spain* at the Court of *France*.

4. *Penna de Francia*, a small City well built, about 20 Miles S. from *Salamanca*.

5. *Ciudad Rodrigo*, on the *Aguada* or *Touros*, 30 Miles S. W. from *Salamanca*. 'Tis suppos'd to be the *Mirobriga* of the Ancients. 'Tis a neat and populous Town, deriv'd its Name from Count *Raderic*, who founded it about 1170, has a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*, and is well fortified, because of its Situation on the Frontiers of *Portugal*.

The Kingdom of Galicia,

LIES W. from *Asturias* and *Leon*, N. from *Portugal*, and is bounded on the W. and N. by the Ocean. *La Forrest* says, 'tis about 45 Leagues from E. to W. and has 100 Leagues of Coast. *Moll* makes it 115 Miles where longest from S. to N. and 120 Miles where broadest from E. to W. The ancient Inhabitants were indifferently called *Gallaci*, *Galliacti*, *Amphilochi*, *Celtici*, *Celti*, *Lucenies*, *Lucensii*, and *Tamarices*. The *Suevi* settled their Kingdom here, for which we refer to P. 1198. The Neighbourhood of the Sea, and the great Quantity of hot Fountains, make the Air unwholesome. The Soil produces little Corn, but abundance of Wine and Wood. In the Mountains, which take up great Part of it, there are Mines of Gold, Copper, and Vermilion. The chief Riches of the Inhabitants consist in their Flocks, and filhing of Whales, Salmon, &c. The principal Rivers are, the *Minho*, *Avia*, *Sil*, *Miranda*, *Lulla*, *Tambre*, and *Silunca*. 'Tis said, here's Gold found in the Sand of the latter. The People differ little in Habit and Language from the *Portuguese*, and are generally lazy and poor. This Kingdom is divided into the 5 Dioceses of *Compostella*, *Monededa*, *Lugo*, *Orense*, and *Tuy*. It contains 7 Cities, and 57 Walled Towns.

The Diocese of **COMPOSTELA**,

Is the most Westerly Part. It contains, 1. *Compostella*, called by the *Spaniards*, *S. Ja-*

go de Compostella; and by Pilgrims, *S. James*. Some take it to be the *Brigantium* of *Antonin*, or the *Janaſum* of *Mela*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, lies 32 Miles S. from the *Groyn*, 45 S. E. from *Cape Finisterre*, and about 180 N. W. from *Valladolid*. 'Tis encompassed with Hills, and watered with small Streams. 'Twas rebuilt by King *Alphonſus the Chaſt* in 835. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for the pretended Body of *S. James*, on which Account Pope *Calixtus II.* ſays *La Forrest*, transferred the Metropolitan See hither from *Iria Flavia* in 1125. They pretend, that *S. James* the Apoſtle was martyr'd here, but his Body not found till 835. The Legendaries ſay, he appeared to King *Ramir* in 844, and promis'd him Victory over the *Moor*s if he refus'd 'em the Tribute of 100 Virgins. The *Spaniards* look on *St. James* as their Patron; and his Cathedral is honour'd ſo much, that 7 of its Canons muſt be Cardinals. Abundance of Pilgrims come hither from all Parts of the *Popiſh World* to worſhip theſe Relicks; and there's one of the beſt Hoſpitals in *Spain* here for their Entertainment, conſiſting of two large Courts, with Fountains in the Middle. The great Concourse of Strangers upon that Account has occaſion'd the building of many other magnificent Houſes. Several of the Knights of *St. James* reſide here. The Body is kept in a ſtately and magnificent Tomb, and ſometimes they pretend to hear the claiſhing of Arms in his Monument, which they take to be a Preſage of Miſchief to *Spain*. He is repreſented on the Altar in carv'd Work, which the Pilgrims kiſs 3 times, and put their Hats aſt on his Head. On the Top of the Church, which is cover'd with flat broad Stones, there's an Iron Croſs. The Pilgrims faſten ſome of their Rags to it, and then creep under it thro' ſo ſtraight a Paſſage, that it frequently endangers their Lives, if they be corpulent. There's a *French Chapel* here very neatly kept, and another under Ground, with ſtately Monuments and ancient Inſcriptions. The Archbiſhop's Palace is an ancient and noble Structure; and beſides his own Revenue, the Chapter has an Annual Income of 100000 Ducats. The Cathedral is reckon'd one of the fineſt in *Spain*. There are a great many Monaſteries here of both Sexes. It has alſo an Univerſity,

sity, two great Squares, fine Streets, two Annual Fairs; which, with its Neighbourhood to the Sea, and the Harbours on the Coasts, bring it a considerable Trade, and furnish it with many Things wanting in other Towns of Spain.

2. *Betancos*, a small City, 35 Miles N. E. from *S. Jago de Compostella*, near the Mouth of the River *Manden*, on the Bay of the *Groyu*.

3. *Corunna*, or the *Groyu*, another small City on the other Side the Bay, about 30 Miles from *Compostella*. 'Tis noted for one of the best, largest, and safest Harbours on the Ocean, to which our Packet-Boats usually resorted when we had Peace with Spain. Some take it to be the *Coronium* of *Protony*. It has a considerable Trade, and the Harbour is defended by two Forts. Some by Mistake make it a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Compostella*. There are Quarries of Jasper in the Neighbourhood.

4. *Mongia*, 35 Miles N. W. from *Compostella*, is a small Town on the Sea, noted for the good Wine produced in its Neighbourhood.

5. *St. Mary de Finisterre*, another small Town, 45 Miles N. W. from *Compostella*, which gives Name to the famous neighbouring Cape call'd *Finisterre*, as being the most Westerly Part of Europe.

6. *Coa*, a small, but very ancient Town, on the Bottom of a Bay, about 10 Miles S. from *Finisterre*.

7. *Muros*, about 12 Miles S. from *Coa*, at the Mouth of the *Tambre* or *Tamar*. It has a good Harbour, but little frequented.

8. *Noya*, on the same River, about 12 Miles E. from *Muros*, is a large open Town.

The Diocese of MONDONEDO,

Lies on the N. Part of *Gallicia*. It contains, 1. *Mondonedo*, thought to be the *Ocalum* of *Protony*. It lies 45 Miles E. from the *Groyu*, on a small River about 10 Miles from the Sea. The Moderns call it *Mindonia* and *Glaudemirum*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of *Bretonia* or *Bretagna*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*.

2. *Rivadeo*, about 17 Miles E. from *Mondonedo*, has a small Harbour at the Mouth of the *Miranda*.

3. *St. Marsa* or *Marzo*, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Mondonedo*, is a small Town on

the Bottom of a Bay, S. of the Island of *S. Cibrian*, which is separated from the main Land by a Canal about a quarter of a League wide.

4. *Castro de Ortogal*, a large open Town near to the Cape of that Name, about 15 Miles N. W. from *St. Martha*, and has a small Island N. W. from it.

5. *Ferrol*, a small Town with a good Harbour and Anchorage, about 20 Miles W. from *St. Martha*.

The Diocese of LUGO,

Lies S. from *Mondonedo*. It contains, 1. *Lugo*, Lat. *Lucus Augusti*, on the *Minho*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*, from which it lies 55 Miles E. 'Tis a very ancient Town, was formerly well fortified, and two Councils were held there in the 16th Century. 'Twas taken by the *Moor*, and retaken by *Alphonfus I.* who made it a Place of Arms during his War with them. 'Tis also much noted for its excellent Mineral Waters.

2. *Porto Marino*, a large Town on the same River, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Lugo*.

3. *Sarria*, another small Town about 11 Miles E. from *Porto Marino*.

4. *Monforte de Lemos*, a Town about 15 Miles S. E. from *Porto Marino*.

The Diocese of ORENSE,

Lies S. from *Lugo*, and contains, 1. *Orense*, on the *Minho*, about 45 Miles S. W. from *Lugo*. The Ancients call'd it *Aqua Calida*, because of its good hot Baths. 'Tis also called *Aqua Celine*, *Amphilochia*, and *Avia*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*.

2. *Villa Nueva de los Infantes*, an open Town on the *Arnoia*, 12 Miles S. from *Orense*.

3. *Rivadavia*, a small Town 15 Miles S. W. from *Orense*, on the Conflux of the *Minho*, and some other Rivers.

The Diocese of TUY,

Lies on the *Minho*, W. from *Orense*, and N. of Portugal. It contains, 1. *Tuy*, on the *Minho*, 35 Miles S. W. from *Orense*, is fortified with strong Walls and Ramparts, built

built on a Rock, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*. 'Tis one of the Places where the Militia of the Country have a general Rendezvous Annually in *October*. All above the Age of 15 are oblig'd to appear there; and if a Father conceal his Son, he is condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment. They call themselves *Cavaliers*, and the King's Noble Soldiers; and are so fond of the Title, that few or none of 'em miss to appear, tho' most of their Accoutrements is of coarse Stuff resembling Packthread, Wooden Shoes without Stockings, Cocks Feathers in their Caps, Swords without Scabbards, ty'd with a Piece of Packthread instead of a Belt. Their other Places of Rendezvous are, *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Badajoz*; and they spend so much Time in their Exercises, as makes them neglect to cultivate the Country; so that about *Compostella* it looks like a Wilderness; but has a better Aspect on the Coasts, where they have Plenty of Oranges, Limons, Pomegranates, and other Fruit, with Pilchards, and other good Fish. There's a Mountain in this Country call'd *Cerbrer*, on the Top of which there's a Fountain that has its Flux and Reflux like the Sea, tho' 20 Miles from it; and the Water is sometimes as cold as Ice, and at other times boiling hot.

2. *Bayona*, or *Bayonne*, a Town with the Title of a Marquisate, and a safe Harbour, about 16 Miles W. from *Tuy*.

3. *Vigo*, on the River *Caldelas*, about 16 Miles N. W. from *Tuy*, has a tolerable Harbour, where the *English* and *Dutch* burnt the Spanish Galeons, and the French Squadron commanded by *M. de Chateaufort*, in 1702. 'Twas formerly the Place of Rendezvous for the Spanish Armada, is meanly built, inhabited by few but Fishermen, and has a Garrison of 60 Country Fellows, with a few Guns to defend their Works, relieved by others every Day. It has a large Parish Church, a Friary, and a Nunnery.

4. *Pontevedra*, on the River *Lorex*, about 17 Miles N. from *Tuy*. It has a small Harbour, but little frequented, because of the Neighbourhood of *Vigo* and *Bayonne*. The Town is large, but ill built. Their chief Structure is the Church of Our Lady, a large Fabrick, supported by Marble Pillars, has a curious wrought Sieling, and the Front is adorn'd with fine *Reliefs*, representing the

Virgin on her Death-Bed, with the Apostles, &c. round her. The Archbishop of *Compostella* has a Palace here. They have two other Parish-Churches, two Convents of Men, one of Women, a Jesuits College, and a Magazine, with some good Brass Guns and Small Arms.

5. *Rodondella*, on the Bank of a River, about 10 Miles N. from *Tuy*, a handsome large Town, with a Convent of *Franciscans*, and fine Gardens, in an Island separated from it by a Branch of the River.

The Principality of Asturias,

Lies E. from *Gallicia*, has *Leon* on the S. *Biscay* on the E. and the Ocean on the N. *Pelagius* having defeated the *Moor*, upon whom he made War, because one of their Governors had ravish'd his Sister, he took at first the Title of *Gegion*, and his Successors took indifferently that of *Gegion Oviedo*, and *Asturias*, till *Ordagne II.* took that of *Leon* about 913. *La Forrest* says, the Kings of *Spain* looking upon this Country as the Foundation of their Monarchy, give the Title of Prince of *Asturias* to their eldest Sons, and make the States of their Kingdom own them in that Quality. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 20 Leagues from S. to N. and 45 from E. to W. *Moll* makes it about 45 Miles from S. to N. where broadest, and 115 from E. to W. The Air of this Country is healthful, the Soil not very fruitful, yet produces Corn and Wine; and there are Mines of Gold, Azure, and Vermilion, in their Mountains. Their Horses are reckon'd the best in *Spain*, and their greatest Riches comes from their Fishery. They have no considerable River but the *Miranda*, which separates this Country from *Gallicia*. This Principality is divided into the *Asturias* of *Oviedo* and *Santillana*.

The Asturias of OVIEDO,

Lies next to *Gallicia*, and contains most of the Country. The chief Towns are, 1. *Oviedo*, Lat. *Ovetum*. It lies on the *Asta*, about 46 Miles E. from *Lugo*, and 45 N. W. from *Leon*. 'Twas for two Ages the Capital of the Kingdom of *Oviedo*, and is now the chief of the Principality. 'Tis neither well

well built nor inhabited; yet 'tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Compostella*, and of a tolerable Univerſity, founded in 1580. Their moſt remarkable Structure is the Cathedral of *St. Salvador*.

2. *Villa Vitiſa*, a ſmall Town at the Bottom of a Gulph, 32 Miles E. from *Oviedo*, at the Mouth of the River *Aſta*.

3. *Aviles*, or *Avila*, a ſmall Town with a Harbour at the Mouth of the *Nalon*, 30 Miles N. from *Oviedo*. Some take it to be the *Flavio Navia Poſſicorum*. Two Leagues N. from hence lies the Promontory called *Cabo de Pinas*, or *Penas*.

4. *Gogon*, on the Coaſt, about 22 Miles N. E. from *Oviedo*, almoſt ſurrounded by the Sea, has a Harbour and a Caſtle, and was formerly the chief Town of the Province.

The *Aſurias* of **SANTILLANA**,

Is the E. Part of the Province, and makes about the $\frac{1}{4}$ Part of the whole. It contains, 1. *Santillana*, Cap. of the Country, 60 Miles N. E. from *Oviedo*, upon the Coaſt, at the Mouth of a ſmall Brook, ſuppoſed to be the *Concana* of the Ancients.

2. *St. Vincent*, a ſmall Town on a Bay, about 10 Miles S. W. from *Santillana*.

3. *Lianes*, or *Ilianes*, near the Bank of the Sea, about 13 Miles S. W. from *Santillana*.

Some mention the ſmall Province of *Lie-bana* in this Country, among the high Mountains of *Aſuria* called *Europa*; and ſay, that 'tis about 30 Miles long, and 20 broad, divided into 5 Vallies, which contain about 366 ſmall Villages; and that their chief Town is called *Potes*: But we find nothing of it in the Maps of *Sanſon* or *Moll*, tho' *Bleau* mentions it. The People of this Country gave much Trouble to the *Romans* by their Courage.

B I S C A Y,

WAS inhabited by the ancient *Cantabri*, and ſubdued by the *Romans* in the Time of *Auguſtus*. *La Forreſt* makes it 20 Leagues from N. E. to S. W. and 23 from S. E. to N. W. It lies along the Ocean towards the N. betwixt *France*, *Navarre*, *Aſurias*, and Old *Caſtile*. *Moll* makes it 150 Miles from N. E. to S. W. and 65 from S. to N. where broadest. The Coun-

try is mountainous, and the Air temperate; but the Soil produces little Corn or Wine. They have Mines of Iron and Steel, which bring them a good Trade, by exporting, as 'tis ſaid, 30000000 of Pound Weight Annually. They have alſo Wool and Saffron. Their chief Rivers are, *Nervio* and *Bidasſa*, which ſeparates *France* from *Spain*. This Province is divided into the 3 Governments of *Biscay Proper*, *Alava*, and *Guipuscoa*.

B I S C A Y P R O P E R,

Contains, 1. *Bilbao*, the *Flaviobriga* of the Ancients, and, as ſome ſay, *Portus Ananum*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, was ruin'd by the *Saracens*, but rebuilt in 1298. 'Twas the Reſidence of the Lords of *Hare*, formerly Princes of this Country. It lies near the Mouth of a River, on a Bay upon the Coaſt, 65 Miles N. E. from *Burgo* in Old *Caſtile*, 65 W. from *Fomarrabia* on the Frontiers of *France*, and 65 E. from *Santillana*. It has an excellent Harbour, about 2 Leag. from the Sea, has a great Trade in Wool, Armour, and Sword-Blades, the latter being much eſteem'd all over *Europe*. 'Tis pleaſantly ſituated, and the neighbouring Country yields good Corn and Wine.

2. *Portogalete*, a Town with a pretty good Harbour, at the Mouth of the *Nervio*, below *Bilbao*.

3. *Caſtro de Urdales*, or *Verdeales*, a pretty Town, of good Trade, near the Sea, about 18 Miles W. from *Bilbao*.

4. *Laredo*, a ſmall Town with a good Harbour, at the Bottom of a Bay, about 22 Miles W. from *Bilbao*.

5. *St. Antonio*, about 8 Miles W. from *Laredo*, a Town with one of the beſt Harbours in the Province.

6. *St. Andero*, or *Andreo*, lies on the Promontory, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Laredo*, has a good Harbour, much frequented. 'Twas formerly conſiderable, but now decaying, and is defended by an old Caſtle.

7. *Orduna*, a ſmall Town near the Foot of the Mountains, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Bilbao*. Some think, 'twas formerly call'd *Dardania*.

8. *Durango*, or *Durangum*, a Town pretty well inhabited, about 15 Miles S. E. from *Bilbao*, and noted for Sword-Blades and other Iron-work.

The Government of ALAVA,

Lies on the S. Part of *Biscay*. It contains, 1. *Victoria*, in a great Plain, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Bilbao*. 'Tis not large, but handsome, and well built, fortified with a double Wall, and defended by a Garrison. 'Twas built by *Sancho* King of *Navarre* about 1180. The Youth here in the Winter draw up in Companies in the Market-place, march with Drums and Trumpets, and engage one another formally with Snow-Balls. Near this Place lies the Castle of *Quebara*, which formerly belong'd to the Crown, and is now said to be haunted by ill Spirits. Don *Pedro the Cruel* kept his Mistress here.

2. *Gallareta*, a small Town near the famous Hill of *St. Adrian*, on the Top of which there's a Wood of tall Pines; and in the Middle of it, a Rock higher than the Trees which separates *Biscay* from *Old Castile*. Thro' this Rock, there's a Vault cut of 50 Paces long, and a Door at both Ends. 'Tis us'd in the Summer for an Inn and a Chapel.

3. *Salvatierra*, a small Town about 20 Miles E. from *Victoria*.

4. *Trevigno*, a large open Town at the Foot of the Mountains, towards the Frontiers of *Old Castile*, about 18 Miles S. W. from *Victoria*.

G U I P U S C O A,

Lies on the E. Side of *Biscay*, has *France* on the E. *Navarre* on the S. and the Ocean on the N. This District and *Alava* were formerly Part of *Navarre*. It contains, 1. *Tolosa*, on the River *Orio*, about 50 Miles S. E. from *Bilbao*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, but otherwise of no Note.

2. *Placencia*, on the *Devos*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Bilbao*, famous for Arms and other Iron-work made there.

3. *Orio*, a small Town with a Harbour at the Mouth of the *Orio*, 10 Miles N. from *Tolosa*.

4. *St. Sebastian*, about 11 Miles N. E. from *Tolosa*, at the Bottom of a Mountain, which serves it as a Bank on one Side against the Sea. It has a good Harbour, defended by two Moles, (so that only one Ship can pass at a Time) which secures the Harbour

from Tempests and Enemies. 'Tis also defended by a Castle, and a double Wall with Bastions and Half-Moons. The Town is handsome, well built, and has a considerable Trade. The Streets are long and broad, pav'd with large white Stone, the Houses tolerably good, and their Churches handsome; but the Altars of Wood, cover'd all over with little Pictures. Their chief Trade is in Wool and Iron-Ware. This City pleads a Privilege, That when their Deputies are admitted to the King, he should speak to them bare-headed. Strangers who trade there are not allowed to hire a House, but must lodge with the Burghers, and pay their Landlord 1 per Cent. of all the Goods they sell. This was first granted out of Civility by the *Flemings*, to oblige the Inhabitants, and is now demanded as a Right. Near this Place there's one call'd the *Passages*, consisting of a few Houses inhabited by young Maids, under the Inspection of old ones, formerly of their Number. They are a sort of Republick, and their Business is to row Passengers in little Boats adorn'd with gilt Streamers. There are two to manage the Oars, and one for the Steerage. They tie up their Hair behind with Knots of Ribbons, cover their Heads and Breasts with Veils of Muslin flower'd with Gold and Silk, have Pendants of Gold and Pearl in their Ears, and Bracelets of Coral, and wear a close-bodied Coat with straight Sleeves, are generally well shap'd, and of a brown Complexion. They admit of no Men nor married Women among them; and if any of them intend to marry, they must leave the Society.

5. *Irun*, a small Town, the first of *Spain* on that Side, neither walled nor well built.

6. *Fontarabie*, Lat. *Fons Rabidus*, 30 Miles E. from *St. Sebastian*. 'Tis properly a Fortress, with a small Town, separated by the River *Bidasoa* from the Castle of *Andaye*, which belongs to the King of *France*. The *Spaniards* take Toll here from those bound to *France*, as the *French* do from those bound to *Spain*. 'Twas built by the *Goths* in 625, and was reckon'd Part of *Aquitaine*, because on the *French* Side of the *Pyrenees*. It belong'd to the Diocese of *Bayonne*, till *Philip II.* of *Spain* separated it in 1571. In the River here lies the *Ile of Phenants*, where the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* was concluded.

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cluded in 1659. The French took this Town in 1521, and defended it the Year after against the Spaniards, to whom 'twas surrender'd in 1523, for which the Governor lost his Head.

The Kingdom of Navarre.

WE have already given an Account of French Navarre. *La Forrest* says, Spanish Navarre is about 30 Leagues N. and S. and 25 E. and W. *Moll* makes it about 67 Miles S. and N. and 90 where longest from E. to W. It has Biscay on the N. Old Castile and Part of Arragon on the S. the Pyrennees and Part of Arragon on the E. and Part of Old Castile on the W. The Air is temperate; the Soil more fit for Pasture than Corn and Wine, tho' it has some of both. They have good Hunting, in which the Inhabitants spend most of their Time. Its chief River is the Ebro, which receives there the Ega, Agra, and Arragon. This Kingdom is divided into the 5 Merindals or Governments of Pampeluna, Estella, Sanguesa, Oñate, and Tudela.

P A M P E L U N A,

Is the largest Jurisdiction, and takes up all the N. Part of the Kingdom. It contains, 1. Pampeluna, on the Agra, about 30 Miles S. from Fontarabie. 'Twas formerly called Pompele, Pampelona, and Pompeiopole, from Pompey, who is suppos'd to have founded it. 'Twas taken and dismantled by Charlemagne about 778, was afterwards repair'd by the Kings of Navarre, and taken by Ferdinand the Catholick in 1512. Since which, it has been subject to Spain, and so fortified, that the French, who attack'd it soon after, were oblig'd to raise the Siege. Philip II. built a strong Citadel, and several other Works here. 'Tis suppos'd to be the Pompei Trophea of Strabo. 'Twas at the Siege of this Town where Ignatius Loiola, the Founder of the Jesuits, receiv'd his Wounds, which made him retire to a Monastick Life. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of Burgos, and also of the Sovereign Council of Navarre. There's no other Town of Note in this District.

E S T E L L A,

Is the most Westerly, and one of the fruitfulest Jurisdictions of Navarre. It contains, 1. Estella, or Stella, about 23 Miles S. W. from Pampeluna, a small Town on the Ega, defended by a strong Castle.

2. Viana, 45 Miles S. W. from Pampeluna on the Ebro, was formerly a Principality, and the Title of the eldest Son of Navarre.

S A N G U E S A,

Is the most Easterly Part of Navarre, and contains, 1. Sanguesa, about 20 Miles S. E. from Pampeluna. 'Tis a small Town on the River Arragon, very ancient, and tolerably fortified.

2. Roncesvaun, a famous Abbey, noted for the Death and Defeat of the famous Roland, whose Army was routed by the Saracens, and his Story the Subject of Romances. It lies about 9 Miles N. E. from Pampeluna.

O L I T A,

Lies about the Middle of the Kingdom, and contains, 1. Olita, a small, but pretty Town, on the Cicadas, which falls a little lower into the Arragon.

2. Araga, a small Town on the Ebro.

T U D E L A,

Lies in the S. Part of the Kingdom, and contains, 1. Tudela, the Capital of the District, on the Conflux of the Queies and Ebro, about 48 Miles S. from Pampeluna.

2. Villa-Franca, a small Town at the Conflux of the Rivers Agra and Arragon, about 18 Miles S. W. from Tudela.

The Kingdom of Arragon,

HAS France and Navarre on the N. Valencia on the S. Catalonia on the E. and Old and New Castile on the W. *La Forrest* makes it 76 Leag. from S. to N. and 43 E. and W. *Moll* makes it 157 Miles S. and N. and 116 where broadest from E. to W. The Air is very wholesome, but the Soil

not very fruitful, except in the Vallies, where it produces Corn and Wine. The Mountains have Mines of Gold and Iron, which turn to no great Account. They have abundance of Game and Fowl. Their chief River is the *Ebro*, which receives here the *Ginga*, *Aragon*, *Xalon*, *Guerros*, and *Gallero*.

The Constitution of their ancient Government was very remarkable; for when they shook off the Moorish Yoke, they chose *Garcias Ximenes*, descended from the ancient Gothic Kings, to be their Sovereign, on Condition that if he or any of his Successors broke in upon their Laws, they should forfeit their Title, and leave the People at Liberty to chuse another. To keep the King to this Agreement, they appointed a Magistrate, entitl'd *Iustitia*, to observe the Actions of the King and his Officers; and this Magistrate was answerable to none for his Administration but the General Meeting of the States. They likewise enacted, That if the King oppress'd any of the Subjects, the great Men might assemble and seize upon his Revenues, till he did Justice to the Party offended; and when they enthron'd the King, he was to kneel down before this Magistrate, and to swear, That he would inviolably preserve their Laws and Privileges: After which, they proclaim'd the King in the following Words:

"We who are as good Men as your self, constitute you our King and Governor, on Condition that you maintain us in our Rights and Properties, otherwise we disown you.

This Custom continu'd till Don *Pedro* came to the Crown, who, by Promises of other Privileges, &c. prevail'd on the States to abolish it; and the Parchment with the Act being deliver'd to him, he cut it with his Dagger; and piercing his Hand with it at the same time, said, "That a Law which entitl'd People to depose their Sovereigns, ought to be effac'd with the Blood of a Sovereign." His Statue is still to be seen in the great Audience-Hall at *Sarragossa*, with a Dagger in one Hand, and a Parchment in the other. The *Iustitia* is not yet quite abolish'd, for they have a Statue, call'd *The Law of Manifestation*, still in Use; by which, if a Subject be wrong'd by a Judge, he may, upon laying down

500 Crowns, appeal to the *Iustitia*, who is, after examining the Matter, to punish the Judge if he give a wrong Sentence; and in case the *Iustitia* fails, the Party aggriev'd may appeal to the States, who appoint a Committee to determine the Matter; and they generally chuse the weakest of their Number for that End; alledging, the Law ought to be so plain, that the meanest Person may understand it: But this does not prevent the Execution of the unjust Decree; so that the injur'd Person has nothing but his Money again, and 500 Crowns out of the Judge's Estate, the rest being forfeited to the King.

This Kingdom is divided into the Dioceses of *Sarragossa*, *Tarragona*, *Albarazin*, and *Tervil*, on the S. of the *Ebro*, *Balbasro*, *Huesca*, and *Jaca*, on the N. of it; with some Territories independant of those Dioceses.

The Diocese of SARRAGOSSA,

Lies almost in the Middle of the Kingdom, and contains, 1. *Sarragossa*, Lat. *Cesar Augusta*, on the *Ebro*, about 47 Miles W. from the Borders of *Catalonia*, 60 E. from those of *Old Castile*, 175 S. E. from *Madrid*, 73 N. W. from *Tortosa*, and 90 S. E. from *Pampeluna*. 'Tis the Capital of the Kingdom, formerly the Residence of their Kings, who had a Palace without the Town, now made a Court of Inquisition. 'Twas taken from the Moors in 1118, made an Archbishoprick in 1318, is the Place where the States meet, and is adorned with an University. The Houses are finer than at *Madrid*. Their Publick Places are adorn'd with Piazza's, their Streets very large, especially that call'd the *Holy Street*, where they run their Courses. It has many stately Palaces on both Sides. The most remarkable Churches are, 1. That of *Our Lady of Pilier*, much frequented by Pilgrims, who have a magnificent Hospital there for their Entertainment. 2. That of *St. Francis*, whose Vault is extraordinary large, and reckon'd an admirable Piece of Architecture, because 'tis supported without Pillars. The Town has no Fortifications, but has always a good Garrison. It has no Water but what comes from the *Ebro*, which is not navigable there, because of dangerous Rocks. The Viceroy of *Aragon* has his Seat here.

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but no settled Revenue; so that the Post is assur'd to by none but the richest Lords. This is reckon'd one of the finest Towns in Spain, and by some ancient Authors is call'd *Salduba*. It has a noble Stone Bridge over the *Ebro*.

2. *Alagon*, a small City on the *Xalon*, a little before it falls into the *Ebro*, about 18 Miles N. W. from *Sarragossa*.

3. *Longarez*, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Sarragossa*.

4. *Belchita*, about 25 Miles S. from *Sarragossa*.

5. *Izar*, a very ancient and pretty Town on the River *Martin*, about 38 Miles S. E. from *Sarragossa*.

6. *Penna-del-Cid*, a small Town, 50 Miles S. from *Sarragossa*.

7. *Daroca*, on the River *Xilon*, about 45 Miles S. W. from *Sarragossa*, noted for what they call Sacred Corporals, being a very fine Linnen-Cloth made use of for the Mass.

The Diocese of TARRACONA,

Lies in the W. Part of the Kingdom, betwixt the Two *Castiles*. It contains, 1. *Tarracona*, anciently *Turiasso*, about 62 Miles N. W. from *Sarragossa*, on the River *Queios*. 'Twas taken from the *Moors* in 1010, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sarragossa*. 'Tis noted for excellent Iron, temper'd by the Water of the *Queios*.

2. *Boria*, a small City about 20 Miles E. from *Tarracona*.

3. *Ricla*, a small City on the Conflux of the *Xalon* and *Hijuela*, 35 Miles S. E. from *Tarracona*.

4. *Calataiud*, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Tarracona*, on the *Xalon*. It stands at the Foot of a Mountain, was built out of the Ruins of *Bilbilia*, the Birth-place of *Martial* the Poet, and defended by a strong Castle, on a Rock of difficult Access. There are many Ruins of Roman Antiquities and ancient Coins found in the Neighbourhood. The present Town was built and nam'd by the *Moors*.

The Diocese of ALBARAZIN,

Lies S. from *Tarracona*, and contains no Town of Note but *Albarazin*, 90 Miles S.

from *Tarracona*. The *Latins* call it *Twia*, *Lobetum*, and *Albarazinum*. It lies upon a Mountain washed by the River *Quadaluviar*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sarragossa*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and said to have been built by *Hercules Libicus*.

The Diocese of TERVEL,

Lies E. from *Albarazin*. It contains, 1. *Tervel*, on the *Alhambra*, 20 Miles S. E. from *Albarazin*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sarragossa*.

2. *Alhambra*, on the same River, 10 Miles N. from *Tervel*.

The Diocese of BALBASTRO,

Lies N. E. from *Sarragossa*, on the Frontiers of *Catalonia*. It contains, 1. *Balbastro*, Lat. *Balbastrum*, *Barbastrum*, and *Belgida*. 'Twas sack'd by the *Saracens* in the Beginning of the 12th Century, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sarragossa*. It lies 30 Miles N. E. from *Sarragossa*.

2. *Mancon*, Lat. *Montio*, 10 Miles S. E. from *Balbastro*, on the Front of a Hill down to the River *Cinea*. 'Tis regularly fortified, was formerly taken by the *French*, but soon recover'd by the *Spaniards*.

The Diocese of HUESCA,

Lies W. from *Balbastro*, and contains, 1. *Huesca*, of which *Plutarch* speaks so much under the Name of *Osca Illergetum* on the *Isuela*. It lies about 10 Miles W. from *Balbastro*. 'Tis noted for the Academy built here by *Sertorius*, for the Education of Spanish Youth, as he pretended, but really to keep the Sons of the Nobility there as Hostages. 'Twas taken from the *Moors* in 1094. The Town is small, but neat, and well inhabited, is the Seat of an University, and of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sarragossa*. St. *Lawrence* is said to have been a Native of *Huesca*. The *Moors* were defeated in a great Battle near it, when 'twas recover'd by the Christians.

2. *Almudevar*, 10 Miles S. W. from *Huesca*, a small City betwixt the River *Galego* and *Isuela*.

The Diocese of J A C A,

Lies N. W. from *Huesca*, near the *Pyrenees*, and contains, 1. *Jaca*, 45 Miles N. W. from *Huesca*, formerly the Capital of *Arragon*, but now a small Town, defended by a strong Citadel. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sarragossa*, and suppos'd to have been built by *Pompey*.

2. *Sancta Christina*, a large open Town, near the Frontiers of *France*, about 16 Miles N. from *Jaca*.

the INDEPENDANT LANDS,

Are so called, because they belong to none of the Dioceses of *Arragon*, and are divided into the Valley of *Aran*, and some Villages W. of *Lerida*.

The Valley of *ARAN*, where the River of *Garone* has its Source, is subject to the Bishop of *Comenges* in *France*, who visits them once in 7 Years, is maintain'd with his Retinue at the Charge of the Country; and after he has perform'd his Visit, the Clergy present him with a Horse valued at 30 Pistoles.

Viel on the *Garone* is the principal Town of the Valley of *Aran*, and lies about 72 Miles N. E. from *Jaca*. It has fine Churches, but sorry Houses.

There's a small Canton W. from *Lerida*, which depends on the Bishop of that Town in Spirituals. *Praga*, a large open Town, about 10 Miles W. from *Lerida*, is the principal Town of this Canton.

The Principality of Catalonia.

Louis K. of *Aquitain*, known afterwards by the Name of *Louis the Meek*, Emperor and King of *France*, did, after the Death of his Father *Charlemagne*, make himself Master of *Barcelona* about 801, took *Zad*, the *Moorish* Prince who commanded there, and gave the Government of *Barcelona* and *Catalonia* to *Bera* or *Bernard*. *Wifred*, call'd the *Hairy*, made himself independant, and took the Title of Count of *Barcelona* about 884. His Grandson *Wifred II*, dying without Issue in 967, *Borel*, Son to the Count of *Urgel*, seiz'd the Principality as nearest of

Kin. *Raimond V*. one of his Successors, became King of *Arragon* by marrying the Heiress, and united *Catalonia* to that Kingdom about 1137. Some pretend, that the ancient Counts of *Catalonia* were under the Protection of the Kings of *France*. Authors derive the Name of *Catalonia* from the Compound Words of *Gothi* and *Alauni*, its ancient Inhabitants.

La Forrest makes it 60 Leagues from S. to N. and 45 from E. to W. *Moll* makes it about 120 Miles where longest from S. to N. and about 115 where broadest from E. to W. It has the *Pyrenees* on the N. the *Mediterranean* on the S. E. the Kingdom of *Arragon* and Part of *Valentia* on the W.

The Air of the Province is healthful, and the Soil mountainous; but produces abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil, and excellent Fruit. It has also Mines of Gold, Silver, Allum, Vitriol, and Salt. They have likewise Amethysts, Aggats, Chrystal, Jasper, Alabaster; and the Coral found on its Coast is much esteem'd. This Country revolted from *Spain* by the Intrigues of the *French* in 1640, put themselves under their Protection, and had *French* Viceroy's till 1659, that 'twas restor'd by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. 'Tis divided into *Old* or *Eastern Catalonia*, and into *New* or the *Western*; both of 'em subdivided into *Vigueries* or *Vicariats*. The principal Rivers are, the *Ebro*, the two *Nogueras*, the *Lobregat*, the *Ter*, and the *Tet*. The People are reckon'd the most liberal and industrious of any in *Spain*.

Eastern Catalonia,

Contains the *Vigueries* of *Barcelona*, *Manresa*, *Vich*, *Girona*, *Campredona*, and *Puicerda*.

The Viguery of B A R C E L O N A,

Lies on the Coast, and contains, 1. *Barcelona*, Lat. *Barcino*, *Barchino*, and *Faventia*. It lies in a Plain upon the Coast, Long. 22. Lat. 41. 46 Miles E. from *Tarragona*, 46 S. W. from *Girona*, 105 S. from *Perpignan*, and 295 E. from *Madrid*. 'Tis Capital of the Province, is a famous Mart, has a tolerable Road for great Ships, a strong Fort, and a Mole that runs 750 Paces into the

Sea;

Sea, which secures the Gallies from Tempests. 'Tis reckon'd one of the ancientest Towns in *Europe*, and said to have been built by *Barca*, a *Carthaginian*, from whom it receiv'd its Name 300 Years before Christ. The Colony he establish'd here continu'd a Republick till the Country was seiz'd by the *Visigoths*, whose first Kings made this Town the Place of their Residence. The *Saracens* took it in 713, but were chased from thence in 801 by the Emperor *Lewis the Meek*. After the Death of *John King of Arragon*, they govern'd themselves in Form of a Republick for several Years; but finding they were not able to support themselves, they sent an Embassy to *Rene K. of Naples*, and submitted to him as Heir of the Kingdom of *Arragon*. The Family of *Anjou* ending in *Charles III. D. of Maine, Louis XI. of France* claimed *Arragon* and this Principality as Heir by his Will; but was oppos'd by *Ferd. the Catholic*. 'Twas united to the Spanish Monarchy till the Revolt of 1640. The *Spaniards* took it after 15 Months Siege in 1652. The Duke of *Vendosme* took it in two Months in 1697, with the Loss of 32000 Men killed and wounded; but 'twas restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. The *French* seiz'd it with the rest of the Spanish Monarchy in 1705. 'Twas recover'd by the *English* and *Dutch* in less than 3 Weeks in 1705, to which the blowing up of the Powder in Fort *Montjoui* by a Bomb very much contributed; but the brave Prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt* died of the Wounds he receiv'd in the Attack. The Earl of *Peterborough* procur'd immortal Honour by his Courage and Conduct at this Siege, as appears by the King of *Spain's* Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*. The Town surrender'd by Capitulation; and of 5000 *French*, &c. in Garrison, scarce 1000 continu'd in the Service of the D. of *Anjou*, the rest taking Service under the Allies, General *Stanhope* and Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*; and in short, all the Confederate Troops, acquir'd great Honour in this Siege. The *French* besieg'd it again in 1706, took Fort *Montjoui*, attack'd the Town, prosecuted the Siege with great Vigour; and the Garrison made a brave Defence, being encourag'd by the Presence of King *Charles*, whom neither the Danger of his Person, nor the Advice of his Friends, could oblige to retire. The

Town however had certainly been taken, had it not been for the seasonable Arrival of the Confederate Fleet with Recruits, which made the *French* Fleet retire from before the Town. The Earl of *Peterborough* embark'd some Troops on the Coast, and went on board the Fleet himself, where he commanded as Admiral till they arriv'd before the Town, when he landed his Troops, went into the City with the Admirals, was graciously receiv'd by the King, and declar'd he would fight the *French*, who still attack'd the Town; but went off in Precipitation the 11th of *May*, about 1 a Clock in the Morning, leaving behind them 200 Brass Battering-Pieces, 30 Mortars, a great Quantity of Bombs and other Warlike Stores, 10000 Sacks of Corn, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all their Sick and Wounded, whom the *Marschal de Tessé* recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough's* Clemency, who us'd them with a great deal of Humanity. Thus was *Barcelona* reliev'd, and King *Charles* prevented from being made a Prisoner in his Capital, chiefly by the Conduct and Courage of the E. of *Peterborough*. The *French* were pursued to their own Frontiers, but enter'd *Spain* again by Way of *Arragon*, and recover'd the Kingdom, which they had lost, and could never in Probability have regain'd, since the Confederates under the Earl of *Galway* were in Possession of *Madrid*, where the Earl of *Peterborough* join'd them after reducing *Valencia*, had not K. *Charles* been dissuaded from making Hast to *Madrid* thro' *Arragon*; but by whose unhappy Advice, continues a Secret.

This City is one of the largest, handsomest, best built, and most populous, in *Spain*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Tarragona*, and is the Seat of a Sovereign Court, of an University, and a Tribunal of Inquisition. It has the Title of a County, owes its chief Strength to the Fortrels of *Montjoui*, which stands on the Top of a neighbouring Hill, and is defended by good Walls, cover'd by Bastions, and other necessary Works. The Town is also well fortified, and divided into Old and New by a Wall, thro' the Gates of which they have a Communication. They have a considerable Trade in Brandy, Cloth, and Coverings for Beds. They have several magnificent Churches, and the Town is reckon'd as big

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at Naples, but not so populous. The Nobility here enjoy great Privileges; so that no Gentleman can be imprison'd. The Pope is Heir to the Bishop, and has an Officer always ready to seize his Goods and Chattels as soon as he dies.

2. *Martorel*, on the *Llobregat*, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Barcelona*, noted for the Defeat of the Viceroy of *Catalunia*, and of the Prince of *Armstadt*, in 1697, before the French took *Barcelona*.

3. *Mataro*, a small City on the Coast, with a Harbour, 10 Miles N. E. from *Barcelona*.

The Vignery of MANRESA,

Lies N. from *Barcelona*, and contains,

1. *Manresa*, on the *Llobregat*, 30 Miles N. W. from *Barcelona*. 'Tis Capital of the Vignery, and noted for a noble Hospital.

2. *Montserrat*, a famous Abbey, 10 Miles S. W. from *Manresa*, much frequented on Account of a pretended miraculous Image of the Virgin, kept in a Church built on the Top of a Rock, which looks as if it were half sawn thro'. There are 90 Silver Lamps always burning in the Church, and round the Rock, there are several Hermitages inhabited for the most Part by Solitaries of Quality, who chuse those Retirements, after they become weary of the World, or the World of them.

3. *Berga*, on the *Llobregat*, a small City, 32 Miles N. from *Manresa*.

The Vignery of VICH,

Lies N. from *Manresa*, is the fruitfulest Part of the Country, whose Inhabitants are reckon'd of a mutinous Disposition. It contains, 1. *Vich*, on a small River, 42 Miles N. from *Barcelona*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Tarragona*, and is well fortify'd.

2. *Roda*, a small Town on the *Ter*, about 8 Miles N. from *Vich*, with a Bridge over the River.

The Vignery of GIRONNE, call'd the LAMPOURDAN,

Lies upon the Coast as far N. as *Roussillon*. It contains, 1. *Girona*, on the *Ter*, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Vich*, a very ancient City,

and well fortify'd. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Tarragona*. The French, under the Marechal de *Noailles*, took it in 1694; but 'twas restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. The French seiz'd it again when they seiz'd *Spain*; but the Miquelets recover'd it by a Stratagem in 1705, while King *Charles* besieg'd *Barcelona*.

2. *Blanes*, a small Town, with a Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Tordera*, 40 Miles N. E. from *Barcelona*.

3. *Palamos*, about 14 Miles S. E. from *Girona*, a Town with a Harbour. 'Twas taken by the French in 1694, but restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. It gives Title of Marquis to the Family of *Cardona*.

4. *Palafugall*, 7 Miles N. from *Palamos*. 'Twas formerly a strong Town; but its Fortifications were demolish'd by the French.

5. *Ostalric*, on the *Tordera*, 22 Miles S. W. from *Girona*. 'Twas taken by the French in 1694, but restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

6. *Verges*, a small Town on the *Ter*, noted for the Defeat of the Spaniards there by the French in 1694, who kill'd and took 4000 of 'em.

7. *St. Pierre de Pescador*, on the Mouth of a little River, 20 Miles N. E. from *Girona*.

8. *Castello d'Ampurias*, on the Mouth of a small River, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Girona*.

9. *Torella*, at the Mouth of the *Ter*, where the Marechal de *Noailles* made the French Army swim over in View of the Spaniards the same Day he defeated them at *Verges*.

10. *Roset*, *Lat. Rhoda*, *Rhede*, and *Rhodonpolis*, a very well fortify'd Town, with a Harbour upon the Entrance of a Gulph, 22 Miles N. from *Girona*. The French took it in 1645, and restor'd it by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. They took it again in 1693, and restor'd it by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. They seiz'd it again with the Spanish Monarchy, and still keep it.

11. *Castelfollit*, on the *Fluvia*, was taken by the French in 1694, and restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

The Vignery of CAMPREDON.

Lies S. of *Roussillon*, betwixt those of *Girona* and *Puicerdà*. It contains, 1. *Campredon*,

don, on the *Ter*, about 32 Miles N. W. from *Girona*.

2. *Aulor*, 4 Leagues S. E. from *Campredon*, dismantled by the *French* in the last Century.

The Viguary of PUICERDA.

Lies N. W. of *Campredon*, on the Frontiers of *Roussillon*. It contains, 1. *Puicerda*, on the *Segre*, 60 Miles N. W. from *Girona*. *La Forreſt* led us into a Miſtake, when we placed this Town in the *French Cerdagne*, Page 1174. This Town was taken by the *French*, but reſtor'd by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

2. *Urgel*, or *Seu d'Urgel*, lies on the ſame River, 15 Miles N. W. from *Puicerda*, is the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of *Tarragona*, and gives Name to a large Valley, call'd, the Plain of *Urgel*. The *Latins* call it *Urgella*.

Western Catalonia.

Contains 9 Vigueries, viz. *Tarragona*, *Villa Franca*, *Monblanc*, *Tarrega*, *Cervera*, *Agramont*, *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, and *Balaguer*.

The Viguary of TARRAGONA,

Lies betwixt thoſe of *Villa Franca* and *Tortosa*. It contains, 1. *Tarragona*, Lat. *Tarraco*, 52 Miles W. from *Barcelona* according to *Sanſon*. *Moll* makes it but 47, on the Front of a Hill, which deſcends gradually to the Sea, where they have a very large Harbour; but the Entrance is ſo full of Rocks, that it admits no great Veſſels. The *Spaniards* ſay, 'twas built by *Scipio*, and wall'd by the *Moors*. There's little remaining of its ancient Magnificence but the Ruins of old Buildings. The new Houſes are not extraordinary. 'Tis a large Biſhoprick, one of the moſt conſiderable in Spain for Antiquity and Revenue. *Strabo* ſays, 'twas as large and populous in his Time as *Carthage*. 'Twas the Metropolis of ancient Spain on both Sides the *Ebro*, the Seat of the Roman Governors, and gave the Name of *Tarraconenſis* to the greateſt Part of that Country. It boaſts of many ancient Monuments, and particularly of the Ruins of an old *Circus*.

An Univerſity was founded here in 1172. It has never recover'd its ancient Luſtre ſince deſtroy'd by the *Moors*. The Wine of the adjacent Country was formerly much eſteem'd. In the neighbouring Hills they dig up a Salt, which taſts as if it were mix'd with Sugar, and for that Reaſon 'tis much uſ'd by Confectioners.

2. *Tamarit*, a ſmall Town, with a Bridge over a River, 5 Miles E. from *Tarragona*.

The Viguary of VILLA FRANCA,

Lies N. E. from *Tarragona*, and contains no Place of Note but *Villa Franca de Pauades*, a large open Town on a ſmall River, 30 Miles E. from *Tarragona*.

The Viguary of MONBLANC,

Lies N. from *Tarragona*, and contains, 1. *Monblanc*, a large open Town on the *Francoly*, 16 Miles N. from *Tarragona*. It has the Title of a Dutchy, which formerly belong'd to the eldeſt Sons of *Aragon*.

2. *Poblet*, near the Head of that ſame River, an Abbey, where the ancient Kings of *Aragon* were interr'd.

The Viguary of TARREGA,

Lies N. of *Monblanc*, has no Place of Note but *Tarrega*, 20 Miles N. from *Monblanc*.

The Viguary of CERVERA,

Lies N. and E. from *Tarrega*. It contains, 1. *Cervera*, ſo call'd from the River on which it ſtands. It lies about 7 Miles E. from *Tarrega*.

2. *Cordona*, on the *Cordoner*, about 18 Miles N. E. from *Cervera*, gave the Title of Duke to the illuſtrious Family of *Fuſch*, join'd by Marriage to that of *Medina Celi*. There are fine Salt Mines in the Neighbourhood of this City. *Willughby* ſays, the Salt is hard and tranſparent like Chryſtal, and yields the King annually 30000 Pieces of Eight. This Mine is thought to be inexhauiſtible.

3. *Solsona*, 16 Miles N. W. from *Cordona*, is the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of *Tarragona*, who has 4000 Ducats per Annum. The Town is but ill inhabited.

The Vignery of AGRAMONT,

Lies W. from *Salsóna*, and contains, 1. *Agramont*, on the River *Sio*, 22 Miles S. W. from *Salsóna*.

2. *Comarasa*, a large open Town at the Conflux of the *Segra* and *Noguera*, 35 Miles W. from *Salsóna*.

3. *Oliana*, or *Oriana*, another large open Town on the *Segra*, 20 Miles N. W. from *Salsóna*.

The Vignery of TORTOSA,

Lies upon the Sea-Coast, towards the Mouth of the *Ebro*. It contains, 1. *Tortosa*, called also *Dertusa*, and *Dertossa*, about 35 Miles W. from *Tarragona*. The Town is well fortified, and of great Importance for its Situation and Traffick, which was greater formerly than now. 'Twas anciently inhabited by a Colony of *Romans*, and supposed to be that called *Ibèra*, or at least built near its Ruins. The two *Scipio's* defeated *Asdrubal*, Brother to *Hannibal*, in its Neighbourhood; and *Livy* says, That in his Time 'twas the richest Town in this Country. *Raymond* Count of *Barcelona* took it with the Assistance of the *Genoese* Fleet from the *Moors* in 1148. The *French* took it in 1649, and the *Spaniards* recover'd it next Year. King *Charles III.* took it again from the *French* in 1705. It has a very good Mole, and two Castles over against the Town, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Tarragona*, and has likewise an University. *Bleau* says, its Situation is very pleasant, and the River abounds here with *Salmons*, *Lampries*, and other good Fish. The adjacent Country is very pleasant, abounds with Oil and Silk, and has a noble Quarry of Party-colour'd Jasper in a Hill near the Town. Pope *Adrian VI.* was Bishop of this Place. The Bishop has 14000 Ducats per Annum.

2. *Garcia*, a small, but ancient City, 25 Miles N. E. from *Tortosa*, upon the *Ebro*.

3. *Val de Cona*, a large open Town on the Borders of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, S. W. from *Ampesta*.

At the Mouth of the *Ebro*, there lies several small Islands called *Alfachs*.

The Vignery of LERIDA,

Lies N. from that of *Tortosa*, and contains, 1. *Lerida*, Lat. *Ilerda*, on the *Segra*, 45 Miles N. from *Tortosa*. Some take it, but without Foundation, to be the *Athabagiu* of the Ancients. 'Twas inhabited by a Colony of the *Romans*, and the chief Town of the *Illygetes*. *Cesar* defeated *Afranius* and *Petreius*, *Pompey's* Generals, near this Town. It put a Stop to the Conquests of the late Prince of *Condé*, who was obliged to raise the Siege of it in 1648. 'Tis also noted for 3 Battles fought under its Walls in 1644, 1646, and 1647. The *Spaniards* recover'd it from the *French* after an obstinate Defence in 1643, and it submitted to *K. Charles III.* in 1705. The Town is small, but well fortified, and has a strong Castle on the Top of a neighbouring Mountain, formerly the Palace of the Kings of *Aragon*. Their Bishop is Suffragan of *Tarragona*, has a stately Palace, and 12000 Ducats per Annum. In their Cathedral Church, there's a noble Stone Cloyster, with large Windows, from whence there's a pleasant Prospect of the Town and neighbouring Country. There's also a sort of an University in this City.

2. *Aytosa*, a small Town, with the Title of a Marquissate, and the Dignity of a Grandee, belonging to the Family of *Monte Catheo*. It lies about 6 Miles S. W. from *Lerida*.

The Vignery of BALAGUER,

Lies N. E. from *Lerida*. It contains no Place of Note except *Balaguer*, near the *Segra*, 15 Miles N. E. from *Lerida*. It held out a long Siege against the *French* in 1645, and did not surrender till the Troops sent to assist 'em were defeated under their Walls. It submitted to King *Charles III.* in 1705.

The remarkable Things in *Catalonia* mention'd by *Bleau* are, 1. A wonderful Cave, in which there's a Church dedicated to *S. Michael*, and an old *Benedictin* Abbey. Over this Cave flows the River *Tauex*, which falls down from a Rock, is very pleasant to the Eye, and refreshes the By-standers

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with a pleasant Air in the Heat of Summer.

2. In *Roussillon*, which he reckons a Part of this Country, there's a Mountain, one of the highest of the *Pyrenees*, always cover'd with Snow; and on the Top of it, a great Lake of a vast Depth, which abounds with large Trouts. He adds, That if a Stone be thrown into this Lake, it raises so many Vapours, as immediately occasion Tempests of Hail, Lightning, and Thunder. 3. Near the Town *Cardona*, there's a Hill with a Mine of excellent Fossile Salt, of various Colours, that is dug out like Stones, and seems to grow as fast as 'tis dug; and which is remarkable, whereas Places which abound with Salt are commonly barren, there are abundance of tall Vines and Pines upon this Mountain. The Salt Mines here afford a great Revenue to the Prince. 4. *Mont Serrat*, or the Saw'd Mountain, 7 Leagues W. from *Barcelona*, is very high, and so full of small Rocks of Jasper, that they resemble the Teeth of a Saw. He says, 'tis 11 Miles in Circuit, and produces several Fountains, with abundance of Medicinal Herbs. 5. In the District of *Balnear*, there's a Fountain which gives the Colour of Gold to every thing cast into it, and is good against languishing Distempers. 6. Near the Town of *Aulet*, there are 12 Airy Fountains, from whence there continually proceeds Wind warm in the Winter, and so cold in the Summer, as 'tis scarce to be born; so that the Inhabitants set their Water and other Liquors there in Caves dug on purpose, which makes them as cold as Snow, in the Heat of Summer. 7. He says, there are 4 Wells of hot Water in this Province, much frequented for the Cure of Distempers.

The Kingdom of Valencia.

THIS Kingdom was founded by the Moors, and taken from them by *Rodrigo*, surnam'd the *Cid*, for having overcome 5 Moorish Kings in 1096. 'Twas afterwards lost by the Divisions among the Christian Princes; but *James I.* of *Aragon*, call'd the *Victorious*, recover'd it in 1239.

La Forra makes it 60 Leagues from S. to N. and 22 from E. to W. *Moll* makes it 167 Miles from S. to N. about 60 where

broadest from E. to W. and in other Places not above 18. It has *Catalonia* on the N. the *Mediterranean* on the S. and E. *Old Castile* and Part of *Murcia* on the W. and another Part of it on the S.

The Air is temperate and mild, the Soil not very fruitful in Corn, but abounds with Wine, Rice, Sugar, Mulberry-Trees, Flax, Hemp, and all Sorts of Fruit-Trees, as Pomegranate, Citron, Olives, &c. The Sea on its Coasts abounds with Fish of several Sorts, and the Mountains have Mines of Silver, Iron, Allum, Alabastr, and Quarries of Jasper. Its principal Rivers are, the *Milias*, *Mervedra*, *Guadalquivar*, *Xucar*, and *Segura*. *Bleau* says, the Mountains abound with Medicinal Herbs, and in some of them there are Stones with small Veins of Gold. They have also Veins of Plaister, Lime, and abundance of Madder and white Clay, of which they make Vessels that vie with those of *Baby*. He adds, there are 7 Cities in the Country, 60 Walled Boroughs, and 1000 Villages. The whole Kingdom is reckon'd to contain about 100000 Families, many of them of Moorish Extract, and inclinable to *Mahumetanism*. He says, That most of the Countrymen are good at Husbandry, and frugal in their Diet and Apparel. The Inland Parts are full of Rocks and Mountains; but the Coasts abound with Vallies and pleasant Plains. 'Tis divided into the 3 Territories of *Zuca*, *Segura*, and *Millares*.

The Territory of Z U C A,

Lies betwixt the Principality of *Catalonia* and the Territory of *Millares*. It contains, 1. *Valencia*, Lat. *Valencia Castellorum*, at the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivar*, 75 Miles S. W. from *Tortosa*. 'Twas reckon'd the noblest and pleasantest Town of *Hispania*. *Pliny* says, 'twas a Roman Colony; and in an ancient Inscription, 'tis call'd *Colonia Julia Valencia*. There are many Remains of Roman Antiquities in and about this City. Some say, 'twas built by *Junius Brutus* in the 616th of Rome. In the Time of *K. James the Victorious*, who new planted it, it contain'd 384 Families. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, the Seat of a Viceroy, and abundance of Nobility. They have likewise an University; and 'tis noted for

the Birth of Pope Calixtus III. Alexander VI. and of the famous Ludovicus Vives. 'Tis a large, noble, and rich City, and inferior to none in Spain, except Madrid, for Neatness, and Number of Inhabitants. 'Tis the Seat of the Chief Court of Justice for the Kingdom. The most remarkable Structures are,

1. The Cathedral Church, where they have an Agat Cup, which they pretend to be that us'd by our Saviour at his Last Supper, and several other Relicks. 2. St. Jerome's Monastery, the Town-House, the Palace of Citta, that of the Viceroy, and 5 Bridges over the River, which falls into the Sea a Mile below it. 'Tis defended with Walls, but has no Garrison, the Citizens themselves keeping the Guards. The Streets are so ill pav'd, that they are much annoy'd with Dust in the Summer, and Dirt in the Winter. Their greatest Trade consists in Almonds. It submitted with the rest of the Kingdom to King Charles III. during the Earl of Peterborough's famous Campaign in this Country; but was recover'd again by King Philip after the fatal Battle of Almanza. Willughby, in his Travels to Spain, says, That no Taxes or Soldiers can be raised in the Kingdom of Valencia without Consent of the 3 Estates, compos'd of the Clergy, Nobility, Cities and Villages, of whom there's a Committee, consisting of two Deputies for each, who take Care of the Government and Militia; and upon urgent Occasions, call together the 3 Estates, viz. the Chief of the Clergy and Nobility, and the Syndics of the Cities. Valencia is govern'd by 6 Jurats or Consuls, chosen by Lot, the Names of the Greater, Lesser Nobility and Chief Citizens, being put into Urns, from whence they are drawn. Besides them, they have an Officer call'd a *Rational*, and 2 Syndics, changed every 3d Year, 6 Advocates during Life, and 40 Plebeians chang'd Annually. All these together make up their Senate, where nothing can be done except 29 Plebeians be present. Thirty of 'em are chosen by the 15 Companies of the City, and 10 by the Magistrates above-mention'd. Their Judges for Civil and Criminal Causes are also chosen out of the Urns. The University is govern'd by the City, who chuse a Rector once in 3 Years. They have 4 Professors or *Prepositi* for Divinity, 2 for the Canon,

and 2 for the Civil Law, that have 500 Crowns *per Annum* each; 4 Readers of Philosophy, 7 of Physick, 1 of Greek, 1 of Hebrew, and 2 of Mathematicks, who have small Salaries; but 'tis made up by Money from their Scholars.

2. Segorbe, Lat. Segorbia, on the River Morviedro, about 20 Miles N. W. from Valencia. Some think it to be the ancient Segobriga; and fabulous Authors say, 'twas built by Tubal's Companions. The neighbouring Fields abound with Corn, Wine, and Fruit. 'Tis situated in a pleasant Valley, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Valencia, and has the Title of a Dutchy, formerly enjoy'd by the Family of Arragon, now extinguish'd.

The Gulph of Albufera, S. from Valencia, is much noted for great Numbers of Water-Fowl; the taking of which is very diverting.

The Territory of MILLARESE,

Lies betwixt those of Xuca and Segura, and contains, 1. Millarese, its Capital, 30 Miles S. W. from Valencia, on the River Xucar.

2. Villa Hermosa, a small Town with the Title of a Marquisate, belonging to the Family of Soto-Mayor.

Almanza, about 15 Miles S. W. from Millarese, lies in North Castile, but on the Frontiers of Valencia, and is noted for the Defeat of the Confederates there under the Earl of Galway in 1707. The Confederates consisted of 44 Battalions, and 54 Squadrons. The French and Spaniards under the D. of Berwick were 52 Battalions, and 76 Squadrons. The French say, there were 6000 killed on the Field, and 9000 taken, besides 5 General Officers, 7 Brigadiers, 25 Colonels, and above 800 other Officers, with 20 Cannon, 120 Colours and Standards, and all their Equipage. The Earl of Galway was wounded, and all the Papers and Equipage of the Marquis das Minas, the Portuguese General, taken. The French and Spaniards pretend they had not above 1500 Men killed and wounded. The Confederates say, they had not above 4500 Horse and 11000 Foot in the Action; and that the Enemy's Loss during the Battle was greater than ours. The fighting of this Battle was contrary to the E. of Peterborough's Advice.

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The *Spaniards* and *Dutch* did both reflect upon the Earl of *Galway's* Conduct in this Battle; but whether justly or not, let others determine.

The Territory of S E G U R A,

Lies betwixt that of *Millares* and the Kingdom of *Murcia*. It contains, 1. *Oribuela*, Lat. *Gloria Orrellis*, on the *Segura*, about 30 Miles S. W. from *Alicant*. 'Tis pleasantly situated in a Valley, and noted for little but being the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Valencia*. It has a fine Castle, and is strong by Nature. *Bleau* says, it has an University, founded in 1555; and that the adjacent Country produces Wine, Silk, Flax, Hemp, Salt, Fruits of all Sorts, and Honey.

2. *Guardamar*, at the Mouth of the *Segura*, noted for the great Quantity of Salt made there. It lies about 20 Miles E. from *Oribuela*.

3. *Elche*, or *Illici*, about 12 Miles W. from *Alicant*, a small Town of good Trade.

4. *Alicant*, Lat. *Alone*, or *Alonim*, a small Town with a good Harbour, noted for its great Trade in excellent Wine, Citrons, Oranges, Soap, and Anniseed. The Harbour not being deep, the Ships are defended from Tempests by a Mole built there on purpose. This Town lies 30 Miles N. E. from *Oribuela*, 35 S. W. from *Denia*, and 65 S. from *Valencia*. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle built on a Rock. The Confederate Fleet commanded by Sir *John Leake* took it for King *Charles* in 1706; but it has since been retaken by the *French*. 'Tis said to contain betwixt 30 and 40000 Communicants. It suffer'd very much by the *French* Bombardment in the late Wars. It has 6 Convents, 2 Nunneries, and 2 Parish Churches. Half a League from hence there's a famous Nunnery, much frequented by Pilgrims, to pay their Devotion to what they call the *Holy Face*, which they pretend was impressed upon 3 Folds of a Napkin, with which *St. Veronica*, as they call her, wip'd our Saviour's Face when going to his Crucifixion. The other two, they say, are kept at *Rome* and *Malaga*: But tho' several of the Papists look upon this as a Fable, there's a great Annual Festival at *Alicant*, when 'tis brought into the Town. An *English* Gen-

tleman, who saw it, says, it resembles the Face of a Child; and an *Italian* Painter laugh'd at it, as a Piece of the worst Dawbing that ever he saw. In the Plains near *Alicant*, grows abundance of *Gramen Spartum Plinii*; i. e. Matweed, or a sort of Broom, of which they make Frails for Ruffs and other Fruit, Cables, Baskets, &c. that yield them great Profit.

5. *Denia*, about 35 Miles N. E. from *Alicant*, a small Town at the Foot of a Mountain, with a convenient Harbour. It has the Title of a Marquisate, belonging to the Family of *Cardona*. The neighbouring Country is fruitful in Wine, Corn, and Walnuts, and the Sea abounds with Fish. It has a strong Castle, declar'd for King *Charles*, and repulsed the *French*, who afterwards assaulted it several times.

6. *Xativa*, about 37 Miles W. from *Denia*, upon a Hill on the River *Suero*. 'Tis noted for wholesome Fountains, good Fruit, and fine Linnen. 'Tis thought to be the ancient *Setabis*, is an old ruinous Town, and was formerly a Bishoprick.

7. *Gandia*, about 28 Miles E. from *Xativa*, within half a League of the Sea. It has an University, and the Title of a Duchy, belonging to the Family of *Borgia*, descended from the Kings of *Aragon*. They have Sugar-Works here and at *Olive*. This Town declar'd for King *Charles*, but was lost with the rest of *Valencia*.

8. *Morviedro*, the Ruins of the ancient *Saguntus*, lies below *Segorbe*, within 5 Miles of the Sea.

About *Valencia*, *Gandia*, &c. they have 5 Crops per Ann. 1. Of Mulberry-Leaves for Silk-Worms. 2. Of European Corn. 3. Of Indian Wheat. 4. Of Grapes. 5. Of Olives: And, in some Places, a 6th of Sugar-Canes.

Other Places of Note in this Country are, 1. *Concentanea*, at the Foot of Mount *Maribla*, noted for the greatest Quantity of Medicinal Herbs of any in *Spain*, and for giving the Title of Count to the Family of *Perez Corolla*. 2. *Montesa*, an impregnable Castle, about 6 Miles W. from *Xativa*, and is the Seat of the Knights of that Order. 3. *Castillo de la Plana*, 6 Miles N. from *Xativa*, a pleasant large Town, encompassed with Orchards. 4. *Alcoy*, noted for its Iron Mines, and a Fountain, which *Bleau* says runs plentifully

tifully for 13 or 14 Years at a time, and dries up again for as many. It lies about 18 Miles S. W. from *Gandia*. 5. *Peníscola*, about 28 Miles S. W. from *Tortosa*, impregnable by Nature, and almost encompassed by the Sea; notwithstanding which, it has Fountains of good Fresh Water. 6. *Vallada*, noted for two Fountains, one of Salt, and the other of Fresh Water. *Bleau* takes Notice, That the Emperor *Charles V.* built 27 Towers in convenient Places on this Coast, for a Number of Horse and Foot to watch, and alarm the Country upon the Approach of Pirates or other Enemies. 7. *Altea*, about 15 Miles S. from *Denia*, noted for Glass-Works, Wine, Silk, and excellent White Honey.

The Kingdom of Murcia,

WAS establish'd by the Moors, and subdued by *Alphonfus X.* of *Castile* about 1266. *La Forrest* says, 'tis about 24 Leagues from S. E. to N. W. and 18 from N. E. to S. W. *Moll* makes it 85 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and about 50 N. E. and S. W. It has *New Castile* on the N. *Valencia* and the *Mediterranean* on the E. the Kingdom of *Granada* and Part of *New Castile* on the W. and the *Mediterranean* on the S. The Air is wholesome, and the Soil abounds so with Fruits, Pulse, Sugar-Canes, and Honey, that 'tis call'd the Garden of *Spain*. It has little Corn or Wine, because it seldom rains there. 'Tis divided into the Territories of *Murcia* and *Cartagena*, and has no Rivers of Note but the *Segura* and *Guadalentin*.

The Territory of MURCIA,

Lies on the N. Part, and contains, 1. *Murcia*, Lat. *Vergilia*, on the *Segura*, about 14 Miles W. from *Oribuela*, in a pleasant Plain. 'Tis the Capital of the Kingdom, and the See of a Bishop, called Bishop of *Cartagena*, because his Jurisdiction extends over both. He is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Saragossa*. The Cathedral of St. *Mary* is noted for its lofty Steeple, with a winding Stair-Case of Stone, so easy and broad, that a Coach and Horses may go to the Top of it. The Territory belonging to this City

is reckon'd to produce 355500 Mulberry-Trees, which feed Silk-Worms, that yield Annually 210000 Pounds of Silk. King *Alphonfus* is buried in the Cathedral, and the Town carries for Arms 7 Crowns, for having receiv'd him.

2. *Cieca*, or *Cisca*, a small but ancient Town, 9 Leagues N. W. from *Murcia*.

3. *Cruz de Caravaca*, towards the Frontiers of *New Castile*, 47 Miles N. W. from *Murcia*, noted for Pilgrims, who carry Crosses thither, to which they ascribe the Virtue of saving one from Thunder.

In this Country they have abundance of Turpentine Trees and Selenite, which they dig up; burn, and put into Wine to clarify it.

The Territory of C A R T A G E N A,

Lies S. from *Murcia*; and contains, 1. *Cartagena*, formerly call'd *Carthago Nova*, and *Spartaria*. 'Twas built by *Asdrubal* the *Carthaginian* General, on the Bottom of a Gulph, about 22 Miles S. E. from *Murcia*. 'Twas formerly a large City, but now much decay'd. In the Time of the *Romans*, 'twas one of the most considerable Towns in *Spain*, and had 62 several People under its Jurisdiction. 'Twas fortified very strongly, beautified with many Temples, *Asdrubal's* Palace, and *Tutates's* Tomb. *Pub Scipio* took it in the 544th of *Rome*, which open'd the Way to the Conquest of *Spain* by the *Romans*. It has a safe and large Harbour, much valued by the famous Admiral *Doria*, but little frequented now. The Territory abounds with a sort of Broom, of which they make Cables and Ropes. It produces also Precious Stones, as Diamonds, Amethysts, Carbuncles, Silver and Gold, and so much Allum, as is said to yield Annually 40000 Ducats.

2. Six Leagues S. W. from *Cartagena*, lies *Almacaren*, a small Town with a Harbour, at the Mouth of the *Guadalentin*, noted for its Allum Mines.

3. *Lorca*, a small Town on the same River, about 40 Miles N. W. from *Cartagena*, formerly a Bishop's See.

Over against *Cartagena* lies the Island *Scombraria*, so called because of its great Mackrel Fishing.

The Kingdom of Grenada.

LA Forreſt ſays, 'tis 26 Leagues S. and N. and 65 E. and W. Moſt makes it 195 from N. E. to S. W. 75 where broad-eſt from S. E. to N. W. but in ſome Places not above 28. It has *Andaluſſia* on the W. and N. *Murcia* and the *Mediterranean* on the E. and the ſame Sea on the S. The Air is wholeſome and temperate, and the Soil ſo fertile of Corn, Wine, Olives, and other Fruits, that when the *Moors* dwelt in it, they uſ'd to ſay, That *Paradiſe* muſt certainly be in that Region of the Heavens which lay over it. They have a conſiderable Trade in Raiſins of the Sun, Figs, Confections, and Syrops. They have abundance of Melons, Flax, Hemp, Honey, Wax, Cattle, Wild-Fowl, Mulberry-Trees, and Silk-Worms, which yield excellent Silk. They have alſo ſtore of Medicinal Fountains, Pomegranates, Jacinths; and their Coaſts abound with Pilchards, of which they make great Profit. Its principal Rivers are, the *Xenil* and *Daro*, which have Gold in their Sand. 'Tis divided into the Dioceſes of *Grenada*, *Guadix*, *Almeria*, and *Malaga*.

The Dioceſe of G R E N A D A,

Lies about the Middle of the Kingdom, and contains, 1. *Grenada*, about 105 Miles W. from *Cartagena*, and 75 Miles N. E. from *Malaga*. It ſtands partly upon Hills, and is water'd by the River *Daro*. 'Tis divided into 4 Parts, which together make 4 Leag. in Circuit, and by conſequence, ſays *La Forreſt*, the largeſt Town in *Spain*; as 'tis one of the moſt commodious in Summer, becauſe of its numerous Fountains, and one of the moſt ſtately, by reaſon of its magnificent Structures. *Bleau* ſays, 'tis the *Παλιμεδα περὶ δὲ τοῦ Πόλεως* of *Protony*: That 'tis encompassed with Walls, and defended with 1030 Towers. It has 12 Gates, a noble Univerſity, and is the See of an Archbiſhop, who was eſtabliſh'd there by Pope *Alexander VI.* after the *Moors* were chaſed from thence. The Four Diviſions of the Town have each their particular Name: The Firſt is properly call'd *Grenada*, and is inhabited by the Clergy, moſt of the Nobles, and

chief Merchants, who have all ſtately Houſes, with pleaſant Gardens. Here they have a large and noble Church of exquisite Workmanſhip, with a ſplendid Chapel, where *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* lie interr'd in a Marble Monument, with an Inſcription, importing, That they ſubdu'd the *Moors*, and extinguiſh'd Hereſy, for which they had the Title of *Catholick*. Near to this ſtands an ancient *Mooriſh* Moſque, and in the ſame Part of the Town is kept the Supreme Court of Judicature, and their chief Market, which is very large, ſurrounded with ſtately Houſes, and is 600 Foot long, and 200 broad, with a ſtately Fountain in the Middle. Near to this ſtands the great Houſe called *Alcaceria*, with 200 Shops for Silk and other Commodities. In the 2d Part of the Town, called *Alhambra*, lies a new Palace begun by *Philip II.* of a ſquare Form, built of blue Stone, and of wonderful Architecture. It has a fine large round Court within, with 3 Galleries or Cloiſters, ſupported by Marble Columns, plac'd in excellent Order. It contains abundance of Apartments, curiouſly adorn'd, from whence there's ſuch a pleaſant Proſpect over the Town and Country, as is ſcarce to be matched. In the ſame Part of the Town is the ancient Palace of the *Mooriſh* Kings, of ſuch Extent, ſays *Bleau*, that 'tis capable of holding 40000 People. The Inſide is of Moſaic Work, in Porphyry, Jaſper, and Marble: The Walls, Sielings, &c. curiouſly gilt and painted with Hieroglyphicks, and *Arabian* Characters, &c. This Palace is carefully kept, and repair'd from Time to Time. In this Caſtle there's a large Square, with a noble Fountain in the Middle, whole Baſon of white Marble is ſupported by 12 Lions, and the Water falls into it from a Fountain, whence it aſcends the Height of a Spear, and is deriv'd into ſeveral Canals, where the *Mooriſh* Kings and Queens uſ'd to waſh and divert themſelves during the Summer. This Square is encompassed with Cloiſters of Marble, and has an Octagonal Chamber, vaulted on the Top, with a Door in every Corner, and if one whiſper, what he ſays will be heard by him that ſtands in the oppoſite Angle, but not otherwiſe. From this Caſtle there's a delightful Proſpect of moſt of the Kingdom. There's a Park adjoining, in which

are kept wild Beasts of all Sorts. A little above this Castle is the noble House, call'd *Generalipha*, form'd by Nature and Art for Recreation. It abounds with pleasant Fountains, one of which throws up Water to a prodigious Height in a Stream as big as a Man's Arm, which is seen at a great Distance without the House, and makes an admirable Prospect when the Sun shines. Adjoining to this Place there's Abundance of Groves, with Store of Fruit-Trees, Hedges, and Places for keeping wild Beasts of all Kinds. On the Top of a neighbouring Mountain there's a ruinous Mosque, now call'd *St. Hellen's Church*, which is visited by all Travellers, who write their own Names, and that of their Country, upon its Walls. The Ruins of the stately Gardens of the *Moorish Kings* are also to be seen here, with a large publick Cistern made by the *Romans* to preserve Rain Water, which it does without Putrefaction, and is reckon'd good against Fluxes and other Distempers. On the Side of this Mountain, there's a little House, call'd the *Martyrs*, where there are Wells and Dens cut out of the Rock, in which the *Moors* us'd to imprison Captive Christians, and let them down by Ropes at Night after working hard all Day. The Third Part of the Town, call'd *El Albay-sin*, contains Two Hills, beautify'd with a great Number of Houses, where the *Moors* liv'd by themselves after they were conquer'd, and were employ'd in Agriculture, and Silk Manufacture. In this Part of the Town lies the Gate by which the *Moorish King* went out when he surrender'd the City to *Ferdinand*, of whom he requested as a Favour, That it might be wall'd up; and never again open'd to any other, but remain as a Monument of his being subdu'd. 'Twas accordingly done, and a strong Bulwark built against it. 'Tis said, this King wept, when he look'd back from a neighbouring Hill upon the large and beautiful City he was oblig'd to surrender; for which his Mother reprov'd him, and said, 'twas but just he should weep for the Loss of a Town like a Woman, which he would not defend with the Courage of a Man. The Fourth Part of the Town is call'd *Antiquerula*, because 'twas first inhabited by People from *Antiquera*. They are chiefly employ'd in the Silk Manufacture, and pay the King an-

nually, says *Bleau*, 30000 Pieces of Gold for the Mulberry Leaves with which they feed their Silk-Worms. In the River *Daro* they find Gold mix'd with the Sand. In the neighbouring Mountains there are Minerals of several Sorts, but not look'd after. *Mariana* reckon'd it impregnable in his Time, by reason of its Situation, Forts, Walls, and Bulwarks. It had one of the best furnish'd Arsenals in *Spain* with ancient and modern Armour, and Statues of all Sorts of Metal. Some reckon, it has 18 Gates, 5 great Squares within, and will take up a Man 4 Hours to walk round it. *Mariana* adds, that 'twas said to contain 60000 Houses, and 200000 People in the Reign of King *James II.* Without the City is the Royal Hospital of *St. Jerome*, the Sumptuous Burial-place of *Gonzalo Fernandez*, call'd the *Great Captain*. This City in *Mariana's* Time contain'd 23 Churches and Chapels of Ease. *La Forrest* says, it wants nothing but a greater Number of Inhabitants, and a more fix'd Trade. *Isabdil*, the *Moorish King*, surrender'd it to King *Ferdinand* in 1491, on Condition that the *Moors* should be left in Possession of their Lands, Arms, and Horses, except their Artillery; That they should keep their Mosques, have the free Exercise of their Religion, and be govern'd according to their own Laws, for which End some of their own Number should be appointed to give the King's Officers Advice; That Part of their Taxes should be abated for 3 Years, and never be greater than what they paid to their own Kings; That such as had a Mind to go to *Africk*, might sell their Goods, and be furnish'd with Ships at any Port they pleas'd. They were oblig'd on their Part, to deliver up the Town in 60 Days, to do Homage, and swear to King *Ferdinand*, to set all Christian Slaves at Liberty without Ransom, and to give the King's Son, and 500 more of the principal Inhabitants, as Hostages till the Conditions were perform'd. After this Agreement, a certain *Moor* rais'd a Sedition in the City, gather'd 20000 Men together in Arms, who run about like Mad-men, without knowing what they would be at. Their King kept himself in his Palace for Fear of Violence; but soon after call'd the Chief of his People together, and telling them, There was no other Way so to do, that

their being destroy'd by Sword and Famine but to surrender; they were appeas'd, and he sent a Present to King *Ferdinand*, and deliver'd the City sooner than the Time of Agreement, to prevent any more such Tumults. He met him without the Town with 50 Horse, offer'd to alight and kiss his Hand as Conqueror, which the King would not allow. Then fixing his Eyes upon the Ground, he said with a sorrowful Countenance, "Since God has so ordain'd it, we are your Slaves, Invincible King! And deliver up this City and Kingdom to you, not doubting but you will use us with Clemency and Moderation. The City being deliver'd, 500 Christian Captives were set at Liberty, and the King and Queen enter'd the Town in Triumph. The *Moorish* King had the Valley of *Purchena* in the Kingdom of *Murcia*, and a considerable Revenue assign'd him; but not caring to be a Subject where he had been a Sovereign, he soon after retired to *Africk*.

An Account of the Expulsion of the Moors out of Spain.

TIS proper to give some Account here how the *Moors* came afterwards to be drove out of *Spain*, notwithstanding this Capitulation. They adher'd obstinately to the Language, Habit, Custom, and Religion of their Ancestors; so that very few of 'em were converted in many Years. The chief Reasons of which, as Dr. *Geddes*, Chancellor of *Sarum*, tells us in his Miscellaneous Tracts, were, 1. Their being taught from their Infancy to value themselves extremely upon their Religion, as that of so many great Empires; so that they look'd upon all other Men as little better than Dogs. 2. Their invincible Aversion to Images, for the Worship of which they hated the Papists.

The Political Reason of their Expulsion, was their Neighbourhood to *Barbary*, by living for most Part on the *Mediterranean*, which made the Kings of *Spain* jealous, that they might some Time or other invite those People to invade *Spain* as formerly. To prevent this, they thought it the best Way to convert them: For to murder them in cold Blood, would have fill'd the World

with Horror; and to banish so many Thousands of them, would have strengthen'd their Enemies; therefore they continually call'd upon the Clergy to convert them. The Friars employ'd in this Work being lazy and peevish, represented them as an obdurate Sort of People, who must be overcome with Violence; and therefore advis'd to make them Slaves, or banish them, and to baptize their Children by Force: But this being contrary to the Council of *Tolde*, and the Opinion of *Aquinas* and other Divines, and the *Moors*, when in Power, having allow'd the Christians among them the Freedom of Worship, those violent Methods were suspended for some Time. In 1499, *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* finding that in 7 Years few of the *Moors* had been converted, recommended it to Cardinal *Ximenes*. He brib'd and flatter'd some of the Chief *Moors* to turn Christians, whose Example was follow'd by many of the Common Sort. But the main Body of the *Moors* being averse to it, and perswaded by some of their Chiefs not to abandon the Religion of their Ancestors, the Cardinal, says the Author of his Life, laying aside all Humanity, apprehended the Chief of the *Mahometan* Zealots, and treated them cruelly. He committed one *Zagri*, a noble *Moor*, and a great Captain, to the Custody of *Leoni*, one of his Chaplains, a Man of a fierce and cruel Temper, who us'd him so barbarously, that he feign'd a Conversion, and told the Cardinal with a Smile, That he had no more to do for converting his Countrymen, but to commit them all to the Custody of his terrible Lion, alluding to the Chaplain's Name. The other Chief *Moors* were converted in the same Manner, and baptiz'd. Upon which the Archbishop commanded the rest to deliver up their *Alcorans*, and other *Arabian* Books, all which he burnt, except such as treated of Philosophy and Physick. He also commanded the Children of many of those *Moors*, whose Predecessors he pretended had been Christians, to be taken from them, and baptiz'd by Force. The *Moors* being enrag'd by these Proceedings, took Arms, barricado'd the Streets of *Granada*, march'd to the Archbishop's House, and demanded the Fulfilling of the Articles. He put them off with a mild Answer, till he got Troops into the Town, and then

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treated them as Rebels on Account of the Uproar, and threaten'd to put them to Death except they would turn Christians. Upon which, 50000 of the Citizens accepted Baptism, among whom 'twas thought there was not one real Convert. *Ximenes* being recalled from *Grenada*, the succeeding Bishop was order'd to go on with instructing the pretended Converts. To this End he order'd the *Psalms*, *Gospels*, and *Epistles*, to be translated into *Arabic*; for which *Ximenes* reprov'd him, alledging, That the translating of the Scripture into the *Vulgar Tongue* would be of pernicious Consequence to Christianity. The *Moors* in other Parts of the Country expecting the same Treatment with those of *Grenada*, they fortified themselves, and resolv'd to stand on their Defence: But the great Captain marching against them with Veteran Troops, he took *Hujar*, their chief Town in the Mountains, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, thinking the Terror of this would oblige the rest to lay down their Arms. Instead of which, their Numbers increas'd, so that the King march'd against them in Person, reduc'd many of their Towns, forc'd the People he subdu'd to receive Baptism on Pain of Death, and commanded those who had retir'd to inaccessible Mountains to lay down their Arms on the like Penalty. Upon which they sent Commissioners to the King, desiring, That since they could not enjoy their Religion in *Spain*, they might be transported to *Barbary*, upon paying 10 Dollars per Head. The K. being in want of Money, accepted the Proposal. Upon which several Thousands were sent off; but those who had no Money, being about 20000, were forc'd to admit of Baptism. The Inquisition proceeded with the utmost Cruelty against such as relaps'd; so that in 40 Years time, they burnt 4000, and reconcil'd 30000. Abundance of others escap'd into *Barbary*; so that 5000 Houses were left desolate within the Jurisdiction of *Seville*. Upon this, the Owners of those Houses, and most of the Counsellors of State, represented to King *Ferdinand*. That if the Inquisition were not stop'd, *Spain* would become a Wilderness, and offer'd him a great Sum of Money to put down that Court, which contrary to all good Policy he had erected. The King

listen'd to it; but *Thomas de Turrecremata*, a *Dominican*, who modell'd the Inquisition, dissuad'd him from it; told him, 'twas the Practice of *Judas* to sell Christ for Money; and threaten'd the K. and him with Divine Vengeance if they went on with the Bargain; so that no Man durst afterwards open his Mouth against the Inquisition. The Sultan of *Egypt* threaten'd to treat the Christians at *Jerusalem*, and in other Parts of his Dominions, in the same Manner as *Ferdinand* treated the *Moors*. Upon which, he sent an Ambassador to palliate the Matter, and deny most of the Facts, on Pretence that such Cruelties were contrary to the Christian Faith. On this Occasion, several of the *Spanish* Divines declar'd, That those forc'd Baptisms were void, and a great Profanation of the Sacrament. We hear little more of this Matter during the Reign of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, but that the Aversion of the *Moors* to the Christian Religion was increas'd by the Cruelty of the Inquisitors; and that many of those who were put to Death as Apostates, declar'd at the Stake, That their Conversion was forc'd, and that they never believ'd one Word of what they had profess'd. In 1526, the Emperor *Charles V.* having spent the Summer at *Grenada*, and being splendidly entertain'd there by the *Moors*, 3 Magistrates of the City presented him a Memorial, containing the Grievances of the *Moors* by the Clergy and Judges, with a Petition for a speedy Redress. The Emperor being much offended with the Cruelty and Injustice practis'd against the *Moors*, appointed Visitors to enquire into 'em, who found the Complaints to be true; but at the same Time reported, that scarce 7 of 'em were Christians, tho' they had been 27 Years baptiz'd. Upon this, a Junto of Court Prelates and Lawyers was appointed to consider the Matter, and agreed, That the Inquisition should be fix'd at *Grenada* for their Terror; That the *Moors* should abandon their Fashions, Language, and Religion; and that 3 Colleges should be appointed for instructing their Children in the Christian Faith. The Emperor abated somewhat of this Rigour for a Present of 80000 Ducats, but afterwards the Inquisitors continu'd to burn them; and *Philip II.* publish'd Orders, That they should abandon their Habits, Language, and Customs,

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on Pain of Death; commanded them to be disarm'd, and forbade their having any Houses or Places of Strength, or to assemble together in any Numbers. The *Moors* acquainted the Grand Signior and their Countrymen in *Barbary* with this Treatment, and retir'd to the Mountains, where they fortified themselves; but were reduc'd by Don John of *Austria*, transplanted from *Granada*, and dispers'd all over *Castile*. The like Methods had formerly been taken, at the Infatigation of the Clergy, with the *Moors* in *Valencia* and *Aragon*; but the Barons put a Stop to it in the Time of K. James, because it laid their Lands waste; and inserted a Clause in their Coronation-Oath, That their King, under no Pretence whatever, should expel the *Moors*, or use forcible Conversions; and that tho' he should have a Dispensation from the Pope to the contrary, whatever he did in that Nature should be null and void. But in 1520, the Commons of *Valencia* having taken Arms against the Nobles and the King's Officers, whom they drove out of the Country, they commanded the *Moors* to submit to Baptism on Pain of Death, which they were forc'd to comply with; and these forc'd Baptisms were so far approv'd by an Assembly of the Clergy in *Charles V.*'s Reign, that they determin'd such as relaps'd should be punish'd as Apostates; and the Pope sent him a Dispensation to absolve him from that Clause of his Oath as K. of *Aragon* against forcible Conversions. Upon this, the Emperor commanded all the *Moors* to receive Baptism, or quit the *Spanish* Dominions, on Pain of being made perpetual Slaves. The Nobility of *Aragon* and *Valencia* oppos'd this, but in vain; the Emperor being perswaded by the Priests, that to clear his Dominions of Hereticks and Infidels, was the best Service he could do to God. This forc'd the *Moors* to retire again to the Mountains, which produc'd a new War, wherein many of the *Moors* were cut off, and the *Spaniards* lost abundance of Men. The Barons still oppos'd it, but without Effect, tho' they represented the Danger to *Charles V.* and his Successors in very lively Terms: But the Advices of the Clergy prevail'd, who preach'd, That 'twas lawful to cut the Throats of the *Moors*, if the King commanded it; and they said, That the Miscarriage

of the Invincible Armado was a Judgment on *Spain* for not expelling the *Moors*. In 1609, the Expulsion of the *Moors* was agreed upon in *Valencia*, notwithstanding the vigorous Opposition of the Barons. The Clergy publish'd a Ban against the *Moors*, and false Alarms were spread thro' the Kingdom, That they had taken Arms, and cut off all they met, in order to provoke the People to cut their Throats, which many of 'em did. After this, 28000 *Moors* were transported to *Barbary*, where they were kindly receiv'd: 140000 were transported afterwards. But in several of the mountainous Places, many Thousands of 'em took Arms, upon a false Information, That the *Spaniards* had murder'd those whom they had really transported. They chose one *Melini*, a bold *Moor*, for their King; but were reduced after an obstinate Battle, and their King put to Death. The Prisoners taken in those Insurrections were transported into *Barbary*, but their Children taken from them by the Soldiers, and sold to the *Spaniards* for 12 and 15 Ducats apiece; but the Clergy were still for banishing such as were above 7 Years of Age, which the King agreed to, notwithstanding several great Men represented it as barbarous.

By these Proceedings, some reckon a Million of People to have been drove out of *Spain*, and the least Number is reckon'd 600000, besides those who were slain and detain'd. The *Spaniards* were soon made sensible of the dismal Effects of this Depopulation; as appears by a Memorial deliver'd by a Junto to *Philip III.* in 1618, wherein they complain'd, That *Spain* was at the Brink of Ruin, and their Towns and Villages become Desarts; for which the Duke of *Lerma* was disgrac'd, his chief Counsellor and Favourite executed; and his Brother, the Cardinal of *Toledo*, another Promoter of that Expulsion, being disgrac'd at Court, dy'd of Grief. The King himself died in such Terror, that all his Joins trembled, his Visage look'd ghastly, and he expir'd with very little Hopes of Mercy from God, and dreadful Apprehensions of his Justice. After the King's Death, the Inquisitor-General, his Confessor, was banish'd the Court, and all that was given by the King to the House of *Lerma* was resum'd, because they were the chief Instru-

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ments of expelling the *Moors*. We refer the Curious for more Particulars to D. *Geddes's* Miscellaneous Tracts.

The Persecution of the Protestants in Spain.

THIS thought proper to give an Account in this Place, what Methods the *Spaniards* have taken to prevent the spreading of the Reformation in that Kingdom, because their own and other Popish Authors boast so much of their Unity in what they call the *Catholic Faith*, and of their constant Adherence to it; but how far from Truth, will appear by what follows, which is taken from their *Historia Pontifical*, and from the History of the Inquisition by *Paramus* an Inquisitor, as we have it in D. *Geddes's* *Spanish Protestant Martyrology*, in his Miscellaneous Tracts, where he proves, from undoubted Authority, That the Papal Supremacy, the Adoration of Images, praying to the Angels and Saints, Purgatory, the Doctrine of the 7 Sacraments, Transubstantiation, the denying of the Cup in the Sacrament to the People, private Masses, the Adoration of the Sacrament, the Priests putting the Bread into the Mouths of the Communicants, being present at the Celebration of the Sacrament, and not communicating, and Auricular Confession, to be Doctrines and Practices not known in the *Spanish* Church in the Beginning of the 8th Century, when that Kingdom was conquer'd by the *Moors*; and that the *Spanish* Kings had then an Ecclesiastical Supremacy, equal to that which is now in the Crown of *England*. But having neither Time nor Room to insist on those Things, we refer the Curious to D. *Geddes's* Miscellaneous Tracts, Vol. 3. for the Proofs, where they will also find a View of the Methods by which the *Roman* Church keeps her People from coming to the Knowledge of the great and manifold Errors and Corruptions which are in her Doctrine and Worship. In his First Volume, they will find the Fraud of the *Spanish* Clergy in the MSS. and Relicks, which they pretended to be found in the Ruins of the *Turpian* Tower at *Grenada* in 1588, and in the Mountain of *Valparayso* near that City in 1595, sufficiently expos'd: And in

his 2d Volume, there is a full Account of the Vanity of the Pope's Pretensions to a Supremacy over the ancient *Spanish* Church by the Acts of their Councils, and Animadversions upon the Legend of St. *James* of *Compostella* from the best of the *Spanish* Popish Authors.

We come now to the Account of their Persecution of the Protestants. The Doctor tells us from the Authors above-mention'd, That many of the eminent *Spanish* Divines, who were sent by the Emperor *Charles V.* and his Son *Philip II.* into *Germany*, *England*, and *Flanders*, to convert the Protestants in those Countries to the Church of *Rome*, by conversing with the Reformers, and reading their Books, return'd home full of Zeal to propagate the Reform'd Religion in their Native Country; and being Persons of exemplary Piety, and great Learning, that Country was like to have been sooner converted to the Protestant Faith than any other Country in *Christendom*, had not the merciless Inquisition put a Stop to it. This is own'd by the Author of the *Historia Pontifical*, who says, That in former Times the Prisoners burnt by the Inquisition, and released, were of the mean Sort: But in these latter Years, our Prisons, Scaffolds, and Stakes, have been filled with the illustrious Persons of Noble Families, and with others, who, to all outward Appearance, had great Advantage over their Neighbours for Learning and Piety. He adds in another Place, That the Prisoners in the Inquisitions at *Valladolid*, *Seville*, and *Toledo*, were Persons abundantly well qualified; but he conceal'd their Names, lest he should stain the Honour of their noble Ancestors, and the Noble Families infected with this Poison. To this *Paramus* and he both add, That had not the Inquisition put a Stop in Time to those Protestant Preachers, the Protestant Religion would in a little Time have over-run *Spain* like Wild-fire, People of all Degrees, and of both Sexes, were so wonderfully dispos'd to embrace it: D. *Geddes* adds, That about 1440, great Numbers of People were, at the Instigation of the Inquisitors, brought from the Mountains of *Biscay*, &c. and burnt at *Valladolid* and elsewhere, for refusing to abjure several Doctrines that the Church of *Rome* had condemn'd for Heresy, which were

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supposed to be the same Doctrines embrac'd by the *Vaudois*. The first that suffer'd directly in Spain for being a Protestant, was Mr. *Nicholas Burton*, an *Englishman*, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. The next we find mentioned is D. *Augustin Cazalla*, a Canon of *Salamanca*, who had been several Years Chaplain and Preacher to the Emperor *Charles V.* in *Germany*. *Paramus* owns him to have been a most eloquent Preacher. He himself and his Mother, a Woman of Quality, at whose House the Protestants used to meet, with his 3 Brothers, 2 Sisters, and about 13 more, were burnt for the Protestant Faith; and the Inquisitors, in order to blast his Reputation, and hinder the spreading of his Doctrine, did falsely give out, that he recanted before he was burnt. *Herezulo*, an eminent Lawyer, whom he had converted, was burnt with him; as was Dr. *Perez*, a learned and pious Secular Priest. Prince *Charles*, eldest Son to *Philip II.* was a Witness to their Martyrdom, and was afterwards, as is commonly given out, put to Death privately by his Father, because he was much inclin'd to the Protestant Faith. *Herezulo's* Widow, and Don *Carlos de Seso*, a Nobleman of a great Family, with 40 others, were soon after burnt alive, and suffer'd with as much Courage, says the *Historia Pontifical*, as if they had been made of Stone, and not of Flesh and Blood, which astonish'd all that beheld them.

These Persons being burnt at *Valladolid*, the Inquisition of *Seville* follow'd the barbarous Practice, and destroy'd Dr. *Egidio*, who had been Rector of the University of *Complutum*, Doctor of Divinity at *Siguenga*, Canon and Preacher of the Church at *Seville*, and made Bishop of *Tortosa* by *Charles V.* who honour'd him so much for his Learning, Humility, and Piety, that he us'd to call him his Preacher. Don *John Pontio de Leon*, Son to the Conde of *Baylen*, with several other Protestants converted by Dr. *Egidio*, were burnt at *Seville*. Don *Constantio Pontio*, another of his Converts, Chaplain and (as some say) Confessor to the Emperor *Charles V.* Canon and Preacher of the Cathedral of *Seville*, died in the Inquisition, and his Corps, Books, and MSS. were burnt by 'em. The Emperor had appointed him to attend his Son Prince *Philip* into *Flanders* as his Preacher; and in the History of that

Prince's Voyage, printed at *Madrid* in 1550, he is said to have been the greatest Philosopher, the most profound Divine, and most eloquent Preacher, that had been in Spain for many Ages: But this Character of him was blotted out of that Book by the *Index Expurgatorius* after his Condemnation, says Dr. *Geddes*, who has one of them so blurred by the Expurgator, that it was hard to be read; it being usual for the Church of *Rome* to do so in all Books they allow to be read, where the Character of Learned, &c. is given to Protestants. The Doctor adds, That when the Emperor *Charles V.* heard of his Chaplain D. *Constantio's* being taken up for a Heretick, he said, That if he were so, he was not an ordinary one. There were several other People of both Sexes burnt, and among them divers of Quality, who having much affected the People by their Last Speeches and Behaviour, the Inquisition did either strangle others before they burnt them, or gagged them at the Stake, and pretended that they had recanted before they died. 'Tis observable, that most of those Martyrs suffer'd for asserting, That the Pope is Antichrist; That the Worship of the Church of *Rome* is Idolatrous; and that a Sinner is justified by Faith, and thro' Christ's Merits, but not his own. The Doctor observes, That the Reason why the same Doctrines have not still the same Divine Force, is neither owing to their being grown older, nor to Popery's not being so gross, nor to any Change in People's natural Dispositions, but purely to their Want of Zeal to those three great Doctrines of the Reformation.

2. *Santa Fe*, a small City on the River *Daro*, about 10 Miles W. from *Grenada*, built by K. *Ferdinand* for the Conveniency of his Army when he besieg'd *Grenada*. It is a square Town, consisting of 4 Streets.

3. *Loxa*, another small City on the same River, 6 Leagues below *Santa Fe*.

4. *Alhama*, at the Foot of the Mountains, about 30 Miles S. W. from *Grenada*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Artigi* of *Ptolomy* and *Pliny*. 'Twas sack'd by the Christians in 1462, by way of Reprizal for the Moors having sack'd *Zahara*. This Town is strong by Nature, being encompassed with Precipices and Rocks. 'Tis noted also for the best

best hot Baths in Spain: The Water is very clear, of a grateful Taste, and good against many Distempers, which makes them much frequented, especially in March and September. There's a noble Hospital here for entertaining poor People that come to the Waters. A very cold River, which comes from the snowy Mountains of Grenada, runs by the Walls of the Baths.

5. *Almunecar*, lies on the Coast, about 27 Miles S. from *Alhama*. It has a good Harbour, and a constant Garrison. The Moorish Kings kept their Treasure here.

6. *Solobrena*, on the Coast, a very ancient Town, 15 Miles E. from *Almunecar*. It had formerly a strong Castle, where the Moorish Kings kept their Sons and Brethren as Prisoners.

7. *Matrville*, 2 Spanish Miles E. from *Salobrena*, noted for its Sugar-Works, and a good Filhery. There are Mines of fine Silver in the neighbouring Mountains.

The Diocese of GUADIX,

Lies E. from Grenada, and contains, 1. *Guadix*, about 35 Miles E. from Grenada. The Latins call it *Guadicium* and *Acci*. It lies in a spacious Plain, encompassed with Mountains, and abounding with Cattle, Corn, Wine, and Fruit; but too cold for Oil and Oranges. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Seville*. 'Twas taken from the Moors by King Ferdinand in 1489.

2. *Baca*, 15 Miles N. E. from *Guadix*, on the River *Guadalentin*. 'Twas the Capital of the *Bastitani*. *Bleau* says, it contains about 4000 Houses, and lies in a Valley, which abounds with Corn, Wine, Honey, Flax, and Hemp.

3. *Guescar*, or *Huesca*, about 10 Miles N. E. from *Baca*. It gives Title of Duke to the Duke of *Alva's* eldest Son, and is noted for Woollen Manufacture.

The Diocese of ALMERIA,

Lies S. from *Guadix*, and contains, 1. *Almeria*, at the Bottom of a Bay of the same Name, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Guadix*. 'Tis thought to be the *Portus Magnus* of the Ancients. It has a good Harbour on the S. Side of Cape de *Gates*, was formerly the

Seat of the Moorish Kings, and is now the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Grenada. The neighbouring Country abounds with wholesome Springs, Fruit and Oil. It had its Name from *Almericus*, a Gothish King, and was taken from the Moors in 1147.

2. *Adra*, a small City 5 Spanish Miles W. from *Almeria*.

3. *Muxara*, a large open Town on the Coast, about 22 Miles N. E. from *Almeria*, noted for a good Filhery.

The Diocese of MALAGA,

Lies on the W. Part of the Kingdom, and contains, 1. *Malaga*, on the Coast, 75 Miles S. W. from Grenada, 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Grenada, who has a noble Cathedral here. The City is well built, and has a good Harbour, at the Mouth of the *Guadalquivero*, defended by two strong Castles, one of which commands the other, and there's a Communication betwixt 'em. The Harbour is always well frequented by Ships, and has a Mole 570 Paces long, and 20 broad, for their Security, under Protection of the Castles. There are Stone Pillars upon the Mole, to which the Ships are fasten'd by Cables. The Trade of this Place consists in excellent Wine, Raisins, Oil, and Olives. The Town is said to have been built by the *Phanicians*. 'Twas taken from the Moors by K. Ferdinand, which contributed much to the reducing of the Kingdom of Grenada. 'Tis reckon'd one of the Bulwarks of Spain against *Africk*, has a noble Arsenal, and is well fortified. 'Twas off of this Place, or rather *Velez Malaga*, where the Confederate Fleet commanded by Sir George Rooke engaged that of France commanded by the Count of *Toulouse* in 1704. Both Sides pretended to the Victory; but the Confederates certainly had the Advantage, tho' the English Squadron was short of Ammunition.

2. *Velez Malaga*, 5 Spanish Miles N. E. from *Malaga*. It lies in the middle of pleasant Fields, encompassed with fruitful Hills, which produce those called *Malaga* Raisins. From these Mountains one may see the *Streights*, and the Coast of *Africk*. This Valley abounds with Villages, inhabited by the Offspring of Moorish Christians, who have planted it excellently with Vines and other

other Fruit-Trees, which adds much to the Trade of *Malaga*. It lies a *Spanish* Mile and a half from the Sea, and has a large Storehouse on the Coast, where the Product of the neighbouring Country is laid up, and pays Toll to the K. before Exportation.

3. *Monda*, a small Village betwixt *Malaga* and *Cartama*, noted for the Defeat of *Pompey's* Sons by *Cesar*, which put an End to the Civil War in *Spain*. *Bleau* says, there's no Place in *Spain* more strong by Art and Nature.

4. *Cartama*, about 3 *Spanish* Miles N. W. from *Malaga*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, and lies at the Foot of a Mountain; the S. Side of which is planted with Almond and Fig-Trees, that yield great Profit to the Inhabitants.

5. *Marbella*, a small Town on the Coast, 30 Miles S. W. from *Malaga*, at the Mouth of the River *Verdra*. It has a commodious Harbour, and was built by *Maharbal* the *Carthaginian*.

6. *Settenil*, a large open Town at the Foot of the Mountains, towards the Frontiers of *Andalusia*. Most of the Houses are under Ground, or dug out of the Rock.

7. *Antiquera*, Lat. *Anticaria*, a large and well built City, 15 Miles N. from *Malaga*. It stands on a high Ground, is much frequented by People of Quality, has Iron Gates, and a pleasant Prospect into the neighbouring Country, where they have excellent Salt-Pits; the Water which settles in the lower Places being form'd into Salt by the Heat of the Sun. This Town is noted for the Revolt of the *Moors* in the 16th Century.

8. *Ronda*, a small but pretty Town, 15 Miles W. from *Marbella*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the ancient *Arunda*, now called *Ronda Veia*. 'Tis strong by Nature and Art, stands on a high Mountain, almost encompassed by a River, to which there's a Descent of 400 Steps, cut out of the Rock by the *Moors* when they possess'd it.

9. *Loia*, 5 *Spanish* Miles N. W. from *Malaga*, a City betwixt two very high Mountains, so pleasantly situated, that 'tis called the Garden of *Spain*. The neighbouring Valley abounds with Herbs and Fruits, and such great Numbers of Hares and Rabbits,

that they feed by Flocks in the Woods and Fields. *Bleau* says of the People of *Grenada* in general, That they are courteous, brave, dextrous in Business, and civil in Conversation. They allow their Youth no Wine; their Men drink but little, and their Women much less.

The Kingdom of Andalusia,

Comprehends most of the ancient *Betice*, and is called by the *Latins*, *Vandalitia*, because formerly inhabited by the *Vandals*, who settled there in the 5th Century. The *Moors* seiz'd it in the 8th, and divided it into the two Kingdoms of *Cordova* and *Seville*. Some add that of *Jaen*. It has *New Castile* on the N. the *Mediterranean* on the S. the Kingdom of *Grenada* on the E. and those of *Portugal* and *Algarvus* on the W. *La Ferret* makes it 50 Leagues from S. to N. and 68 from E. to W. *Moll* makes it about 155 M. from S. E. to N. W. and 220 from E. to W. *Bleau* says, 'tis the best Part of *Spain* for Populoufness, Riches, and Plenty of all Things: That it contains almost 21 Cities, 200 Towns, and Villages without Number. It has 1 Archbishop, and 3 Bishopricks. *Pliny* reckon'd, that in his Time there were 175 Towns under the Jurisdiction of *Seville*; and before the Expulsion of the *Moors*, this Country was reckon'd to contain 100000 Villages.

The Air is very temperate in the Winter; but so hot in the Summer, that most of the Rivers are dried up, and Travellers sometimes die for Thirst. The Soil produces the greatest Quantity of Corn and Fruit of any Province in *Spain*, and of a better Taste. Their Oil is the sweetest, and their Wine the best, in the *Spanish* Dominions. Their Horses, called *Jennets*, are reckon'd the finest in *Europe*. They have Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Quicksilver, and Loadstone, and a great Trade in Silk, Cotton, Wax, Honey, Sugar, Salt, and Fish called *Tunneys*. Their chief Rivers are, the *Guadalquivir*, *Xenil*, *Guadaleto*, *Tinto*, and the *Odier*.

'Tis now divided into the ancient Kingdoms of *Seville* and *Cordova*.

The ancient Kingdom of Seville,

IS much the largest of the two, and is divided into 3 Parts, called the *Middle*, *Eastern*, and *Western*.

MIDDLE ANDALUSIA,

Contains the County of *Seville*, and the Bishoprick of *Cadiz*.

The County of *Seville* contains, 1. *Seville*, Lat. *Hispalis*, ad *Betim*, from *Hispalis* its Founder, who they alledge was Companion to *Hercules*. It lies on the *Guadalquivir*, 76 Miles N. W. from *Malaga*, 122 W. from *Grenada*, 95 N. W. from *Gibraltar*, about 60 N. E. from *Cadiz*, and about 82 E. from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, Long. 12. 15. Lat. 37. 30. 'Tis the Metropolis of the Kingdom. Authors differ about its Origine; but *Isidorus Hispalensis*, Lib. 15. Orig. says, 'twas built by *Julius Cesar*, who call'd it *Julia Romulea*; and that 'twas call'd *Hispalus* from its Situation in a marshy Ground, upon Trees drove in to secure its Foundation. *Arias Montanus* takes *Hispalis* to be a *Phœnician* Word, which signifies a green Plain, and is agreeable enough to the neighbouring Territory. The *Moors* call'd it *Seville*, which signifies a rich Habitation. *Mariana* says, That in his Time, 'twas one of the richest and noblest Cities in *Europe*; that its Strength consisted not only in the Walls, but Number of Inhabitants; and its Beauty in the numerous and stately Buildings, and Splendor of the Citizens. That betwixt the City and the Suburb *Triana*, the River was hemmed in with high Keys, and capable of great Ships, by which they had a Trade with the Ocean and *Mediterranean*. The City is join'd to the Suburb by a Timber-Bridge built upon Boats. In the City, there's the ancient Palace of their Kings, and another in the Suburb. Near the River, there's a Tower, for the Excellency of its Architecture called the *Golden Tower*; and near the Cathedral, there's another of Brick, 60 Yards broad, and 240 high; there being a lesser Tower upon it, white-wash'd, and excellently painted; but some think he is mistaken as to its Height. When King *Ferdinand* besieg'd it, it consisted of 28 Parishes,

and 24000 Families, besides 3000 in the Suburb. The Cathedral of *St. Mary* is the largest in *Spain*. The Revenue of the Church consists of 30000 Ducats per Annum, besides the Archbishop's 80000; and the Canons and other Dignitaries have Revenues in proportion. It has 40 Canons, 11 Parish-Priests, 10 that say Mass, and 200 more that officiate in private Chapels. He says, That in the Time of the *Moors*, as *Alphonso the Wise* writes in his History, there were 100000 Cottages and Oil-Mills in the neighbouring Olive-Yards. *Bleau* says, this City was so rich, that they paid the King Annually 2000000 Ducats, they having at that Time an extraordinary Trade with the *West-Indies*. Their Archbishop takes Place next to him of *Toledo*, and had formerly 11 Suffragans. He has under him 600 rich Benefices, from 1000 to 2000 Ducats per Annum each, and near 200 lesser ones, besides a vast Number of Monasteries of both Sexes; the chief of which is that of the *Carthusians*, upon the River, within View of the City. They have here a Chamber of Contractation for the *Indies*, govern'd by 12 Consuls, and others for Matters relating to Trade. They have also a Mint in the Golden Tower, where they coin great Quantities of Gold and Silver, it being the only Place in *Spain* where Gold is coin'd except *Segovia*. They have abundance of fine Churches, Convents, Colleges, and other publick Structures of great Magnificence. They have also a Tribunal of Inquisition, and a famous University, that has bred many great Men, particularly *Isidorus Hispalensis*, *Sebastian Fox*, *Morcellus*, and *Arias Montanus*. Their Squares are adorned with fine Fountains, whose Water is convey'd to the Town by an ancient Aqueduct for above 5 Leagues. *Monconys* says, 'tis encompassed with very fine Walls, adorn'd with Towers and Casemates. The great Square is very fine, on one Side of which stands the Town-house, beautify'd with Abundance of Statues on the Outside. In the Middle of the Square there's a noble Fountain, and on the other Side stands the Palace of Justice. The *Alcazal*, an ancient Castle, is an incomparable Piece of Architecture, with Abundance of Fountains of all Sorts, fine Walks, Orange-Trees instead of Palisadoes, and a noble Pond.

Pond at the Entrance, where they keep Swans. The Palace is partly ancient, and partly modern. The ancient Part was built by the *Moors*, and is much the noblest. It has a Court before it, with Marble Pillars of extraordinary Workmanship, that support the Houses. The great Hall, and the other Apartments, are all gilt, their Cielings finely painted, and the Frise adorn'd with the Pictures of the King of Spain in Miniature. The Merchants Hall is a noble Structure, built at their own Expence. It consists of several large Apartments, handsomely gilded and waincoted, where the Merchants walk in Time of Rain. The Stair-Cafe is of very good Architecture, and there's a large Court before the House, well pav'd, and surrounded with Pillars interlac'd with a Chain. *Monconys* says, the Cathedral has a very high Roof, supported by Two Ranks of magnificent Pillars. 'Tis 175 Paces long, and 80 broad. Round the Church on the Outside, there are large Walks, to which we ascend by Seven or Eight Steps. They are bounded towards the Street by large Pillars interlac'd with a Chain of Iron, so that one may walk round the Church in the Galleries. There are several noble Chappels in this Church, where 300 Masses must be said every Day, which the Canons not being able to perform, they hire other Priests at Two Reals a-piece. The Vestry is very large, and nobly adorn'd with Drawers for the Priests Vestments. 'Tis round, and has a stately Lantern supported by Pillars, with a noble Fountain in the Middle. Here also they keep their Relicks, the Church-Plate. The *Custodia* in which they carry the Host on solemn Occasions, is of Silver, the Workmanship excellent, and the Weight 1750 Pound, so that it requires 20 Men to carry it. They have a great Hall, adorn'd with Statues and Seats, where formerly they held their Chapter. At present they meet in a noble Apartment, pav'd with Marble, and the Seats of the Canons are of the same. The Steeple is of an incredible Height, is beautify'd with many large Windows, and the Stair so easy, that one may go up it on Horseback. It consists of 3 Towers one above another, with Galleries and Balconies, and on the Top of the Dome there's an arm'd *Pallas* in Brass carrying a Standard. Near the Town there's a large

Structure for their Butchery, to prevent the Cities being infected with the noisom Smell of slaughter'd Beasts. In short, *la Forrest* says, that in the Opinion of all Travellers, 'tis the finest, stateliest, most trading, and richest City in Europe; and perhaps there's none where a Man can so well gratify all his Passions and Senses, so that the Spanish Proverb, *Qui en no ha visto Sevilla, ne ha visto Maravilla*, i. e. He that has never seen *Seville*, never saw a Wonder, seems to be well enough founded. Without the City there are fine Walks of Trees, like a double Mall, with Two high Stone Columns at the Entry, upon which are the Statues of *Hercules* and *Caesar*. There are small Ditches fill'd with Water on both Sides, and curious Fountains at each End.

2. *Sevilla la Vieja*, lies about a League W. from the Town, where are to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Theatre. The Territory of the City is about 20 Leagues in Circumference.

3. *St. Lucar de Barameda*, on the same River, about 40 Miles S. W. from *Seville*, has a good Harbour, where large Vessels unload, and send their Commodities in lesser, which continually ply betwixt this Place and the City. It has the Title of a Marquisate.

4. *Xeres de la Frontera*, about 40 Miles S. from *Seville*, is a Town of good Trade, upon the River *Guadaleto*. There's Abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil, and Fruit, in the Neighbourhood.

5. *Santa Maria*, or *Port St. Mary*, lies at the Mouth of the same River, about 17 Miles S. from *Xeres de la Frontera*, and 11 N. E. from *Cadiz*. It has a good Harbour, gives Title of Count to the Duke de *Medina Celi la Cerda*, and is noted for the Descent of the *English* and *Dutch* here in 1702, when they miscarry'd in their Design upon *Cadiz*. There's Abundance of fine white Salt exported from the Mines in the Neighbourhood.

The Bishoprick of C A D I Z,

Contains, 1. *Cadiz*, call'd by the *Latins*, *Gades*, *Gadira*, and *Tartessus*. It lies on an Island of the same Name, about 60 Miles almost S. from *Seville*. Ancient Authors say, there was formerly two Islands in this Place, tho' now there's but one, and that much diminished from what it formerly

was by the Inundations of the Sea. There are a great many Salt Mines in this Island, which is separated from the Continent by a small Channel, over which lies the Stone Bridge of *Swaco*, about 700 Paces long. This Island produces the best Wine in *Spain*, is about 22 Miles long, 7 where broadest, and in some Places but one. The Town lies near the W. Point of it, is the Place where they load and unload their Commodities to and from *America*. It has one of the best and safest Harbours in the Ocean. Authors differ as to the Founder of the Town: Some ascribe it to *Heliodorus* of *Carthage*, and others to the Inhabitants of *Tyre*, who traded hither; and in those Times 'twas thought to lie in the End of the World. *Geryones*, one of the fabulous Kings of *Spain*, is said to have afterwards dwelt here, and that the *Egyptian* or *Tyrian Hercules* carry'd off his Cattle. In one Side of the Town *Hercules* had a Temple, where *Mela* says he was buried; and in the other Side, *Strabo* says, there was a Temple of *Saturn*. *Suetonius* says, *Cæsar* saw the Picture of *Alexander the Great* in *Hercules's* Temple; and some say, they had a Fresh-Water Fountain, which ebb'd and flow'd in a contrary Course to the Sea; but if there was any such Thing, 'tis now overflow'd. There were Brass Columns of 8 Cubits high in the Temple of *Hercules*, and there were several other Heathen Temples and Altars in this City. It was a *Roman* Colony, had the Privileges of the City, and was the Residence of 500 *Patrician* Knights. *Isidorus Hispalensis* says, *Hercules's* Pillars were to be seen there in his Time, and that there grew a Tree in the Island, the Gum of which dy'd Glass so, that it look'd like the *Lapis Cæruleus*. *Monconys* says, the Town lies in a Plain, is well fortify'd, the Walls made in Form of Bastions, and mounted with Abundance of Cannon. The Gulph or Bay of *Cadiz*, is 12 Leagues in Circuit, and 2 broad. 'Tis defended by 5 Forts upon the Coast, the chief of which, are the *Puntal*, and *Fort St. Margaret*, built over-against one another, upon Two Points at the narrowest Place of the Bay. The Galleons for the *West-Indies* rendezvous here, where the Merchants, who are numerous and rich, have the finest Storehouses in *Europe*. It has a Castle that

was built by the *Moor*s, and is now fortify'd after the modern Fashion. There's a small Island, call'd *St. Sebastian*, on the most Westerly Point of the Island, with a Fort to defend the Mouth of the Gulph; and *Rotta*, a small Town, lies over-against it. The Fort of *St. Philip*, on the N. Side of the Town, defends the Harbour, which lies on the E. This City is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Seville*, has many well-built Churches, is one of the ancientest Cities in *Spain*, and inferior to few of 'em for Greatness, Magnificence, Number, and Quality of Inhabitants. The neighbouring Pastures are so far, that they are forc'd to bleed the Cattle that feed there every Month, to prevent their bursting. 'Tis reckon'd one of the Keys of *Spain*, and was One of the Three Towns which the Emperor *Charles V.* advis'd his Son King *Philip* to have a watchful Eye upon, the other Two being *Flushing* in *Zealand*, and *Gouletta* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. In 1596, the Earl of *Essex* and Sir *Walter Raleigh* took this Town by Storm, where they kill'd and took 4000 Foot, and 600 Horse, burnt the *Spanish Indian* Fleet, consisting of 40 Ships, whose Cargo was valu'd at 8000000 Crowns, defeated the *Spanish* Fleet, consisting of 57 Men of War, took 2 great Galleons, with their Lading, brought off a great deal of Martial Furniture, and ransom'd the Town for 5000000 Crowns, and 2000 Ducats. They were offer'd 2000000 more, not to burn the Ships in *Port Real*, but would not accept it, because they had Orders to burn all the Ships they could not bring off. The whole Loss of the *Spaniards* in this Expedition was reckon'd at 20000000 Ducats. The Earl offer'd to keep the Town and Island with 300 Men and 3 Months Provisions, which was deny'd him by the other Commanders, who wonderfully enrich'd themselves; whereas the Earl reserv'd nothing for his Share, but a noble Library. The *English* and *Dutch* attempted this Place in 1702, but miscarried in the Design.

2. *Rotta*, a large open Town, on the Bay of *Cadiz*, near the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, about 20 Miles N. from *Cadiz*. The *English* and *Dutch* landed here in 1702, ruin'd the Town, but were oblig'd to embark again upon the Approach of the

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S. S.

Spanish Army under the Marquis de Villadarias.

2. *Gibraltar*, about 60 Miles S. E. from *Cadiz*. 'Twas built, as some say, in 712, by a *Moor*, who came over to *Spain* with Count *Julian*, that brought in those Infidels, to revenge himself upon King *Roderic* for ravishing his Daughter. It lies on the Descent of *Mount Calpe*, down towards the Sea, into which the Promontory jets about two Miles. It has a good Harbour, and gives Name to the famous Streights which divide *Europe* from *Afric*, and is about 15 Miles broad there. *Mount Calpe* is called one of *Hercules's* Pillars, and *Abyla* or *Sierra de las Monas* in *Afric* the other; on each of which there's a Chapel, the one called *Our Lady of Europe*, and the other *Our Lady of Afric*. *Gibraltar* is a Place of great Importance. 'Twas taken by the *English* and *Dutch* in 1704. Since which, the *Spaniards* and *French* have never been able to retake it, tho' they laid Siege to it, and have ever since continu'd a Blockade against it. The *Dutch* Admiral *Heemskerk* obtained a great Victory here over the *Spanish* Fleet in the Reign of King *Philip II.* *Monconys* says, the Cape of *Gibraltar*, for its Situation, Height, Fortifications, and Prospect, is reckon'd the finest in *Europe*. That 'tis about half a League high, and stands upon the Point of a small Neck of Land about 200 Paces long, which at a Distance makes it look like an Island. On the Top of the Rock there's a Tower, where a Watchman gives Notice to the Town of what Number of Vessels are passing the Streights, by setting up a Light for each. 'Tis so steep towards the Sea, that 'tis frightful to look down from it, and fortified on the Side of the Town to the very Top, from whence there's a delightful Prospect for 40 Leagues into the *Mediterranean*; but another Mountain at 3 Leagues distance hinders the Prospect into the Ocean. The Town stands at the Foot of the Rock, is large, and very neat; and they have a Mole into the Sea on the Land Side, but of little use, because of the Rocks and shallow Water, which oblig'd them to build another near *Our Lady's Church*, where there's a large Fort, mounted with abundance of Cannon.

EASTERN ANDALUSIA,

Contains, 1. *Medina Sidonia*, about 29 Miles S. E. from *Cadiz*, and 37 N. W. from *Gibraltar*, was formerly the See of a Bishop, who was translated to *Cadiz*. This Town was made a Dutchy in 1445 for the Family of *Gusman*, the first in *Spain* who had that Title. There are three other Dukes and two Marquisses of this Family.

2. *Offuna*, 47 Miles N. E. from *Cadiz*, is noted for an University, and giving Title of Duke to the Family of *Giron*.

3. *Eciija*, 20 Miles N. E. from *Offuna*, a small but ancient City, with a Bridge over the *Xenil*, noted for Plenty of Cotton, Hemp, a fruitful Soil, and Woollen Manufacture.

WESTERN ANDALUSIA,

Contains, 1. *St. Lucar la Mayor*, on the *Guadiana*, about 17 Miles N. W. from *Seville*, gives Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family of *Gusman*, and lies in the fruitfulest Part of *Seville*.

2. *Xeres de la Guadiana*, about 86 Miles W. from *Seville*, famous for excellent Wine, Raisins and Figs, in which it has a great Trade.

3. *Ayamonte*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Xeres de la Guadiana*. It lies on the Coast, has a Harbour, and gives Title of Marquis to a Branch of the Family of *Gusman*.

The ancient Kingdom of Cordoua,

Lies in the N. E. Part of *Andalusia*. Some Part of it is mountainous, where there's abundance of Orchards, Vines, and Olives. Other Parts are plain, and produce great store of Corn, which furnishes the Granaries of the City of *Cordoua*; and the very Rocks produce Olives, Oranges, Lemons, and Fruits of all kinds. This Country also abounds with good and wholesome Fountains. It contains, 1. *Cordoua*, Lat. *Corduba*, on the *Guadalquivir*, about 70 Miles N. E. from *Seville*. The Town is a sort of oblong Square, and of a very large Circuit, but inter-

interspers'd with Gardens and Orchards. It has large Suburbs, especially that on the E. which is encompassed with Walls. In the W. Part stands the Royal Palace, inclos'd by a Wall. They have a noble Bridge over the River, which is navigable by small Vessels. This City has 7 Gates, which lead to the Suburbs and adjoining Country. 'Twas a very considerable Town in the Time of the Romans, and was inhabited by many of their *Patricii*. 'Tis famous for the Birth of *Lucan*, *Seneca*, *Trogus Pompeius*, *Porcius Latro*, *Osium*, *Avicenna*, *Averroes*, *Rhasis*, *Abençar*, the great *Ferdinando Gonsales of Corduba*, and *Ambrosius Morales*. The Moors made it Capital of the Kingdom, and built a noble Mosque here, reckon'd the finest next to that of *Mecca*. It has since been made a Cathedral for their Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Toledo*. This Mosque had 24 Gates, was 600 Foot long, 50 broad, and was supported by 50 Columns of black Marble. There are Mines of Copper, Quicksilver, and Antimony, in the Neighbourhood. The City has a great Trade in Wine, Oil, Oranges, and Lemons. 'Tis surprizing to Strangers to see such great Heaps of 'em sold in the Streets at a small Price, and such vast Quantities of old Fruit thrown out on the Dung-hills when the new comes. This Town was taken by the Christians in 1146, but soon after retaken by the Moors. The Christians took it again in 1236, when the Moors having left it desolate, the King granted large Privileges to such as would inhabit it. The Flowers of the Orange and other Trees in the Neighbourhood send out so fragrant a Smell, that in the Summer many of the People stay among 'em all Night. On the middle of the Bridge, there stands a Statue erected to the Angel *Raphael*, with a Latin Inscription, whom they look upon as their Patron, and pretend he deliver'd them from a Plague about 400 Years ago. This Statue was set up in 1651. *Wingham* tells us, That the chief Places here are, 1. The Bishop's Palace. 2. The *Caravanserai*, where the King has abundance of Horses. 3. The Ruins of a Palace of *Almanzor*, the last King of the Moors. 4. The great Church, which is supported by a great many Rows of Pil-

lars in a square Order, being 16 Rows one way, and 30 another; and on many of 'em, there are Moors Heads carv'd. In the great Chapel, there's an Arabic Inscription round the Cornish. This City suffer'd much by an Earthquake in 1589.

2. *Anduxar*, or *Andujar*, a small but neat City on the same River, about 46 Miles N. E. from *Cordoua*.

3. *Ubeda*, a large open Town, about 70 Miles N. E. from *Cordoua*, in a fruitful Country, abounding with Wine, Oil, Figs, and other Fruit. This Town enjoys great Immunities, because they built their Walls at their own Charge.

4. *Baeza*, on the *Guadalquivir*, 60 Miles N. E. from *Cordoua*. 'Twas formerly the See of a Bishop, who was transported to *Jaen*. *La Forrest* says, it has a small University, is well built, and lies in a fruitful Country.

5. *Jaen*, about 60 Miles E. from *Cordoua*, Lat. *Giennium*, *Gienna*, and *Onigus*, formerly the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. 'Twas taken from the Moors in 1246, and is now the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Toledo*. *Bleau* says, 'tis a large rich City, well fortified, has pleasant Fountains, fine Churches and Abbies, is much frequented by Nobility, and abounds with Wine, Oil, Corn, Silk, Honey, and Fruit of all Sorts.

6. *Alcala Real*, is by some plac'd in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, but by others in this Country, is a small, but pleasant well-built City; about 3 or 4 Leagues S. W. from *Jaen*, in a fruitful Country, and is noted for an Abbey, which is 15000 Ducats per Annum.

Bleau mentions *Alcantavila* in this Country, famous for a Bridge over the Marshes, which, by the Magnificence of the Structure, seems to be a Roman Work, and is admirable for Height and Architecture. 'Tis in this Part of the Country, which lies betwixt *Seville* and *Malaga*, that Travellers often die by Thirst in the Summer, there being no Houses or Trees for several Leagues, because 'tis overflow'd with Water in the Winter; and so dusty in the Summer, that Travellers are forced to make use of Compasses to direct them, and to carry Liquor about them in Leather Bottles.

The Islands of Spain,

ARE not very numerous, and there are only 4. of 'em that seem to merit a particular Description, viz. *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Ivica*, and *Formentera*. The two former were by the Ancients called *Baleares*, and the other *Pithyusa*.

MAJORCA.

The *Romans* and *Pisans* were successively Masters of those Islands, and they were sometimes possessed by the *Carthaginians*, or at least serv'd them against the *Romans*. They came also under the *Moors* when they subdued Spain. *Majorca* had its Name, because 'tis larger than *Minorca*. They were called *Baleares* by the *Greeks*, from the Greek Word *Βάλεω*, because they made use of Slings; and *Gymnasia*, because the Inhabitants went naked. The *Moors* erected those two Islands into a Kingdom in the 8th Century. *Raimond* Count of *Barcelona* conquer'd them about the Beginning of the 12th, and made a *Genoese* Captain their Governor, who restor'd them to the *Moors*, from whom *James I.* of *Aragon* conquer'd them about 1230; and *Peter IV.* of *Aragon* took them from their King *James III.* in 1343. Since which, they have been reckoned Part of *Aragon*. *Bouand* says, *Majorca* is 140 Italian Miles in Circuit, lies about 26 Leagues S. E. from the Coast of *Catalonia*, Long. 21. Lat. 38. *Moll* places it betwixt Lat. 39 and 40. and betwixt Long. 21 and 22. He makes it 30 Miles from S. to N. and as much where broadest from E. to W. The Coasts are mountainous, but the Inland Country fruitful enough. *Bleau* makes it much larger, viz. 100 Miles in Length, and 480 in Circuit, but seems to be mistaken. He adds, there's scarce any Island of its Extent which abounds more with all Necessaries, and such Variety of Fruits and Animals both for Necessity and Luxury. They have Plenty of Corn, Salt, Oil, Wine, Cattle, Cheese, Milk, Butter, and Venison in such Quantity, that they export a great deal; as they do like-

wise abundance of Oil, Cheese, and Pork. They have great store of Myrtle-Trees, of whose Flowers they make an excellent Scent, which *Bleau* says vies with the best Frankincense.

The Places of Note are, 1. *Majorca*, or *Malorca*, upon a Bay on the S. W. Side of the Island, pretty near the middle of the Coast. The Bay is about 15 Miles broad, and the Town lies two Spanish Miles up from the Mouth of it. 'Tis a very safe Harbour, defended by a Mole. This Town stands partly on a Hill, and partly in a Valley. On the Top of the Hill, there was formerly a Castle, where now stands the Bishop's Palace and Cathedral, from whence there's a delicious Prospect into the Sea. The Town is divided by a small River, which falls into the Harbour where the Ships water. The City is fortified with a good Wall, which takes in the Hill and the Plain, and contains about 6000 Houses, besides many Gardens. *Bleau* says, the Structures are magnificent. The Town has 10 Gates, and is one of the most beautiful Cities in Europe. Their Bishop is Suffragan of *Valencia*, and has 20000 Ducats per Annum. The Inhabitants are reckon'd good Privateers, and make great Profit by coining of Reals, and their Coral Fishing. It is also the Seat of the Viceroy of the Islands.

2. *Alcudia*, or *Elcudi*, on the N. E. Side of the Island, upon a Bay towards the middle of the Coast, about 25 Miles N. E. from *Majorca*.

Near *St. Peter's* Cape, towards the N. E. stands *Polentia*, according to *Bleau*, formerly a Roman Colony, now only a small Town with a good Harbour. He mentions also some other Ports and Towns; but giving no Description of 'em, we omit them. *Bouand* says, the ancient *Majorcans* allowed their Children, when able to hunt, no other Food but what they killed themselves when shew'd them by their Mothers. That they were so much given to Women, that they would exchange 3 or 4 Men with one from the Pirates: That *Mesellus* the Roman, after the 3d Punic War, subdued those Islands with a great deal of Difficulty, and was therefore called *Balearius*.

M I N O R C A,

Lies N. E. from *Majorca*, and had its Name because less than it, from which 'tis about 6 Leagues distant. *Bleau* makes it 150 Miles in Circuit; but *La Forrest* says, 'tis not above 50. and places it betwixt Long. 22. and 23. and Lat. 38, 39. *Moll* places it in the same Long. and betwixt Lat. 39. 45. and 40. 30. He makes the greatest Length 45 Miles, and the greatest Breadth about 24. The Coast is mountainous, the Hills high, and cover'd with Woods. The Inland Parts vie with *Majorca* for Corn and Pasturage. Their chief Trade consists in Black Cattle and Mules, which are much esteem'd. They reap also a considerable Profit from their Wood.

The chief Places are, 1. *Citadella*, on the S. W. Side of the Island, about the middle of the Coast. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay, over against *Alcudia* in *Majorca*. 'Tis thought to be the *Janna* of *Ptolomy* and *Mela*, and has a pretty large Harbour with Fortifications.

2. *Port Mahon*, alias *Formelle*, at the Bottom of a large Bay, which runs about 3 Spanish Miles up into the S. E. Corner of the Island, is well fortified, the Harbour guarded by the Fort of *St. Philip*, and is accounted one of the best and largest Harbours in the *Mediterranean*. 'Twas taken with the rest of the Island by General *Stanhope* in 1708 with 2600 Men. The Garrison, consisting of 1000, made but a sorry Defence, and were transported Part into *France*, and Part into *Spain*. The English had not above 50 Men killed and wounded in the Siege. There were 100 Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and other Necessaries for a good Defence, found in the Town.

The other Places in this Island are, 3. *Katharine*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish League N. from *Citadella*; and *Porto Fornelli*, on the N. E. Side of the Island, at the Bottom of a Bay, over against *Citadella*.

Y V I C A,

Lat. *Ebusus*, lies S. W. from *Majorca*, about 12 Leagues from Cape *St. Martin* in *Valencia*. *La Forrest* makes it 25 Leagues in

Circuit, and places it betwixt Long. 19 and 20. and Lat. 37, 38. *Moll* agrees in the Long. but places it betwixt Lat. 38. 45. and 39. 15. He makes it about 25 Miles from S. to N. and 30 from N. E. to S. W. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Salt, of which they have a great Trade. They have abundance of Wood, but no venomous Creatures are found in it.

The chief Places are, 1. *Yvica*, anciently *Ebusa*, which is a small Town with a good Harbour.

2. *St. Hilaria*, about 5 Spanish Miles N. E. from *Yvica*. 'Tis an open Town, on the Bottom of a Gulph.

3. *Porto Magno*, above 5 Spanish Miles N. from *Yvica*, on the Bottom of a Gulph.

F O R M E N T E R A,

The *Ophiusa* of the Ancients, lies two Leagues N. from *Yvica*, and is so pester'd with Serpents, as not to be habitable.

There are several small Islands about these three, but do not merit a particular Description.

The Titles and Arms of the King of Spain.

HAVING omitted these in the Description of the Court, we shall add them now.

His TITLES are,

King of Castile, Leon, Arragon, Sicily, Naples, Jerusalem, Portugal, Navarre, Grenada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, *Majorca*, Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, Algarve, *Algezire*, Gibraltar, the Canaries, East and West Indies; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Milan; Count of Flanders, Tirol, and Barcelona; Lord of Biscay and Mechlin, &c. They add the Title of Catholick, because of their Zeal for extirpating the Moors, Jews, and those whom the Church of Rome call Hereticks.

His A R M S.

The King of Spain bears Quarterly; the 1st Quarter Counter-quarter'd, in the 1st and 1st

and 4th *Gules*, a Castle triple-tower'd, *Azure*; each with 3 Battlements *Or*, purfl'd *Sable*, for *Castile*. In the 2d and 3d *Argent*, a *Lion Passant Gules*, crown'd, langued, and arm'd *Or*, for *Leon*. In the 2d great Quarter *Or*, 4 *Pallets Gules*, for *Aragon*. Party *Or*, 4 *Pallets* also *Gules*, betwixt two *Flanches Argent*, charg'd with as many *Eagles Sable*, member'd, beak'd, and crown'd, *Azure*, for *Sicily*. These two great Quarters grafted in *Base Argent*, a *Pomegranate Verte*, stalk'd and leav'd of the same, open'd and seed'd *Gules*, for *Grenada*. Over all *Argent*, 5 *Escutcheons Azure*, plac'd cross-wise, each charg'd with as many *Beants* in *Saltier*, of the 1st for *Portugal*. The Shield border'd *Gules*, with 7 Towers *Or*, for *Algarva*. In the 3d Quarter *Gules*, a *Fesse Argent*, for *Austria Coupie*, and supported by ancient *Burgundy*, which is *Bendy* of 6 *Pieces Or* and *Azure*, border'd *Gules*. In the 4th great Quarter *Azure*, Seme of *Flower-de-Luces Or*, with a Border *Compony, Argent and Gules*, for *Modern Burgundy*. *Coupie Or*, supported *Sable*, a *Lion Or*, for *Brabant*. These two great Quarters, charg'd with an *Escutcheon Or*, a *Lion Sable*, and langued *Gules*, for *Flanders*. Partly *Or*, an *Eagle Sable*, for *Antwerp*, the Capital City of the *Marquisate of the Holy Empire*.

For Crest, a Crown *Or*, rais'd with 8 *Diamonds* or *Semi-Circles*, terminating in a *Mond Or*. The Collar of the Order of the *Golden Fleece* encompasses the Shield; on the

Sides of which stand the two Pillars of *Hercules*: On each Side one with this Motto, *Plus ultra*.

The Great Sea-Officers in *Spain* are, the Admiral-General and Lieutenant-General of all their Sea-Forces. Their Great Land-Officers are, the Lieutenant-General of *Castalia*, and the Generals of Foot and Horse there; the Generals of the *Spanish, Aragonian, Catalonian* and *Gallician* Artillery, and a Commissary-General of War, besides the Governors of particular Towns: And their Great Families are about 39, according to the Author of *The Present State of Europe*, printed in *Germany* in 1704. He also adds the following Orders of Knighthood to those we have already taken notice of:

1. The Knights of the Mother of God, *de Merced*, i. e. of Mercy, was founded at *Barcelona* by *James I. of Arragon*. They consist of Knights and Monks for releasing Christian Slaves.
2. The *Johannites*, or Knights of *Malta*, have great Revenues there, and are divided into the Branches of *Castile* and *Aragon*, who have each a Grand Prior. In Time of Peace, there are usually 24 Ambassadors, Envoys, and Residents, from Sovereign Princes and States, at the Court of *Spain*.

For such of those Things as belong to their Dominions elsewhere, we refer to their proper Places.

Arch Bishopricks
Bishopricks
Universities



OCEAN





C H A P. XXXIII.

The Kingdom of PORTUGAL.

LA Forreſt ſays, 'tis one of the leaſt Kingdoms in Europe, and at the ſame Time one of the moſt conſiderable for its Fruitfulneſs, its good Harbours on the Ocean, the Trade of its Inhabitants into all Parts of the World, and for their Conqueſts in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, which makes this Crown very powerful by Sea and Land. The greateſt Part of it is comprehended under the ancient *Luſitania*, which *Varro*, *Pliny*, and *Martianus*, think was ſo called from *Luſus*, one of the Companions of *Bacchus*. *La Forreſt* ſays, the preſent Name came from the Town *Porto*, with which the French drove a great Trade; and from whence having ſet out a Fleet againſt the *Moors*, 'twas called *Portus Gallorum*, and by Corruption *Portugal*. This is alſo mentioned by *Blauius*, who hints at another Etymology, as if it had been called *Portus Calis*, the Latin Name of *Oporto*, when that Place came to be much frequented.

La Forreſt places it betwixt the 9th and 12th Deg. of Long. and the 36th and 42d of Lat. *Moll* agrees in the Long. but places it betwixt Lat. 37. and 42. 15. *La Forreſt* makes it 120 Leagues from S. to N. and about 30 from E. to W. *Bleau* makes it 90 long, and 50 broad, and the Circuit 295. *Moll* makes it about 315 Miles from S. to N. and about 105 from E. to W. It has *Gallicia* on the N. the *Atlantic Ocean* on the W. and S. the Kingdom of *Leon*, *Eſtremadura*, and *Andaluſia*, on the E. The Air is mild and healthful, tho' the Country lies far S. Being puriſhed by Winds from the *Atlantic*. Moſt of the Soil is mountainous, eſpecially in *Algarva*; ſo that in general it produces little Corn, but abundance of de-

licious Wine, and excellent Fruits, as Lemons, Oranges, Almonds, Olives, &c. They have great ſtore of Fowl, eſpecially Partridges, and abundance of Hares. They have excellent Paſtorage, and great Herds of Black Cattle, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs. In their Mountains, they have Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, and Allum. Quarries of fine Chryſtal, with ſome Rubies, Emeralds, white Marble, and Jaſper. They feed vaſt Numbers of Silk-Worms, and great ſtore of Bees, which furniſh them with Silk, Honey, and Wax, for their own Conſumption and Exportation. Their beſt Silk is in the Dutchy of *Braganza*. They have a good Fiſhing, eſpecially of Tonneys and Pilchards; and there are other Sorts in their Rivers. They export great Quantities of Salt from *St. Hubes*; and 'tis ſaid, their Silver Mine at *Guacaldome* produces Yearly 178 Quinto's of Silver, amounting to 2673 Ducats, 8 Reals, and 26 Marvedoes, per Quinto; but their chief Commerce is in what they bring home from their Colonies in *Asia* and *Afric*. Their principal Rivers are, the *Tagus*, *Guadiana*, *Duro*, *Minho*, and *Mondego*, which fall into the Ocean. *La Forreſt* ſays, there's a Lake near *Beia*, in which there's a blackiſh ſort of Fiſh; and they ſay, that before a Storm, there's a Noiſe heard from this Lake reſembling that of a Bull for 5 or 6 Leagues round.

Puffendorf ſays, the *Portugueze* are as proud and haughty as the *Spaniards*, but come ſhort of them in Prudence and Caution; are too ſecure in Proſperity, and in Time of Danger raſh and fool-hardy, very cruel in their Victories, much addicted to Covetouſneſs and Uſury, and ranſack all the Corners of the World for Money. Some account

account them malicious, and say, they derive this Temper from the *Jews*, with whom they have had frequent Intermarriages; and that if we suppose a *Spaniard* strip'd of all his good Qualities, he makes an exact *Portuguese*. But tho' *La Forrest* says, the *Portuguese* are guilty of the same Faults, he adds, That they are generally well-lhap'd, strong, good Soldiers, expert Seamen, dextrous in Trade, and very loyal to their Kings; That their Women are handsome, witty, crafty, passionate, imperious, and apt enough to be disloyal to their Husbands, who keep a stricter Hand over them than any other People in *Europe* do over their Wives, except the *Turks*. The same Character is given them by *Bleau*, who adds, That they are more industrious than the People of the other Kingdoms that formerly belong'd to the Crown of *Spain*; That the Inhabitants betwixt the *Mimbo* and *Duro* are the most industrious, brave, and prolific People in *Portugal*, and that most of their great Families derive their Origine from hence.

The *Portuguese* generally wear black, and much resemble the *Spaniards* in their Habit; but the Court for the most Part follows the *French* Mode.

Bleau says, That as they have been remarkable for their Loyalty to their Kings, especially if Natives of their own Country, whom they love as their natural Fathers, their Princes have been remarkable for treating their Subjects with the same Tenderness as if they were their natural Children. 'Twas their Custom, not only to entertain their Ministers, but their Children, at Court, and to breed them up to their Fathers Posts, and gave them a fix'd Allowance once in Three Months according to their Quality. This Allowance was call'd *Moradia*, and because the Augmentation of it was look'd-upon as a Mark of Nobility, or of great Merits in Families, 'twas very much coveted by the Great Men; but the King was very shy in granting such Augmentations.

Their King is now absolute, and the Crown hereditary to Males and Females; but the latter may transfer it to a Prince of the Country with the Consent of the States, or *Cortes*, which consists of the Clergy, Nobility, and People.

The King takes the Title of, King of

Portugal and *Algarva*, Prince of *Brazil*, Lord of *Guinea*, of the Navigation, Conquests, and Commerce of *Ethiopia*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, and the *Indies*. And his eldest Son is call'd Prince of *Brazil*.

Some account his Revenues to be 8900000 Livres, besides 250000 Livres belonging to the House of *Braganza*, the Patrimony of the present Royal Family, which is not annex'd to the Crown.

Bleau reckons the ordinary Revenue of *Portugal* at 1100000 Ducats, and the Revenues of the Military Orders, of whom the King is the Chief, 200000 Ducats. To these Orders belong the Islands of *Azores*, *Madeira*, *Cape Verde*, and *St. Thomas*. The Revenue of the *Castel de Mina* in *Guinea*, which belongs to the Knights of *Christ*, 100000 Ducats. The Revenues of *Brazil*, 100000 Ducats. The Custom of Spices imported from the *East-Indies*, 600000 Ducats. For the Customs receiv'd there are laid out again in the Country, and the King has nothing of them; so that the whole Revenue of *Portugal* is reckon'd at 2200000 Ducats, or 66 Tun of Gold, per Annum.

The *Portuguese* Language is deriv'd from the *Latin*, is more coarse than the *Spanish*, but abounds more with natural Expressions; and some say, has a Mixture of *French*.

Their GOVERNMENT.

THE chief and supreme Court is the *Cortes*, or Assembly of States, which had formerly a far greater Power than now in this Kingdom, as well as in *Spain*. They consisted of Prelates, Dukes, Masters of Orders, *Condes*, *Ricos Homes*, and Procurators from Cities and Towns; and sometimes we find Knights and 'Squires mention'd in them. The *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Historians are defective in their Accounts of the Constitution of this Court; but we find by several Passages in those Historians, That they were summon'd by Writs, as our Parliaments, and seem'd to have been much of the same Nature and Power with the States of the other Governments erected by the *Goths* upon the Declension of the *Roman* Empire, and their Kings us'd to send Writs to their Cities and Towns to chuse from among themselves Two good Deputies each, to act

for the Service of God, of the King, and the common Good of the Kingdom: But the particular Number of each City and Town seems not to have been determin'd to Two; for in a View of a *Cortes* assembled at *Madrid* in 1390, in Dr. *Geddes's* First Vol. we find, some of 'em have Eight, some Five, some Four, some Three, some Two, and others but One.

The *Condes* were for many Ages the highest hereditary Titles in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and much the same with our Earls; but to lessen their Power, their Kings created Dukes and Marquisses above them, yet to obviate their Jealousy, at first gave those Titles only to such as were Princes of the Blood. *Selden*, in his Titles of Honour, says, their first Dukes were Military Officers, but made hereditary by King *Henry II.* of *Castile*, about 1370. They were created by putting a Crown on their Head; but Authors differ, whether they were flower'd or not; or rather like a Royal Crown, without Arches, for which we refer to *Selden*, as also for their Marquisses. *Mariana* says, the Coronets of their *Condes* were the same with the Dukes. Their Dukes Coronets are now flower'd, but they are not created with them, nor at any Time wear them, tho' some *Spanish* Authors say they may.

The *Ricos Homes* was the common Title of their Barons, made up of a *Gothic* and *Latin* Word, to denote such Families as had been long possess'd of Riches. Dr. *Geddes* says, they were of Two Sorts; the First and most honourable were those that were such by Prescription, and as old, if not older, than their Monarchy, the *Castilians* having at first been govern'd by a *Conde*, and afterwards by Judges. The Second Sort of *Ricos Homes* were created by a Patent from the King, who gave them Royalties, and Vassals, with a Standard and Caldron, to signify, that they might arm their Vassals on Occasion, oblige them to follow their Standard, and ought to maintain them when they fought for them.

When the *Cortes* met, they first insisted on the Redress of publick Grievances, before they would grant any Money to the King. They us'd likewise to determine the Succession of the Crown, Matters of Peace and War, and all great Affairs relating to the Administration. We may guess at

their ancient Power by the Demands they made from the Emperor *Charles V.* mention'd in Dr. *Geddes's* First Volume, where he gives an Account of the Wars of the Commons of *Castile*. The Substance of 'em were, 1. That the King should reside, and keep all his Courts there, and if he had Occasion to be absent, should appoint none but Natives to be Governors. 2. That none but Natives should be capable of any Office or Benefice in Church or State. 3. That the King should not marry, but with Consent of the *Cortes*. 4. That he should naturalize no Foreigners. 5. That the Procurators or Deputies of Towns should be paid by the Corporations they serv'd for. 6. That it should not be lawful for the King to give any Office or Salary to any of the Procurators, to name their President, or to send any seal'd Letter to a Procurator. 7. That the *Cortes* should be assembled once in Three Years at least, and sit and consult about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom. 8. That no free Quarters should be allow'd either for Soldiers or any of the King's Servants above Six Days, and that only when Soldiers are upon a March, and the Court in a Progress; and that after Six Days, the chief Magistrates of the Place where they were, should appoint how much they ought to pay for their Quarters. 9. That the Excises should be reduc'd, Grants of Crown Lands resum'd, new erected Offices dissolv'd; that none should hold Two Offices in the King's Household, and that Privileges granted to the Nobles in Prejudice of the Commons should be revok'd. That no chief Magistrate of any City should receive any Salary from a Nobleman. That the Lands of the Nobles should be equally tax'd with those of the Commons. 10. That it should not be lawful for the King to give away any Money before 'twas paid into the Treasury. That the Magistrates of Cities should not continue in Office above a Year, unless the Citizens petition'd for it. That the Goods of Persons accus'd should not be given away before they were condemn'd. 11. That whosoever presum'd to execute any Office, after being convicted of buying it, should be punish'd with Death. That any of the King's Officers, convicted of wronging the Subject, should be turn'd out of their Places, and made for ever uncapable

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ble of publick Employments. That none should be compelled to buy Papal Indulgences, and that the Money arising from such Indulgences should be employed against Infidels, and all Pensions granted upon it revoked. That the late Breve, subjecting the Clergy in several Cases to the King, should be abolish'd; and that Prelates who did not reside with their Flocks 6 Months in a Year, should lose their Profits during the Time of their Absence. These were the chief of the Demands relating to the Constitution; and the Commons told the King, they were agreeable to their Laws and Customs, which at his coming to the Crown he had taken an Oath to maintain. But *Charles V.* was too powerful, and too much elated with Success, to grant those Demands; the Refusal of which brought on a War, which, by the Mismanagement of the Commons, and their Divisions with the Nobles, issued in the Ruin of the Liberties of *Spain*. This may serve to give a View of the ancient Power of the *Cortes of Portugal*, since the Government of that Kingdom, as well as their Customs and Manners, did so much resemble that of *Spain*.

The other Courts are, 1. The Tribunal of *Relations*, commonly called the House of Supplication, whose Officers have great Authority, and live constantly at *Lisbon*. This Tribunal consists of 10 Judges, commonly called *Desembargadores*, 2 Corregidors for Criminal Affairs, 2 for Civil, and 2 Judges for Things relating to the Exchequer and the Customs, 4 Auditors who judge of Criminal Sentences, 1 Procurator-Fiscal, 2 for the Customs, 1 Judge of the Chancery, 1 Attorney of Justice, 15 extraordinary Judges, 1 Solicitor, 8 Clerks of Appeals, 1 Distributer, 1 Treasurer for Money deposited in Court, 40 Proctors learn'd in the Law, and several Criers. The President of this Court is one of the Chief Grandees, and commonly called *Regedor da Justitia*. These Judges determine all Causes which come before them by way of Appeal from other Courts; and there's a Chancellor who puts his Seal to their Sentences, and judges of the Errors of Clerks, and their Salaries.

2. The Tribunal of Civil Affairs, called *Caza de Civil*. This Court sat a long Time at *Lisbon*; but *Philip I.* translated it to O-

porto, and augmented the Salaries of both this and the former, that they might be under no Temptation to take Bribes. It consists of twice as many Officers as the former, and decides finally in all Causes not above 100000 Rees in Personal, or 800000 in Real Estate.

3. The Tribunal of the Palace, called *Desembargo de Paço*. It consists of a President, who is always one of the Chief Nobility, 5 other Judges, 7 Clerks, and other inferior Ministers. This Tribunal always attends the Court, and has supreme Jurisdiction over all other Courts of the Kingdom. They receive Appeals from the other Tribunals, and decide them by 10 Judges of their own Number; so that they are a Check upon all the other Judges of the Kingdom, and call them to an Account upon Complaints of Injustice or Oppression. They likewise publish all Privileges granted by the King, and judge of Adoptions, Donations, and restore Persons to Fame and Honour. They confirm Elections of Ordinaries, give Reparation to those who have been wrong'd, determine Causes of Seniority, issue Pardons for Manslaughter and other Crimes, determine Controversies betwixt the other two Supreme Tribunals; and to this Court the King communicates all Cases of Justice and Jurisdiction which usually happen.

4. There's another Tribunal whose Judges take Cognizance of all Causes belonging to the Crown, whether the King be Plaintiff or Defendant.

5. There's also a Great Chancellor, call'd Chancellor of the Palace, who has Jurisdiction over all the Clerks of the Court, and keeps the Great Seal, which is affixed to the Sentences of the Court, and to all Privileges and Gifts granted by the King.

6. The Court of Treasury, or *da Fazenda*, consists of 3 of the chief Grandees, and 3 other Judges, who determine all Causes relating to the Treasury, the King's Patrimony, Revenue, and Customs, within the Kingdom, or in the Conquests; and take Care, that what is owing to or by the K. be duly paid. The 3 Peers belonging to this Court are of great Eminency, are generally of the Privy-Council, and serve the King not only in the Treasury, but in all other Affairs of Government.

7. The Council of State, which consists of Persons of eminent Quality, in such Number as the King pleases. They treat of Affairs of War and Peace, and of all other Matters relating to the Government. They likewise present all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Commendators, in the Kingdom and Conquests.

8. The Tribunal of Accounts, called *Casa dos Contos*, which takes an Account of all those who farm or collect the Revenue. Their President is called *Contador Major*, or High Treasurer. He assigns the Inspection of the Accounts to 12 others, who are assisted by 16 Clerks, and other inferior Officers. This Court is kept in that sumptuous Structure called by its Name; and near to this there's another magnificent Structure called *Alfandega*, or publick Custom-House, where Duties are paid, upon all Goods imported and exported.

The King's A R M S,

Are, *Argent*, 5 *Escutcheons Azure*, plac'd cross-wise, each charged with as many *Besants* of the 1st, plac'd *Saltier-wise*, and pointed *Sable*, for *Portugal*. The Shield border'd *Gules*, charged with 7 *Towers Or*, 3 in *Chief*, and 2 in each *Flanch*. The Crest is a Crown *Or*. Under the two *Flanches* and the Base of the Shield, appear at the End of it two *Crosses*, the 1st *Flower-de-Luce Verte*, which is for the Order of *Avis*; and the 2d *Patee Gules*, for the Order of *Christ*. The Motto is changeable, each King assuming a new one; but 'tis frequently these Words, *Pro Rege & Grege*; i. e. For the King and the People.

The Orders of Knighthood here are,
1. That of *Avis*, so called from the Town *Avis* near *Ebora*. 'Twas founded by King *Alphonfus I.* in 1146 against the *Moors*. The Knights are subject to *Benedict's Rule*.
2. The Order of *Christ*, founded by *Dionysius*, Son to *Alphonfus III.* in 1319 against the *Moors*, after the Abolition of the *Templers*.
3. The Order of *St. James*, the same with that in *Spain*.
4. The Knights of *St. John*, who consist of 59 Companions, and 2 *Bailiffs*, and are allow'd to marry.

The great Officers in *Portugal* are, 3 Secretaries of State, 6 Governors or Viceroy of

Provinces in *Europe*, besides the Viceroy of *Brazil* and *Goa*, and the Governors of other Foreign Provinces. The great Officers of the Court are, Great Chamberlain, the Upper-Mareschal, the Great Almoner, the Captain of the Life-Guard, the Master of the Wardrobe, the Great Huntsman, and the King's Confessor. Their great Military Officers by Sea and Land are, the Admirals of *Portugal* and the *East-Indies*, the General-Colonel, and General of the Foot; the General of the Cavalry, the Lieutenant-General of the Artillery, and the Colonels of the Foot. Their great Families are reckon'd Five, of whom that of *Cadaval*, of the Blood Royal of *Braganza*, which has the Reversion of the Crown if the present Line fail, is reckon'd the Chief. Besides these, there are 18 *Grandeess*.

In Time of Peace, there are generally 9 Foreign Ministers at Court.

Their Ecclesiastical Government and Religion.

THE Religion of the *Portuguese* is that of *Rome*, in which they are as bigotted as the *Spaniards*. There are abundance of Jews in this Kingdom, who pretend to be of the publick Religion; but neither they nor their Children, tho' they profess Christianity, are capable of any publick Office in the Administration of Justice, except it be by special Favour from the King; and if they be discover'd to dissemble in their Religion, the Inquisitors burn them without Mercy.

The Court of Inquisition,

IS called the *Holy Office*, and consists of an Inquisitor-General, the Supreme Council, Inquisitors, Assessors, Qualificators, a Secretary, an Advocate-Fiscal, a Fiscal, Familiars, and Jailors.

The Inquisitor-General is nam'd by the King, but confirm'd and authoriz'd by the Pope to act as his Delegate. He resides continually at *Lisbon*, in a House belonging to the Inquisition; and 'tis a Place of so great Dignity and Profit, that several Princes of the Blood have enjoy'd it.

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The Counsellors of the Supreme Council are nam'd by the Inquisitor-General, but must be approv'd by the King before they act, and sit twice a Week at *Lisbon*. The Inquisitors are commonly Secular Priests, and belong either to this Supreme Court, or to the Inquisitions of *Conimbra*, *Ebora*, or *Goa* in the *East Indies*.

The Assessors are Divines, Civilians, and Canonists, whom the Inquisitors consult in difficult Cases.

The Qualificators correct or amend Books, and are commonly *Dominican* Friars. The Secretary writes down whatever is said judicially in the Inquisition. The Advocate-Fiscal prosecutes the Prisoner with his utmost Skill and Diligence. The Treasurer has all the Prisoner's Goods and Estate put into his Hands whenever he is apprehended.

The Familiars are the Bailiffs of the Inquisition, which, tho' a vile Office in other Criminal Courts, is esteem'd so honourable in this, that all the Noblemen are Familiars, and commonly employ'd by the Inquisitors to apprehend People. The Nobility covet this Post, because the Pope grants a Plenary Indulgence to every single Office perform'd by them.

The Jailors are directed by the Inquisitors how to dispose of and to treat their Prisoners, and are strictly charged neither to give or suffer them to have any Intelligence. The Inquisitors and all their Officers take an Oath not to discover any Thing said or done within the Walls of the Inquisition to any Person whatever; and no Crime is more severely punish'd by them than the Violation of this Oath.

The Pope's appointing the Inquisitors to be Judges of Heresy, being a great Inroad on the Episcopal Jurisdiction, to please the Bishops, they allow'd them two Privileges: 1. That the Inquisitors should have no Authority to imprison a Bishop. 2. That before the Inquisitors condemn a Heretick, they should send to his Diocesan to concur with them: But these Privileges are of little Use, for the Inquisitors may confine a Bishop to his House on Suspicion of Heresy, until they inform the Pope of it, as they did the Archbishop of *Toledo* in the Reign of *Philip II.* and if

the Bishop do not concur in their Sentence, they may proceed without him.

Dr. *Geddes* says, the Court of Inquisition proceeds summarily, and most commonly upon a Denunciation, which does not, like an Accusation, disable the Person that makes it to be a Witness; and they publish an Edict to force all that can to come and inform against such as they know or suspect to be Hereticks, on Pain of the greater Excommunication *ipso facto*, from which they can't be absolved but by the Pope or the Court; and they threaten such as forbear to inform, with being proceeded against as Favourers of Hereticks.

When the Informer comes, if he name any other Witnesses, they are sent for privately, and obliged to swear to inform no body of their having been with the Inquisitors, or to speak of any thing they said, saw or heard, within that Court. All Persons, how infamous soever, and tho' convicted of Perjury, except they be mortal Enemies to the Persons accused, are admitted to be Witnesses against Hereticks; but this Exception is of no Benefit to the Prisoner, because he is never suffered to know who informed against him. The Information being taken, a Familiar is sent for, has an Order to take up the Person, and commit him to the Prison of the Inquisition.

If several Persons are to be taken up at the same Time, the Familiars are commanded to order Things so, as they may know nothing of one another's being apprehended. Thus, says the Doctor, a Father and his 3 Sons, and 3 Daughters, who lived together in the same House, were all carried to the Inquisition, without knowing any thing of one another's being there till 7 Years afterwards, when they that were alive came forth in an Act of the Faith.

They are carried to the Inquisition with all possible Secrecy, and deliver'd to the Jailor. The Prisons are little dark Rooms, with no other Furniture but a hard Quilt, and a Pot for necessary Use. They see no body but their Keeper, who brings them their Diet with a Lamp, that burns about half an Hour; nor must he, without Leave of the Inquisitors, have any Discourse with them; and they bring them no Knife but a blunt

blunt Bone to eat their Meat with, lest they should kill themselves to be out of their Misery. When they have been some Time in this melancholy Dungeon, they are brought before the Inquisitors, who make them swear to give true Answers to their Interrogatories; and if they have been guilty of any Heresy, to confess it. They are first asked, If they know why they are taken up? If they say, No, the Inquisitors ask, Whether they know for what the Inquisitors use to imprison People? If they answer, For Heresy, they are admonish'd upon the Oath they have taken to confess all their Heresies, Teachers and Accomplices. If the Prisoner denies that he ever held any Heresies, or had any Communication with Hereticks, they answer, That the Holy Office imprisons no body rashly, and therefore advise him to confess his Guilt, because the Court is severe to those who deny, but merciful to such as confess. If the Prisoner continue to deny, he is sent back to the Jail, with an Order to examine his Conscience, and to confess all the next Time he is sent for. If he deny then, they ask him the Place of his Birth, his Parentage, Schoolmasters, Place of Living, with whom he has conversed most, who was his Confessor, and when he was last at Confession and the Sacrament, and many other such Questions. They tell him they have sufficient Proof against him, send him back to Prison, and bid him pray to God for Grace to make a full Confession. When he is brought the 3d Time, they ask him Questions concerning what they call Heretical Doctrines, without touching on the Particulars he is charged with, lest he should thereby know the Informers. If he deny those Heresies, they accuse him of Obstinacy, tell him they have sufficient Evidence, and will form his Process: But if they have not sufficient Evidence, tho' they always tell him they have, in order to extort a Confession, they threaten him with the Rack, and appoint a Day for it. If he does not make a Confession, he is brought to the Rack, where the Executioner is attended by the Inquisitor and a Publick Notary, to write the Questions and Answers. While the Engine is preparing, and the Prisoner is stripp'd to his Shift and Drawers, the Inquisitor exhorts him to make a Confession,

and save both Soul and Body. If he refuse, the Executioner twists a small Cord, at the Inquisitor's Command, about the Prisoner's naked Arms, brought behind his Back, and hoists him up from the Ground by an Engine, to which the Cord is fasten'd; and while he hangs in the Air by his Arms, his Body is screw'd up higher, and let down again several times with a Jirk, which disjoints his Arms, and makes the Torture more exquisite than before. Thus he is tormented for an Hour, except he confess, the Inquisitor asking him Questions all the while: Nor is he taken down sooner, except he be in evident Danger of Death, for which they do not trust the Cries of the Prisoners themselves, but the Advice of a Physician or Surgeon of their own Stamp, who attend the Execution. If any be able to endure the Rack without confessing what the Inquisitors would have them, which few are able to do, how innocent soever, they are carried back after an Hour's Torture to Prison, where a Surgeon is order'd to put their Bones in Joint: And tho' in all other Courts, Torment without Confession clears the Person accus'd, the Inquisition rack them 3 times if they do not say what they would have them. If the Prisoner confesses on the Rack, 'tis writ down, and after he has had a Day or two's Rest, 'tis carried to him to sign; which if he refuse, and alledge 'twas extorted by Pain, he is racked again.

'Tis scarce possible for any Prisoner to escape the Rack; for if he own the pretended Heresies charged upon him, he is tortur'd to discover his Teachers and Accomplices, and frequently a 2d and 3d time, if the Court has a Mind to say that his Confession is not full; and if he alledge, to save his Estate, that he spoke some Heretical Words, but that 'twas in Rashness or Passion, without any Heretical Mind, he is racked to make him discover whether 'twas so or not. If he demands to know what he is charged with, or the Names of his Accusers, in order to prove them to be his mortal Enemies, which is allow'd by the Inquisitors to be a just Exception, 'tis positively refus'd him, on Pretence that the Witnesses that discover'd it could not be safe. But Dr. Geddes observes the Falshood of this Pretence at present, whatever Truth there

there might have been in it at first, when the Inquisition was opposed even at *Rome* it self, 'tis otherwise now; for the People are so bewitch'd with an Opinion of this Court, that any Man who should offer the least Affront to an Informer, would be in Hazard of being tore to Pieces.

If the Prisoner offer to make a Defence, and desire an Advocate and Proctor to assist him, he must take such as the Inquisitors assign; and they are obliged to swear faithfully to defend the Cause of their Client, but without Trick or Cavil, or instructing their Client how to conceal the Truth; and if they discover him to be guilty, they shall forthwith dismiss his Cause; and if they find he has any Accomplices, that they will discover them to the Court, on Pain of Perjury and Excommunication; so that they are meer Tools to the Inquisitors, and fish out what they can against their Client and his Friends: Nor are they allow'd to know any thing of the Charge or Witnesses against the Prisoners. If the Person accus'd would have any Questions put to the Witnesses, the Advocate and Proctor draw them up in Form, and deliver them to the Inquisitors. If the Prisoner name any Witnesses for his Orthodoxy, they allow none within the 4th Degree of Kindred; and when any other Witnesses are sent for, they appear with trembling Hearts, and will scarce own any Intimacy with the Prisoner, for fear of bringing themselves under any Suspicion; and when the Advocate and Proctor are dismissed, they are obliged to swear, That they have no Copy of the Prisoner's Defence; That they will never speak of it to any Person whatever; nor is the Prisoner allow'd to see what his own Witnesses have said. If Prisoners murder themselves, as sometimes they do, to put an End to their Torment, they are proceeded against as Convicts; and if they die a natural Death, they are prosecuted as if they were alive, and their Friends or others are summoned to declare in 40 Days Time what they have to say in their Defence; but it rarely happens that any have the Courage to appear; and after that Time is expir'd, if the Deceas'd be condemn'd, which generally happens, their Body is burnt at the next Act of Faith.

When a competent Number is convicted,

a Day is appointed for a Jail-Delivery, which they call an *Act of the Faith*, and is always on a *Sunday*. In the Morning, the Prisoners are brought to a great Hall, where they have the Habits put on they are to wear in the Procession, which begins about 9 a Clock. The *Dominicans* lead the Van with the Standard of the Inquisition, with *Dominic's* Picture on one Side, and a Cross on the other, betwixt an Olive-Tree and a Sword, with this Motto, *Justitia & Misericordia*; i. e. Justice and Mercy. Next after the *Dominicans* come, the *Penitents*, some with Benitoes, and some without, according to the Nature of their Crimes. They are all in black Coats without Sleeves, with a Wax Candle in their Hands, and bare-footed. They know their Fate by their Habit. Such as wear their own Clothes, are acquitted on paying a Fine. Such as have a *San-Benito*, or yellow Coat charged with St. *Andrew's* Cross, have their Lives, but forfeit their Estates. They that have Flames of red Serge, with their Points downward, upon their *San-Benito*, without any Cross, which is called *Fuego Revuelto*, are declar'd to have escap'd, but so as by Fire, and must look for no Mercy in case of a Relapse: And they that, besides Flames on their Habit pointed upward, have their Picture drawn on their Breast with Dogs, Serpents, and Devils, all with open Mouths, painted about it, are burnt alive. They walk thus in Procession to the Church, with each of 'em a responsible Person called their Godfather, to take Care they do not make their Escape; and those that are to be burnt, have a Jesuit on each Hand, besides a Familiar, who are continually perswading them to abjure their Heresies; and if any of 'em offer to speak in Defence of their Opinion, they are presently gagged. Dr. *Geddes* says, he saw a Prisoner treated thus, who coming out of the Inquisition, and looking up to the Sun, that he had not seen several Years before, cry'd out, *How is it possible for People who have seen that glorious Body, to worship any thing but him that created it.* After the Prisoners, comes a Troop of Familiars on Horseback, and after them the Inquisitors, and the other Officers of the Court, upon Mules; and last of all, comes the Inquisitor-General upon a white Horse, led by two Men, with a black Hat and a green Hat.

Harband on his Head, and attended by all the Nobles that are not employ'd as Familiars in the Proceſſion.

Pigna, a famous *Spaniſh* Inquiſitor, calls this Proceſſion a horrid and tremendous Spectacle; and ſo 'tis in Truth, there being ſomething in the Looks of all the Priſoners that is ghastly and diſconſolate, beyond what can be imagin'd; and in the Eyes and Countenance of thoſe that are to be burnt, there's ſomething that looks fierce and eager.

In the Place of Execution, there's a Scaffold erected that will hold about 3000 People. At one End ſit the Inquiſitors, and at the other the Priſoners, in the ſame Order as they walked in Proceſſion; thoſe that are to be burnt, on the higheſt Benches. After ſome Prayers, and a Sermon made up of Encomiums of the Inquiſition, and Invectives againſt Hereticks, a Secular Prieſt aſcends a Desk near the middle of the Scaffold, where he firſt takes the Abjurations of the Penitents one by one as they marched in the Proceſſion, and then pronounces Sentence on ſuch as are to die; expreſſing, that having, in Concurrence with the Lord Biſhop of *Liſbon* or his Deputy, called on the Name of Chriſt and of the Virgin, with the Goſpels lying before them, that their Judgment may be juſt, they deliver the Priſoner to the Secular Arm at the ſame Time, earneſtly beſeeching the Secular Court not to touch their Blood, or put their Life in Danger. Dr. *Geddes* juſtly obſerves, That this is the groſſeſt Mocking of God that ever was heard of, ſince they deliver them to the Secular Magiſtrates on purpoſe to be burnt; and teach them, that Hereticks above all others ought to be put to Death: Nor do they ever complain, that the Magiſtrates ſhew no Regard to their mock Petitions, which they know to be contrary to their Deſires; and that they only make this Mock Requeſt to avoid the old Canon, which forbids the Clergy to meddle with any Cauſes of Blood on any Pretence whatever: But that which ſaſtens the Charge of Hypocriſy on the Inquiſitors, is, that at *Rome*, where the Supreme, Civil, and Eccleſiaſtical Authority are lodged in the ſame Perſon, there's no Regard to this Mock Petition.

The Priſoners, when deliver'd to the

Magiſtrate, are immediately loaded with Chains, and carried to the Secular Priſon, from whence, in an Hour or two, they are brought before the Lord Chief Juſtice, who, without knowing any thing of their Proceſs, asks in what Religion they intend to die? If they ſay, in that of the Church of *Rome*, he orders them to be carried to the Place of Execution, where they are firſt to be ſtrangled, and then burnt to Aſhes; but if they ſay they will die in another Faith, he orders them to be burnt alive. There are ſo many Stakes ſet up as there are Priſoners to be burnt. Thoſe for ſuch as die in a contrary Faith to the Church of *Rome*, are about 4 Yards high, with a ſmall Board, on which the Priſoner is ſet, within half a Yard of the Top. Such as deny their Crime, or have been convicted of a Relapſe, being firſt ſtrangled and burnt; the others go up a Ladder betwixt two Jeſuits, and when they come even with the Board, turn about to the People, and the Jeſuits ſpend about a quarter of an Hour in exhorting them to be reconcil'd to the Church of *Rome*; which if they reſuſe, the Jeſuits come down from the Ladders, and the Executioner aſcends, and chains their Bodies to the Stake. The Jeſuits go up a 2d time, and renew their Exhortation; which if they do not comply with, they tell 'em at parting, That they leave them to the Devil, who is ready to receive their Souls, and carry them into the Flames of Hell. Upon this, the People raiſe a great Shout, and as ſoon as the Jeſuits are off the Ladders, they cry out, *Let the Beards of the Dogs be trimm'd*, which is done by thruſting flaming Furzes faſten'd to long Poles againſt their Faces. Thus they continue till they are burnt to a Coal, accompanied with ſuch loud Acclamations of Joy, as they never make on any other Occaſion; for they reckon their Buil-Feaſts or Farces but dull Entertainments to the treating of a profeſs'd Heretick with ſuch inhuman Cruelty. Then they ſet Fire to the Furz at the Bottom of the Stake, the Flame of which ſeldom reaches higher than the Seat; ſo that the poor Creatures are generally two Hours before they be burnt to Death: And notwithstanding their Cries for Mercy for God's Sake, and the Cruelty of the Spectacle, the People of both Sexes behold it with ſuch Transports of Joy, as

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are not to be met with on other Occasions. Dr. Geddes observes, That this inhuman Joy is not to be ascrib'd to the Temper of the People, who are extremely compassionate to other Malefactors when put to Death, tho' there be nothing cruel in the Manner of it; so that he charges it altogether to the Spirit of their Religion. He adds, That a few Days after Execution, the Pictures of those who were burnt being taken off their Breasts at the Place of Execution, are hung up in *S. Domingo's Church*, whose W. End, tho' very high, is cover'd all over with such Trophies, in Honour to *Dominic*, the Founder of the *Dominican Friars*, who first invented this bloody Court, which fulfilled the Dream of his Mother, who a little before her Delivery dream'd, That she had brought forth a fierce Dog with a burning Torch in his Mouth.

Dr. Geddes finding that this his Account of the Inquisition was objected against as malicious, has confirmed the Truth of it, by publishing a Narrative taken from the Mouth of a noted Jew in *London*, who, tho' bred a zealous and bigotted Papist, and made Conscience of living accordingly; yet being descended of Jewish Parents, was unjustly put into the Inquisition, treated as an Apostate, and cruelly rack'd; but upon his making an extorted Confession, and afterwards professing a stedfast Adherence to the Church of *Rome*, and to be reconcil'd to it, was set at Liberty, tho' stript of all his Estate. He afterwards fled to *England*, lest he should be taken up again as a Relapse, and turn'd Jew: His cruel Treatment having given him an incurable Aversion to the Name of Christians. For which we refer the Reader to the First Volume of the Doctor's Miscellaneous Tracts.

This we thought fit to insert, as one of the most particular and authentick Accounts of the Inquisition that is to be met with, and because the Inquisitors have the chief Government of the Church in all those Countries where the Inquisition is established.

Dr. Geddes gives us the following Account in the First Volume of his Miscellaneous Tracts of the Treatment of the Jews in *Portugal* and *Spain*. *Ferdinand*, after subduing of *Grenada*, reckoning himself under no such Engagement to the Jews as by the

Capitulation of that City he was under to the *Moors*, did, within 3 Months after the taking of *Grenada*, command all the Jews, if they would not be baptiz'd, to depart with their Families out of his Dominions in 4 Months on Pain of Death. Upon which, some went to *Italy*, and others to *Turkey* and *Barbary*; but the main Body of 'em went to *Portugal*, where, for a great Sum, they obtain'd Leave of *K. John II.* to continue for some Months, till they could get Ships to carry them off. But notwithstanding this Agreement, the King would suffer no Ships to take them on board; and when the Time was elapsed, the King stript 'em of all their Estates, and sold 'em to his Subjects for Slaves.

King *Emanuel*, his Successor, reckoning this Treatment of the Jews to be dishonourable and unjust, he set them all at Liberty; but at the same Time commanded 'em to leave *Portugal* by such a Time, or to submit themselves and their Families to Baptism, on Pain of perpetual Servitude; and promis'd to such as would depart, that they should have Ships ready to transport 'em to the 3 principal Harbours of the Kingdom. The Jews accordingly repair'd to those Harbours with their Families; but were forbid on Pain of Death to embark any where except at *Lisbon*; and when they came thither, the King commanded all their Children under 14 Years of Age to be taken from them, and baptiz'd by Force; in which the Jews were so much enraged, that many of them threw their Children into the River and Wells, and themselves after them: But the Time for their Embarkation being expir'd, and no Ships permitted to take them on board, they consented to be baptiz'd rather than be made Slaves, and about 300000 of 'em pretended in this Manner to become Christians; but excusing themselves by the Force us'd towards them, they still continu'd Jews, and brought up their Children accordingly, as many of 'em do to this Day, tho' they profess themselves to be Christians for fear of the Inquisition.

This Dispersion of the *Spanish Jews* is reckon'd by all of that Nation, both as to Hardships and Numbers, to have been nothing inferior to that which follow'd upon the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, above 800000 of

of them having been at this Time drove out of Spain.

The Archbishops of Portugal are those of *Lisbon, Braga, and Evora*. The Suffragans are, *Miranda, Leira, Oporto, Coimbra, Lamego, Fisen, Elvas, Portalegre, and Faro*. *Bleau* and others add *Guarda*. The Pope has the Investiture of the Bishops, and the Chapters the Election. The Pope, at the Intercession of *France*, did lately grant the King the Disposal of a Third Part of the Value of Bishopricks to his Friends, but retain'd the Confirmation to himself. Out of *Europe*, they have the Archbishop of *Goa*, Patriarch of the *Indies*, the Bishops of *Cochin, Malabar, Macao, Malacca, Madera, Angola, Cape Verd, St. Thomas, Tercera, Brazil, and Lerra*.

The GEOGRAPHY of Portugal.

THIS Kingdom is divided into the Provinces of *Estremadura, Alentejo, Beira, Extremuro* and *Minho, Tra-os-Montes, and Algarve*.

ESTREMADURA,

Has *Beira* on the N. and *Alentejo* on the S. *La Forrest* makes it 42 Leagues from S. to N. and 25 from E. to W. and divides it into the 6 Commarca's or Territories of *Lisbon, Setuval, A anguer, Santaren, Tomar, and Leiria*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, Salt, and Cattle, and is reckon'd the best Province in the Kingdom.

The Territory of LISBON,

Has *Alanguer* on the N. *Setuval* on the S. *Soutaren* on the E. and the Ocean on the W. It contains, 1. *Lisbon, Lat. Olisipo, or Ulisippo*, because it is said to have been founded by *Ulysses*. It lies on the Bank of the *Tagus*, in Long. 9. 30. and Lat. 39. about 10 Miles E. from the Sea, and 97 W. from the Frontiers of *Spain*. It lies about 2 Leagues along the *Tagus*, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and contains 7 Hills and Valleys in its Circuit. On the highest Hill there's a strong Castle, which commands the Town; and betwixt this Castle and the Harbourn, there are many stately Churches, magnifi-

cent Palaces, fine Squares with Piazza's, Streets large and well pav'd, most delicious Gardens, delicate Fountains; the Riches of the new World, and Rarities of inestimable Value, says *La Forrest*. He adds, that the King of Portugal's Palace is an Ornament which sets off all those Beauties, by the Regularity and Magnificence of its Buildings. It lies on the Bank of the River. The Tide flows up to the Harbour the Depth of 2 Fathoms, and Vessels of the greatest Burthen ride in 16 Fathom Water, safe from Tempests and Enemies, being cover'd from the Winds by Mountains, and well defended by Towers. 'Tis always frequented by an infinite Number of Ships with valuable Commodities from all Parts of the World. They have also a Fair every Tuesday, which makes it one of the most trading Towns in the Universe. It has been the Seat of their Kings since 1147, when *Alphonfus Henriques* took it from the *Moor*. 'Tis also the Seat of the chief Parliament of the Kingdom, and of the Court of Inquisition. Pope *Boniface IX.* made it a Bishopricks in 1390. *Bleau* says, 'tis 7 Leagues in Circuit, has 22 Gates towards the River, 16 towards the Land, and 77 Towers on the Walls, contains 40 Parishes in the Space of 2 Leagues, and in his Time, without reckoning Strangers, either Portuguese or Foreigners, had 29000 Families, and 110800 Souls, besides 300 Clergymen. He adds; That it had 20 Monasteries, which contain'd 1360 Monks of several Orders, and 18 Nunneries, containing 830 Nuns; That in their Shamblers there was annually kill'd 11000 Beeves, 100000 Sheep, and 15000 Goats; so that the Toll on Flesh sold in the Market, was farm'd at 55000 Ducats per Annum. He says, the River is navigable for 15 or 20 Miles by the greatest Ships; That their Archbishop has for Suffragans the Bishops of *Coimbra, Leiria, and Portalegre*, besides 7 in *Africa* and *America*, and has 40000 Ducats per Annum. Others say, many of the Streets are narrow and crooked, and in some Places very steep. There are several Master-pieces of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, about the Palace; and the Court is reckon'd more magnificent than that of *Spain*. Their Cathedral is dedicated to *St. Vincent*, who they say was martyr'd here: But it is remarkable

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ble for little except its Antiquity. There are many fine Villages and Gentlemen's Seats in the Neighbourhood, and the adjacent Country abounds with Vineyards, Orchards, Orange and Lemmon-Trees. This City was besieg'd in vain by *John*, King of *Castile*, in 1384. In the hottest Seasons there are constant Breezes from the Sea in the Evening, which very much refresh the Inhabitants.

2. *Alcantara*, a large open Town, about a Quarter of a League from *Lisbon*, adorn'd with a royal Palace, not so considerable for its Structure as for its Situation, fine Gardens with Grotto's and Water-works, and for its pleasant Avenues of Orange and Lemmon Trees. When the King goes hither, the poorer Sort present their Petitions to him by the Way.

Betwixt this City and *Cascais*, which lies about 5 Leagues down the River, there are 6 Castles. The First is *Belem*, about 1 ½ League W. from *Lisbon*, which is the best fortify'd, and most magnificent of the Six. There's a small Town adjoining, where the Monks of *St. Jerome* have a stately Church fac'd with white Marble, and 3 Chapels, in which are the Mausoleums of the Kings of *Portugal*; and in the Town there are great Ware-houses of Oranges and Lemmons. The Castle is mounted with Abundance of Cannon, and there's a Fort on the other Side the River over-against it; so that betwixt them they command the Entrance of the Harbour. The Second is the Castle of *St. Julian*, at the Mouth of the River, which *Bleau* says is usually mounted with 70 great Guns, and is kept by a Garrison of 400 Men. The Third, call'd *Cabeça Seca*, lies upon an Island in the Middle of the River, and is very strong by Nature. The Fourth is the Castle of *St. Anthony*, so call'd from a neighbouring Monastery. The Fifth is at *Cascais*, well furnish'd with Guns to keep off Enemies Ships. The Sixth he does not name; but we suppose it to be the Wooden Fort, at the Mouth of the River, built upon Piles of Wood.

3. *Andegalegua*, a small Town almost over-against *Lisbon*, from which 'tis separated by the River that is 3 Leagues broad here.

4. *Almada*, 1 League from *Lisbon*, on the other Side the River, noted for a Castle, and a Fountain that dissolves the Stone.

The Territory of SETUVAL,

Lies S. from *Lisbon*, on the other Side the River, and contains, 1. *Setuval*, which the Dutch call *St. Ubes*. It lies about 22 Miles S. from *Lisbon*, at the Mouth of the River *Cadaon*, in the Bottom of a Bay, where there's the best Harbour of the Kingdom. They have a very great Trade in white Salt, which is made in the Neighbourhood.

2. *Alcacer de Sel*, a small City of good Trade, on the same River, 22 Miles S. E. from *St. Ubes*, near the Conflux of 4 considerable Rivers. 'Twas made a City by *Augustus*, has a strong Castle on a Rock, and a great Trade in Salt and Mats.

The Territory of A LANGUER,

Lies N. from *Lisbon*, has no Town of Note but *Alanguer*, near the *Tagus*, 28 Miles N. E. from *Lisbon*. 'Tis a small Town, but handsomely built, and has excellent Wine in its Territory. 'Twas made a County by *Philip III.* for the Family of *Hijar*.

The Territory of S ANTAREN,

Lies N. E. from *Alanguer*, abounds with Olives, Wine, and Wheat. It contains, *Santaren*, a pretty Town, of good Trade, on the *Tagus*, 46 Miles N. E. from *Lisbon*, and was a Roman Colony, the Seat of one of their Courts of Judicature, and called *Julia*.

2. *Cintra*, noted for the Birth of *Alphonso V.* of *Portugal*, is an ancient and noble Corporation, and lies 7 Leagues from *Lisbon*, at the Foot of a Mountain of the same Name.

The Territory of T O M A R,

Lies N. from *Santaren*, and contains, 1. *Tomar*, in a fruitful and pleasant Plain, 30 Miles N. E. from *Santaren*. 'Tis the Seat of the Knights of *Christ*.

2. *Abrantes*, on the Bank of the *Tagus*, gives Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family of *Aveiro*, is noted for excellent Apples and Melons, and lies 31 Miles N. E. from *Santaren*.

The Territory of L E I R I A,

Lies N. from *Tomar*, and contains, *Leiria*, 23 Miles N. from *Santarem*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ebora*, who has 18000 Ducats per Annum. The Town is well fortified, has a strong Castle, lies in a fruitful Soil, and has a Forrest of Pines 6 Leagues long in the Neighbourhood, which furnishes Timber for building Ships.

The Province of Alenteio,

'Tis the largest in the Kingdom, and so called, because it lies beyond the *Tagus* or *Tis*, with respect to *Lisbon*. It has *Beira* on the N. *Algarva* on the S. *Andalusia* and *Spanish Estremadura* on the E. the Ocean and *Portuguese Estremadura* on the W. and the latter also on the S. 'Tis divided into the Territories of *Evora*, *Beia*, *Estremos*, *Elvas*, and *Portalegre*, is about 36 Leagues long, and 34 broad, produces as good Wheat as any in Europe, and is reckon'd the Granary of Portugal. It abounds likewise with excellent Wine and Oil, good Cattle, choice Apples, and has some Quarries of Marble.

The Territory of E V O R A,

Has *Estremos* on the N. and *Beios* on the S. It contains, *Evora*, or *Ebora*, Lat. *Eburia*, and *Libertas Julia*. It lies near the Head of the *Exarama*, 6 Miles S. E. from *Lisbon*, is reckon'd the 2d Town of the Kingdom, large, rich, and populous. Pope *Paul III.* made it an Archbishoprick; and Cardinal *Henry*, who came afterwards to the Crown in 1578, was its first Archbishop, and founded their University. They have a Court of Inquisition. 'Twas taken by Don *John of Austria* in 1663, and retaken that same Year by the Portuguese, after a compleat Victory over the Spaniards under the Conduct of Count *Schomberg*, afterwards Duke, who commanded the Auxiliary Troops of France and England. It lies in a fruitful Plain, where there are Silver Mines, and is encompassed with Mountains cover'd with Woods.

The District of B E I A,

Lies N. from *Algarva*, and contains, 1. *Beia* or *Bixa*, 37 Miles S. from *Ebora*. 'Tis not very large, but well fortified. The Romans made it a Colony, call'd it *Pax Julia*, and adorn'd it with many Structures, some of which still remain. It lies in a fruitful Plain, which produces generous Wine, has a noble Castle, and was erected into a Dutchy for *Emanuel Prince of Portugal* in 1484. 'Tis noted likewise for its wholesome Baths, and for the Lake in the Neighbourhood formerly mention'd, which makes a Noise like a Bull before a Storm.

2. *Ourique*, Lat. *Uricum*, near the *Zadson*, 9 Leagues S. E. from *Beia*, noted for the famous Victory which *Alphonfus Henriques* obtain'd over 5 Moorish Kings in 1139. After which, he was proclaim'd the first King of Portugal.

The District of E S T R E M O S,

Lies N. E. from *Ebora*, and contains, 1. *Estremos*, Lat. *Extrema* and *Stremonium*, 15 M. N. E. from *Ebora*. 'Tis fortified by an ancient Castle, and some new Works, and is noted for the Death of *S. Elizabeth Queen of Portugal* in 1336. They have several fine Structures of speckled Marble; and among others, a Tower built by *Dionysius K. of Portugal*, which reflects the Beams of the Sun at a great Distance, says *Bleau*, and is very beautiful to the Eye. 'Tis also noted for the Quarries of Marble in its Neighbourhood, and for curious Earthen Ware of a delightful Scent, for which 'tis much valued. There's also a Fountain near this Town which dries up in the Winter, but flows so plentifully in the Summer, as to turn a Mill at a very little Distance from its Rise; and the Water changes what's thrown into it into Stone.

2. *Avis*, Lat. *Avismum*, on a Hill washed by a River of the same Name. The Knights of *Avis* were instituted here by *Alphonfus I.* after his Victory over the 5 Moorish Kings. The King of Portugal is now Grand Master of this Order. 'Tis defended by a Castle, and is the Seat of that Order.

3. *Villa Viciosa*, 12 Miles S. E. from *Estremos*, in a fruitful Plain, which abounds with Cattle, has Silver Mines, and Quarries of green Stone. There's a stately Palace and fine Gardens here belonging to the Family of *Braganza*. It gave Title of Marquis to their eldest Son before they came to the Crown. 'Twas besieg'd in vain by the *Spaniards* in 1665, and is famous for the decisive Victory obtain'd near it over the *Spaniards* by the Count of *Schomberg*, which establish'd the Crown of *Portugal* on the Family of *Braganza*.

The Territory of ELVAS,

Lies N. E. from *Estremos*, on the Frontiers of *Spain*, and is famous for its excellent Oil. It contains *Elvas*, or *Yelves*, Lat. *Elva*, *Alba*, and *Helve*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Evora*, who has 10000 Ducats *per Annum*, stands on a Mountain near the River *Gaya*, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Estremos*, and 10 W. from *Badajoz*. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle, and new Works added in the last Century, when it held out against the *Spaniards* 4 Months, till the *Portuguese* assembled an Army, forc'd their Trenches, and oblig'd them to raise the Siege in 1659.

The Territory of PORTALEGRE,

Lies N. from *Elvas*, the chief Town is *Portalegre*, Lat. *Portus Alaris*, *Amea*, and *Anima*, 30 Miles N. from *Elvas*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Lisbon*, who has 8000 Ducats *per Annum*. It gives Title of Count to the Marquis of *Gouvea*; and has a good Castle, said to have been founded by *Lyfias*, Son to *Bacchus*. It stands at the Foot of a high Mountain, and is encompassed with Walls, adorned with 12 Towers. 'Twas taken by the Duke of *Anjou* in 1704, but quitted again; as was also *Marvaon*, a small Frontier Town, 6 Miles N. E. from *Portalegre*.

2. *Castel de Vide*, 10 Miles N. from *Portalegre*, a small Frontier Town, strong by Situation, was taken by the Duke of *Anjou* in 1704, with 650 *English* in it, who were obliged to march home through *France* by the Capitulation.

The Province of Beira,

HAS *Entreduro* and *Minho* on the N. *Estremaduro* on the S. the Kingdom of *Leon* on the E. and the Ocean on the W. 'Tis about 34 Leagues long, and 33 broad, is a pleasant and well water'd Country, produces Wheat, Rye, Millet, and generous Wine, with abundance of Apples, remarkable for their green Colour; and great store of Chestnuts, which are a mighty Relief to the Poor, who dry them in Smoke, and keep them all the Year. They have also abundance of Cattle, and the best Trouts in *Portugal*. 'Tis divided into the 6 Territories of *Coimbra*, *Aveiro*, *Lamego*, *Viseo*, *Garda*, and *Castelbranco*.

The Territory of COIMBRA,

Contains *Coimbra*, Lat. *Conimbrica Nova*, built from the Ruins of the *Conimbrica* of *Antonin*. It lies on the River *Mondego*, 82 Miles N. W. from *Portalegre*, and 92 N. E. from *Lisbon*. It stands at the Foot of a Mountain, is a fine large City, the Seat of an University, founded by King *Dionysius* in 1290, of a Court of Inquisition, and of a Bishop Suffragan of *Lisbon*, who has 40000 Ducats *per Annum*. 'Twas the Appannage of several Sons of *Portugal*, and the Birth-place of 7 of their Kings. 'Tis divided into two Parts by the River, over which it has a Bridge, and lies in a pleasant Country, that abounds with Olives and Vines. The Bridge consists of 29 Arches, and is built on another swallowed up by the Sand, which in Time is like to choke up the River. The University has 5000 Students, because they admit Youth as soon as they can read well, and divide them into Classes accordingly. It consists of two Colleges, where none but the Sons of Persons of Quality are allow'd Chambers. Their chief Convent is that of the *Holy Cross*, of the Order of *St. Austin*, and the Monks are all of Noble Extract. They have abundance of Relicks here brought from *England*, when *Henry VIII.* dissolved the Monasteries. The Church of this Convent is very large, has Altars richly gilt, adorn'd with Silver Candelsticks

delicious of great Value. This City is reckoned to contain 30000 Inhabitants, and has 16 Colleges and Convents, besides Parish-Churches. About 24 Miles from hence lies the Waters or Fountains of *Cedima*, which suck in and swallow up whatever touches their Water, as great Logs of Wood, &c. Travellers say, That a Dane, who would not believe it, try'd the Experiment upon his own Horse, put a Rope about his Neck, another about one of his Legs, and fastening them to a Stake at some Distance from the Water, drove the Horse into it, who was drawn by so much Force, that the Rope about his Neck broke; but the other about his Leg being stronger, his Leg was broke off, and the Horse swallow'd up. We leave the Readers to believe of this what they please.

The Territory of AVEIRO,

Lies N. from *Coimbra*, and is noted for excellent Salt. The chief Town is *Aveiro*, Lat. *Aveirum*, and *Lavara*, about 25 Miles N. from *Coimbra*. 'Twas made a Dutchy by King John III. in 1530 for *George d'Alencastre*, or *Lancaster*, descended from that Family in England. It has a fine Bridge, and a good Harbour on the River *Vauca*, which falls into the Ocean 10 Miles below it. The Citizens have a Privilege, That no Stranger must lodge in the Town without their Consent, tho' they be of the Blood Royal. This was granted them by *Alphonfus III.* in 1369. They have 3 Convents, 4 Nunneries, 4 Parish-Churches, and about 16000 Inhabitants. The Town has a Wall, after the *Moorish* Fashion, and Plenty of Fish and Fowl. Vessels of 70 or 80 Tuns ride safe at Anchor under the Walls, and they have 4000 Boats to carry Dung for manuring the neighbouring Country. There's great store of Salt made hereabouts.

The Territory of LAMEGO,

Lies E. from *Aveiro*. The chief Town is *Lamego*, Lat. *Lameca*, and *Lamacum*, 45 Miles N. E. from *Aveiro*. It lies on a small River which falls into the *Duro*, is not very large, but well built and populous, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Braga*,

who has 18000 Ducats per Annum. The adjacent Country produces generous Wine.

The Territory of VISEO,

Lies betwixt that of *Aveiro* and *Coimbra*. The chief Town is *Viseo* or *Viseu*, Lat. *Visontium*, on a River which falls into the *Mondego*, about 35 Miles N. E. from *Coimbra*, and 30 E. from *Aveiro*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *Edward K. of Portugal* in 1401, and is a Dutchy, possessed by Princes of the Royal Family. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 16000 Ducats per Annum. The adjacent Country abounds with Orchards and Fruit-Trees.

The Territory of GUARDA,

Lies E. from that of *Viseu*. The chief Town is *Guarda*, Lat. *Gardia*, near the Head of the *Mondego*, 35 Miles S. E. from *Viseu*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Lisbon*, who has 22000 Ducats per Annum. 'Tis well fortified, defended by a strong Castle, and has the Title of Dutchy annex'd to the Crown. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the ancient *Igadita*.

The Territory of CASTELBRANCO,

Lies S. from that of *Guarda*. The chief Town is *Castelbranco*, Lat. *Castreluca*, *Album*, *Albicastrum*, and *Castellum*, on the *Lira*, which falls into the *Tagus*. It lies about 28 Miles E. from *Tomar*, and 46 S. W. from *Guarda*.

The Province of Entreduro and Minho,

SO called, because it lies betwixt those two Rivers, is the most Northerly and best Peopled Province in the Kingdom, about 18 Leagues long, and 12 where broadest. *Bleau* says, it has 1 Archbishop, 1 Bishop, 1460 Parish-Churches, 130 Monasteries, above 5000 Fountains, 6 Harbours, 200 Stone-Bridges; and the Air is so temperate, and the Soil so good, that it much contributes to the Health and Prolifickness of the Inhabitants: That the Women usually bear till 50 Years of Age; and that 'tis com-

common to have 25 Children in one Family: So that *Bleau* says, in his Time there were 17000 fighting Men in *Barcelos*, one of its Districts. It abounds with Wheat, Rye, and Miller, Apples of all Sorts, and excellent Pastures; so that they have the best Meat in the Kingdom. They have store of Wine, tho' not so good as that in other Provinces. They have good Hunting and Fowling, and the best Hunting-Dogs, Hawks, and other Birds of Prey, in *Portugal*. The Country is very pleasant, and seems to have a perpetual Spring. The Inhabitants look upon it as a Paradise; and 'twas on this Account that *Strabo* call'd *Lusitania* a fortunate Soil. 'Tis divided into the 4 Territories of *Guimanares*, *Ponte de Lima*, *Viana*, and *Porto*.

The Territory of GUIMANARES,

Is the most Easterly Part of the Province, and contains, 1. *Guimanares*, or *Guimaraes*, *Lat. Catralencos*, *Egita*, and *Vimaranum*. It lies 30 Miles N. W. from *Lamego*, and 15 S. E. from *Braga*, and is noted for the Birth of *Alphonfus I.* King of *Portugal* in 1094. 'Twas formerly the Residence of their Kings; and *Bleau* says, it gave Birth to *S. Damascus* the Pope. 'Tis a pleasant Town, adorn'd with a Palace, and other sumptuous Houses, and noted for a Manufacture of Cloth and Thread. The Inhabitants have great Privileges granted them by King *Dionysius*; and among other Things, a Freedom from Customs throughout the Kingdom. It had formerly the Title of a Dutchy.

2. *Villa de Conde*, at the Mouth of the River *Ave*, about 30 Miles W. from *Guimanares*, is defended by a good Fortrefs, and noted for Fishing.

3. *Braga*, *Lat. Braccara*, and *Augusta Braccarum*, 15 Miles N. W. from *Guimanares*, was the Seat of the ancient Kings of the *Suevi*, and by *Aufonius* reckon'd one of the 4 principal Towns of *Spain*. 'Tis noted for little now, says *La Forrest*, but the See of an Archbishop, who contends for the Primacy of *Spain* with the Archbishop of *Toledo*. *Bleau* says, 'tis subject to the Archbishop in Temporals as well as Spirituals; that he has 40000 Ducats *per Ann.* and the Archbishoprick was founded in 1067. 'Tis

noted for the Valour of its Inhabitants, and particularly of its Women taken Notice of by the *Romans*. The neighbouring Territory abounds with Corn, Wine, and Cattle, Wild and Tame. Their Cathedral is large, and has a Brass Monument for the Duke of *Bayonne*, who left Money to give an Allowance every Morning to a certain Number of Poor in its Cloysters.

The Territory of PONTE DE LIMA,

Lies N. from *Braga*, has no Town of Note but that of *Ponte de Lima*, about 15 Miles N. W. from *Braga*, on the River *Lima*, over which it has a Bridge that gives Name to the Town. It has a sumptuous Palace, and lies in a fruitful Country.

The Territory of VIANA,

Lies W. from *Ponte de Lima*, and contains, 1. *Viana*, *Lat. Viana Limii*, because it lies on the Mouth of that River, about 11 Miles S. W. from *Ponte de Lima*, and 15 N. W. from *Braga*. *Bleau* says, 'tis a fine Town, has a famous Harbour, is defended by a strong Castle, and adorn'd with very good Buildings, 'Twas formerly the See of a Bishop, which was transported to *Braga*. 'Tis noted also for a Trade in Wine.

2. *Valença de Minho*, or *Valencia*, a small Town on the *Minho*, about 25 Miles N. E. from *Viana*, over against *Tuy* in *Gallisia*. 'Tis strong by Nature, but not by Art, tho' a Frontier Town, their chief Defence being the Fort of *Lovellio*, about a Mile from the City. Here Passengers are search'd, that they may carry no more Money than is allow'd into *Spain*; and the *Spaniards* do the like on their Side.

3. *Camena*, near the Mouth of the River *Minho*, 9 Miles N. from *Viana*, lies in a pleasant Valley, has a Harbour commanded by a Fort; and tho' a Frontier Town, is of no great Strength, but has usually a good Garrison.

The Territory of PORTO,

Lies S. from *Braga*. The chief Town is *Porto*, *Lat. Portus Galensis*, on the N. Bank of the *Duro*, about 27 Miles S. from *Braga*. 'Tis

This very ancient Town, and is suppos'd to have given Name to the whole Kingdom. They formerly made an Alliance with *Spain* against the Infidels. It has a good and safe Harbour, that is much frequented by Ships from most Nations, which ride with Safety under the Walls, and are secur'd from Tempests by the Mountains which govern it. The City is large, handsomely built, and the Streets neatly pav'd. The publick Structures are fine. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 15000 Ducats *per Annum*, and the Seat of a Parliament; so that 'tis looked upon as the chief Town of the Kingdom. *Blau* says, the Inhabitants were about 4000 in his Time, but now 'tis said to contain 50000. They have 4 Parish-Churches besides the Cathedral. Those of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Victoria*, and *St. Peter*, are richly gilt. They have 7 Convents of Friars, 4 Nunneries, and a Jesuits College. One of the Nunneries is called the Order of *Reclettes*, which is peculiar to this Country, and seldom met with but in Sea-Ports. They were intended for Seamen's Wives till the Return of their Husbands, for the Education of Orphans till they come to Years of Maturity, and chuse either to marry or be Nuns. They likewise admit Widows upon an Oath of Chastity for the future. The chief Trade of the City is in Wine, Oil, Corn, Fruit, and Provisions. The Bar thro' which Ships enter is very narrow, and has Rocks on both Sides; and over against it, there's a Fort near the Village of *St. John*. A little below it, on the River, lies *Gaia*, formerly the Palace of the Moorish Kings, but now a Convent of Friars. On the other Side the River, there's a Convent of 45 *Austin* Friars, who have the Title of *Dons*, and a Dormitory 215 Paces long, and 5 broad; and near it, there's a Nunnery of *Dominicans*.

The Province of Tra-los-Montes,

Lies E. from *Entre-Minho* and *Duro*, is 90 Miles long, and 60 broad, and abounds with Oil, Wine, and Cattle. 'Tis divided into the 4 Territories of *Miranda*, *Vila-Real*, *Moncorvo*, and *Pinhel*.

The Territory of M I R A N D A,

Lies in the N. Part of the Province, and contains, 1. *Miranda do Duro*, Lat. *Miranda-Durii*, *Sepontia Paramica*, and *Contia*. It lies 85 Miles E. from *Braga*, near the River *Duro*, on the Frontiers of *Leon*, is small, and ill Peopled, but defended by an ancient Castle, and its Situation on a steep Rock. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 10000 Ducats *per Annum*.

2. *Braganza*, Lat. *Brigantia* or *Brigantium*, about 17 Miles N. from *Miranda*, on the Frontiers of *Gallicia* and *Leon*. It lies in a fruitful Plain, on the River *Ferroviana*, not far from the *Sabor*, which furnishes it with Fish. 'Tis Capital of the Dutchy of the same Name, the Patrimony of the Family of *Briganza*, who have enjoyed the Crown since 1640. 'Tis an ancient Town, and mentioned by *Antonin*.

The Territory of V I L L A - R E A L,

Has *Entreduro* and *Minho* on the W. It contains, 1. *Villa-Real*, a small Town, but well built, about 40 Miles E. from *Porto*, on a small River that falls into the *Duro*.

2. *Monte-Alegro*, another small City, 10 Leagues N. from *Villa-Real*.

The Territory of M O N C O R V O,

Lies S. from *Miranda*. The chief Town is *Moncorvo*, or *Torre de Moncorvo*, a well built, populous, trading Town. It lies near the *Duro*, 28 Miles S. E. from *Villa-Real*.

The Territory of P I N H E L,

Lies S. from *Moncorvo*, on the Frontiers of *Leon* and *Castile*. The chief Town is *Pinhel*, a small, but very ancient City, about 25 Miles S. from *Moncorvo*.

The Kingdom of Algarva,

HAD its Name from the *Moors*, which in their Language signifies a fruitful Country. It lies S. from the Province of *Alenteio*, and is the most Southerly Part of

Portugal.

Portugal. 'Twas given to *Alphonfus III.* of *Portugal* in 1270, as a Portion with the natural Daughter of *Alphonfus X.* of *Castile*, and was then only a Country; but their Son *Dionysius* call'd himself King of *Portugal* and *Algarus*, and his Successors have always since taken that Title. *La Forrest* makes it above 60 *French Miles* from E. to W. and 25 from S. to N. *Moll* makes it 85 Miles from E. to W. and 30 from S. to N. *Bleau* makes it 27 Leagues long, and 8 broad. The chief Product is Figs, Olives, and Grapes, which yield excellent Wine. They abound with Almonds, and on the Coast have store of Pilchards, Tunneys, Shell-Fish, &c. 'Tis divided into the Territories of *Tavira* and *Lagos*.

The Territory of TAVIRA,

Lies on the E. Side, and joins to *Andalusia*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tavira*, or *Tavila*, suppos'd to be the ancient *Bassæ*. It lies at the Mouth of the little River *Xilave*, 80 Miles S. from *Ebora*, and 45 from *Beia*. It has a commodious and much frequented Harbour, defended by a good Fortrefs. 'Tis the Capital of the Kingdom, lies in a fruitful and pleasant Soil, and its Harbour is reckon'd one of the best belonging to *Portugal*. *Bleau* says, it contain'd about 2000 Inhabitants in his Time.

2. *Faro*, about 22 Miles S.W. from *Tavira*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ebora*, who has 15000 Ducats per Annum. 'Tis noted for fishing of Tunneys, and has a Harbour which lies near Cape *St. Mary*.

The Territory of LAGOS,

Lies on the W. Side of the Kingdom, and contains, 1. *Lagos*, Lat. *Lagium*, *Lacobrigæ*, and *Lancobrigæ*. It lies about 22 Miles W. from *Faro*, and is a small Town with a Castle, and a Harbour at the Bottom of a small Bay, noted for fishing of Tunneys. The Walls are built on a Rock.

2. *St. Vincent*, a Town on the Cape of that Name, about 22 Miles W. from *Lagos*. 'Tis one of the most famous Capes in *Europe*, and called by the Latins *Sacrum Promontorium*.

3. *Silves*, Lat. *Silva*, and *Silvæ*. 16 Miles N. E. from *Lagos*, was formerly a conside-

rable Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Evora*; but the Air being bad, the Bishoprick was translated to *Faro*; so that 'tis now but an inconsiderable Town. It has the Privilege of being an Asylum to any Criminals in the Territory of *Lagos*. The adjacent Country is full of Fruit-Trees, and very pleasant.

4. *Alvor*, a Town on the Coast, about a Spanish League E. from *Lagos*, in a spacious Plain, which produces generous Wine. 'Tis said to have been built by *Hannibal*.

5. *Alcoytin*, in the District of *Tavira*, has a strong Castle, and gives Title of Count to the Marquis of *Villa-Real*'s eldest Son. It lies 4 Spanish Miles N. E. from *Tavira*.

6. *Castro Marin*, at the Mouth of the River *Ana*, over against *Ayamonte* in *Andalusia*, was formerly the Seat of the Knights of *Christ*.

The other remarkable Places in *Portugal* taken Notice of by *Bleau* are, 1. *Idanha* in *Estremadura*, the Birth-place of King *Bonifacio*, so much talk'd of. 'Twas built by the *Romans*, call'd by them *Egeditania*, and was the See of a Bishop, afterwards translated to *Guarda*; so that now it does not contain above 600 Inhabitants. 2. *Torris Novus*, 5 Leagues from *Santarem*, in a pleasant Plain. 'Tis defended by Walls, and a Castle with 9 Towers, from whence it has its Name. It gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Aveiro*'s eldest Son. 3. *Torris Vedras*, 7 Leag. N. from *Lisbon*, near the Coast. 'Twas formerly the Dowry of the Queens of *Portugal*, and has a strong Castle. 4. *Porto de Mugen*, 8 Miles above *Lisbon*, noted for the taking of that sort of Fish call'd *Mugens*. 5. *Palmela*, a Town 4 Miles N. from *S. Ubei*, with an impregnable Castle on the Top of a Rock, the Seat of the Knights of *St. James*. 6. *Antas*, in the District of *Torris Vedras*, noted for a Quarry of Stones fit for Ovens; which being once heated, continues hot enough for two Days to bake Bread; but they say, they lose this Quality when transported. 7. *Pedrogan*, in the District of *Tomar*, a pleasant and healthful Place, and was the Country-House of the Kings of *Portugal* when they liv'd at *Coimbra*. 8. *Almyrin*, over against *Santarem*, on the Bank of the *Tagus*, adorn'd with a Castle and stately Palace, where the King resides during his Hunting

Hunting in the Summer. 9. *Campo-Major*, a Borough in the District of *Elvas*, with a noble Castle, noted for the handsomest Women in Portugal. 10. *Alcobasa*, in the Territory of *Leria*, noted for a Royal Abbey of the Order of *S. Bernard*, founded by *Alphonsus I.* to fulfil his Vow when he took *Santarem* from the Moors. 'Tis noted for the Sepulchre of divers Kings. Several Cardinals and Princes of the Blood have been its Abbots. They have Temporal and Spiritual Jurisdiction, and above 12000 Ducats per Annum. 11. *Juramenas*, on the Banks of the *Ara*, noted for a Castle built by *K. Dionysius*, defended by 17 Towers. 12. *Borba*, two Leagues from *Vila Vicosa*, in the Territory of *Estremoz*, made a County for the Son of *Marechal Coutinho*, who discovered a Conspiracy against the Life of King *John II.* by the Duke of *Viseu*. 13. *La Batalha*, in the Territory of *Leria*, noted for a Royal Monastery of *Predicants*, founded by King *John I.* after a Victory. Several Kings have their Tombs here. 14. *Peniche*, 14 Leagues N. from *Lisbon*, on the Coast, near the *Barlenga's* Islands, noted for a noble Fishery, and a strong Fortress, built there by *Philip II.* 15. *Mértola*, called *Julia Myrtilis* by the Romans, near the Frontiers of *Algarva*, in the District of *Baya*, strong by Nature, and abounds with Roman Antiquities, having been a rich Borough in their Time. 'Twas the Seat of the Knights of *St. James* till they were transported to *Palmela*. 16. *Ouguela*, a Town with an impregnable Castle in the District of *Elvas*. It has a Fountain which kills all Creatures that drink of it except Frogs, and will not boil Flesh or Eggs. 17. *Tentugal*, in the Territory of *Ebra*, near which is a strange Fountain called *Fervencas*, which, tho' not above a Foot deep, swallows up every Thing, living Creatures or Trees, thrown into it, as was try'd before *K. John III.* and *K. Henry*. 18. *Obidos*, a Town in the District of *Leria*, with an impregnable Castle upon a Rock. Three Leagues from hence lie the Baths of *Caldas*, much frequented for all Sorts of Diseases. 19. *Monte-Mayor el Vayajo*, in the Territory of *Coimbra*, noted for a strong Castle, and its Territory abounding with Corn, Wine, Fish, Fowl, Fruit, Flax, and delicious Gardens. This Town was taken from the Moors by *Remir I.* King of *Leon*, in 848;

but a little after was besieged by such a great Number of Moors under *Abderamer* King of *Corduba*, that the Inhabitants despairing of Relief, resolved to cut off their Wives and Children, and afterwards to have destroy'd themselves; but by the Advice of the Abbot of *Lorban*, they sallied under his Conduct, and cut off 70000 Moors. 20. *Cubillas*, noted for the Birth of *Lorinda*, Daughter to Count *Julian*, who being ravish'd by King *Roderic*, it occasioned her Father to invite the Moors into Spain, as has been formerly mention'd. It lies in the District of *Garda*, on the River *Zezere*, and was honour'd with such Privileges by *Sancho I.* of Portugal, that a Servant who lives here a Twelvemonth, not only enjoys his Liberty afterwards, but his Children are made capable of all Honours and Dignities. 21. *Celorico*, in the same Territory, a Town inhabited by Men of Noble Extract, noted for a strong Castle, and for its Territory, abounding with generous Wine, which vies with that of *Crete*, and likewise with Oil, Fruit, Wild Beasts, and Physical Herbs. 22. Mount *Sintra*, very well known to Sailors. 'Tis a green and pleasant Mountain, and on the Top of it lies the Monastery of *St. Jerome*, admirable for its Architecture and Largeness, and most of the Apartments are cut out of the Rock. It has a very large Church, with Houses in the Neighbourhood for receiving Strangers and Pilgrims, who frequently come hither on the Account of Devotion. There are abundance of Fruit-Trees and delicate Herbs upon the neighbouring Rocks, from whence there's one of the pleasantest Prospects in the World into the Sea, and a neighbouring Plain, abounding with Orchards, Cattle, and Corn-Fields; so that it affords to the City of *Lisbon* most of the Provisions of all Sorts which are necessary for the Inhabitants; and the King is said to receive 2500 Ducats Annually for the Tithes of the Apples which grow in this Place. 23. Mount *Silva*, so called because of its Height, is noted for shady Woods, and a Lake of Fresh Water on the Top, which *Bleau* says has a Communication with the Sea, tho' at 20 Leagues distance, ebbs and flows daily, and Wrecks of Vessels are frequently seen in it, to the great Amazement of the Inhabitants.

The other most celebrated Mountains in Spain and Portugal are the Pyrenees, which divide Spain from France; but they are called by different Names, according to the Countries they run through. Most derive the Name either from their being subject to frequent Thunder, or because the Woods upon them were formerly set on Fire, and most of 'em burnt down by the Shepherds; and that the Name was derived from the Greek Language, because it appears by ancient Monuments, that the Greeks inhabited both Sides of those Mountains. We have heard before, that *Silius Italicus* and others ascribe the Name to *Pyrene*, Daughter to King *Bebryx*, who was violated there by *Hercules*, contrary to the Laws of Hospitality, and afterwards tore to Pieces by Wild Beasts, and buried in those Mountains. They not only divide betwixt Spain and France, but reach from E. to W. as far as the *Celticum Promontorium*, now Cape *Finisterre*, and run all along in several Ridges from thence as far as the Borders of *Passillon* on the *Mediterranean*, which is about 560 English Miles in a direct Line, without including their Turnings and Windings. They are called in some Places the Mountains of *Idubeda* and *Ocea*, which begin at the Head of the *Ebro*, and reach to *Tortosa* on the *Mediterranean*, and divide the *Spaniards* into *Cismontani* and *Transmontani*; i. e. on this Side and beyond the Mountains. Those called *Orespada* begin near *Moncaio*; and running further, are called *Sierra Molina*, and *Sierra D'Alcaraz*, in *New Castile* and *Andalusia*, and run as far as the Cape of *Gibraltar*. Part of those Mountains betwixt *Seville* and *Granada* are called *La Pena de los Enamorados*; i. e. the Mountain of Lovers, from this remarkable Accident, says *Bleau*: A Christian of extraordinary Beauty being taken by a *Moorish* King, his Daughter fell in Love with him, embrac'd Christianity, and made her Escape with him, in order to marry him, and live among Christians; but being overtaken on those Mountains, they chose rather to throw themselves down from the Top of a Rock in one another's Arms, than to be separated, and forc'd to turn *Mahometans*. From these Mountains, near *Alcaraz* in *New Castile*, rise the Mountains *Mariani*, now called *Sierra Morana*, and reach along the River *Batiz*,

now *Guadalquivir*, to the *Mediterranean*; and near the Place where the Mountains of *Orespada* separate from the Mountains of *Idubeda*, there rises another Branch of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which divide *Old* and *New Castile*, and are called by different Names, according to the Towns and Countries they pass by, divide *Portugal* in two Parts, and end at the Cape of *Lisbon*, formerly called the *Great Cape*. *Montjuich* near *Barcelona* is by some called *Mons Jovic*; but *Bleau* thinks it derives the Name from *Mons Judaeorum*, because the Jews were formerly buried there, as appears still by their Sepulchres. *Paulus Boremonensis*; i. e. *Paul of Barcelona*, who publish'd a Book of the Mountains and Rivers of Spain, gives a more particular Account of those Things, and says, That Spain has above 150 Rivers, and 700 Bridges.

Their chief Rivers are, 1. The *Iberu*, now the *Ebro*, supposed to take its Name from *Ibera*, formerly a rich and considerable Town near *Old Carthage*, and now supposed to be *Elia*. This River rises from two Mountains on the Frontiers of *Asturia*, falls into the Sea below *Tortosa*, and runs thro' a Country of 280 Miles in a direct Line, but above 460 taking in its Turnings and Windings. It receives 16 considerable Rivers, besides many lesser ones, and falls into the Sea from two Mouths, with such Violence, says *Bleau*, that its Water continues fresh for 50 Miles; but our Maps take only Notice of one Mouth, except we reckon the Streams that run on both Sides the little Islands at the Mouth to be two.

2. *Durius*, now the *Duro*, rises likewise near the Frontiers of *Asturia* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, and falls into the Sea in *Portugal* below *Porto*, with a rapid Torrent. It receives many other Rivers, and is reckon'd the greatest in Spain, says *Bleau*: The Country in a direct Line, from the Head to its Mouth, is about 150 Miles; but the Course of the River, taking in its Turnings and Windings, is about 200.

3. *Tagus*, now the *Tago* or *Tisio*, rises in *New Castile* near the Frontiers of *Aragun*, and falls into the Western Ocean at Cape *Roxent* below *Lisbon* by a Mouth above two Miles broad. The Country from its Head to its Mouth in a direct Line is about 180 Miles; but including its Turnings and

Wind.

Windings, the Course of the River is above 450.

4. *Anas*, so much noted by Greek and Latin Authors, and now called *Gudiama*, rises in *New Castile*, and falls into the Sea at *Aymonte*, on the Frontiers of *Andalusia* and *Algarus*. The Country through which it runs in a direct Line is about 280 Miles; but taking in its Windings, it runs above 300. It had formerly two Mouths, but one of 'em is now choak'd up; and the Story of its running for some Space under Ground, and rising again after some Leagues, is a Fable.

5. *Betis*, now the *Guadalquivir*, rises in

New Castile near *Alcaraz*, and falls into the Gulph of *Cadiz* below *St. Lucar*, by a Mouth about a League broad, but choak'd with Sand. The Country in a direct Line from its Head to its Mouth is about 225 Miles long; but the Course of the River is about 270.

6. *Minho*, Lat. *Minium*, because 'tis full of Red Lead, rises in *Galicia*, and falls into the Sea betwixt *Caminha* and *Guardia*. The Country in a direct Line from its Head to its Mouth is about 130 Miles; but taking in its Windings and Turnings, is about 170, and navigable by small Vessels about 100.

C H A P. XXXIV.

SWISSERLAND,

Its Ancient S T A T E.

THE Latins call it *Helvetia*, because 'twas the Seat of the *Helvetii* mentioned by *Cesar*, who makes their Boundaries the *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, and Mount *Jura*; but *Brietius* takes Notice, that he mistook in the Length and Breadth of the Country. *Cluverius* is of the same Opinion, and says, he added 68 Miles too much to its Length, and 104 to its Breadth. *Cluverius* makes the Length from the Lake of *Constance* 172 Miles; and the Breadth betwixt *Arola*, now the River *Aar*, to the Fountains of the *Rhone* and *Rhine*, 76. He adds, that they were originally *Gauls*, but passing the *Rhine*, possessed themselves of the next Places in *Germany*; and that the *Alamanni* going afterwards from *Germany*, possess'd themselves of *Helvetia*, which they still retain. *Cesar* mentions them as the most Warlike People of *Gaul*, because of their continual War with the *Germans*; and says, they had 12 Cities, and about 400 Villages; all which they burnt, with a Design

to leave their Country, and to settle elsewhere. They assembled 100000 fighting Men, besides old Men, Women and Children; but were defeated by the *Romans*, and obliged to return to their old Habitations.

Swisserland was anciently divided into 4 *Pagi*.

1. *Tigurinum*, now the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Appenzel*, *Schaffhausen*, and *Rhinral*. The chief Places of which were, *Tigurum* or *Turicum*, now *Zurich*; *Finer*, *Pfin*, *Vitodorum*, *Winterthur*, *Arbor Felix*, *Arbon*, *Lacus Brigantinus*, and *Venetis*, *Hydrius Erythrae*, the Lake of *Constance*; *Lacus Aronius*, the Lake of *Cell*. The Inhabitants of this Canton join'd the *Cimbri* when they invaded *Italy*, but were defeated.

2. *Tugenum*, now containing the Cantons of *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Schwitz*, and *Uri*. Their chief Places were, *Tigium*, now *Zug*; *Aqua Helvetica*, now *Baden*, which is accurately described by *Tacitus*. The Inhabitants, together with the *Ambrones*, were defeated at *Aqua Sextie*, now *Aix* in *Provence*.

3. *Ambrogium*, which contains Part of the Canton of *Friburg*, with those of *Lucern*, *Bern*, and *Underwald*. Their chief Places were, *Vindonissa* or *Vindones*, now *Kindisch*; *Vocetius Mons*, of which the Villages of *Bozen* and *Bosperg* seem to retain the Name; *Salodurum*, and *Saloturum*, *Soleure*. The Inhabitants of this Country are said to have liv'd mostly upon Plunder, and therefore Men of that Stamp were by the *Romans* in general called *Ambrones*. They were defeated with the *Teutones* at *Aix* in *Provence*.

4. *Urbigenum*, corruptly called *Vorbigenum*, which now contains the Principality of *Neuchâtel*, the greatest Part of the Canton of *Friburg*, and of that called the *Roman* Country. Their chief Places were, *Aventicum*, now *Wissliburg*, which *Tacitus* calls the Capital of the *Helvetii*; and 'tis by the *Romans* called *Colonia Pia, Flavia, Constantia, Emerita, Aventicum, Helveticorum Fœderata*, as appears, says *Cluverius*, on a Stone in the Wall of the Church there. The French call it *Avanches*. *Mihodurum*, or *Miodurum*, now *Milden*; *Colonia Equestrum*, now *Niez*; *Firomagus*, or *Bromagus, Bro*; *Lausana*, *Lausanne*; *Eborodunum*, *Tverdun*; *Petinisca*, *Biel*, *Urba, Orbe, Murus Cesaris*, now *le Châteaude la Pucelle*; i. e. the Maiden Castle.

The People who join'd to the *Helvetians*, and are sometimes confounded with them, were, 1. The *Rauraci*, who inhabited the Bishoprick and Canton of *Basle*. Their chief Places are, *Arialbinum, Basle, Augusta Rauracorum*, or *Rauracum*, now *Augst*. 2. The *Mantuates*, who inhabited Part of the Lower *Vaux* on the Lake *Lemman*. Their chief Places were, *Aganum*, now *St. Maurice*; *Penni, Lutetia*, now *Nyonville*; *Bibisco*, now *Vevay*. 3. The *Veragri*, who possessed the Western Part of Lower *Valais*. Their chief Place was, *Othodurus Veragrum Vicus*, now *Martinach*, or *Martigny*. The *Mons Peninus* is also in this Country. 4. The *Seduni*, who inhabited the Eastern *Valais*. Their chief Place was *Sedunum*, now *Sion* in *Valais*. 5. The *Latobrigi*, now Upper *Valais*. Their chief Place was *Latobriga*, now *Latbridge*. All these People join'd with the *Helvetii* against the *Romans*.

Next to them lay *Rætia*, which *Briestius* says reached from the Lake of *Constance*, and the Head of the *Rhine*, as far as *Verona* in *Italy*. The People were called *Ræti* in ge-

neral, and divided into the *Tulingi*, who join'd the *Helvetians*, and the *Ræti* properly so called. The *Tulingi* inhabited Part of that now called the *Grisons* Country. Their chief Places were, *Curia*, now *Coire*, or *Cour*; *Clunia*, now *Felat Kirchen*; *Tinnatio, Tintsch*, or *Tinnezone, Taxgatum, Tavisch*. The *Sarnetes Populi*, now called *Sargans* or *Difont*, and the *Vernones*, who liv'd in the *Valle Rhodana*, were Subdivisions of the *Tulingi*. The *Ræti* properly so call'd, inhabited the Bishopricks of *Trent* and *Brixen*, the County of *Tirol*, the *Veronese*, and the *Feltrin*. *Cluverius* is of Opinion, that the *Tugeni* and *Ambrones* were totally destroyed in the Battle of *Aix*; and that none of the old *Swissers*, but those of the *Zurich* or the *Tigurini*, escap'd that general Calamity, and return'd again to their own Country, which gave *Strabo* Occasion to say, That two of the *Helvetian* People perished. *Cluverius* says of the *Helvetii* in general, That they were formidable to the *Romans*; and that what is called the *Cimbrian* War, ought rather to be ascrib'd to the *Helvetians*, because they were more numerous than both the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, and perform'd greater Exploits in that War. Their Power may be guess'd from this, That the *Ambrones* alone defeated the *Romans* under the Consul *Manlius*, as *Plutarch* tells us, and the *Tigurini* defeated the Consul *Cæsar*, and forc'd his Army to pass under the Yoke, which made *Cæsar* the more severe upon them when they attempted to leave their own Country, and to invade *Gallia Cisalpina*. After they were subdued by the *Romans*, they continu'd faithful to them. And *Forrest* says, That upon the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, they preserv'd their Liberty under the Kings of *Burgundy, Austrasia, France*.

MODERN SWISSERLAND.

IS bounded on the W. by Part of *Prussia* and the Dutchy of *Burgundy*; on the N. by *Tirol*; on the S. by *Italy*; and on the E. by *Germany*. *La Forrest* makes it 46 Leagues from S. to N. and 72 from E. to W. It makes it 130 Miles where broadest from N. to N. and above 200 where longest from E. to W. including the other little Countries in Alliance with them.

P. OF FRANCE

CAN. Canton.
 Cou. County.
 Bal. Bailiwick.
 Ter. Territory.
 B. Abbey.

BOUR.

COGNE

Montrochier

Lake of Geneva

PART OF

SAVOY

SUISSE or SWITZERLAND

Together with their Allies & Subjects &c.

By H. Moll Geographer

PART OF

SWA





Their HISTORY.

Raul, Duke of *Startlinguen*, taking Advantage of the War betwixt the *French* and the *Normans*, made himself Master of this Country in the Reign of *Charles the Fat*. *Raul* or *Rodolphus III.* the Emperor, dying without Issue in 1207. the Emperor *Conrad II.* whom he left his Heir, incorporated this Country with the Empire as a free State. Thus it continu'd about 80 Years, when the Dukes of *Zeringen*, descend'd from the ancient Kings of *Austrasia*, behav'd themselves rather as absolute Masters, than Governors of the Country under the Emperors. But *Berthold V.* Count of *Zeringen*, dying in 1281 without Issue, the Country was divided betwixt his Sisters. She that was married to the Count of *Kybourg* and *Burgdoff*, had for Share the *Argow* and *Nuitland*. His Posterity attempted to make themselves Sovereigns, which oblig'd most of the Towns to enter into a League for Defence of their Liberty. The Dukes of *Austria*, who succeed'd those Counts, pursu'd the same Design. The Emperor *Albert* about 1300, being their mortal Enemy, because they sided with his Competitor *Adolph of Nassau*, began with abolishing the Jurisdiction of the Clergy, and oblig'd them and most of the Gentlemen to own him as Hereditary Protector; but the Common People being more jealous of their Liberty, refus'd to follow that Example: Upon which, he built a Citadel at *Uri*, and another at *Underwald*, to curb them. But in 1308, they surpris'd those Citadels, and drove out his Governors on the following Occasion: The Emperor having plac'd Governors among them of cruel and merciless Tempers, *Gessler* or *Gysler*, the Governor of *Uri*, was so insolent as to set up a Cap on a Pike at *Altorf*, and would force every one to pay the same Respect to it as to himself. The People, being enrag'd at this insolent Tyranny, *William Tell*, one of the chief Men of the Country, an expert Archer, and brave Soldier, refus'd it: Upon which, he was taken, and condemn'd to die, or to shoot at an Apple set upon the Head of his own Son, who was bound to the Root of a Tree. Notwithstanding such a barbarous

Choice as was put upon him, he cleft the Apple with his Arrow without hurting his Son. *Gysler* perceiving he had another Arrow in his Quiver, ask'd him, what he design'd to do with it, to which *Tell* boldly reply'd, To kill you, Tyrant, if I had either miss'd the Apple, or kill'd my Son. *Tell* was upon this put into a Boat to be sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Hapsburg*; but when he came near the Shore, he leap'd out of the Boat, and escap'd by swimming to the neighbouring Mountains; where soon after he kill'd the Tyrant, and Three of his Companions, with Arrows from among the Bulshes, where he hid himself, as they were seeking for him.

After this he went to *Uri*, where he perswaded his Countrymen to shake off the *Austrian Yoke*. Those of *Schweitz* and *Underwald* follow'd the Example, which laid the first Foundation of the Republick. About this Time the Cantons of *Friburg* and *Soloure* renew'd their Alliance with the Canton of *Bern*, who made themselves Masters of the Country of *Vaux* or *Vaud*, as far as *Moulton*, which depended then on the Count of *Savoy*.

In 1310, the Emperor *Henry VII.* came to *Bern* in his Way to *Italy*. The Town of *Lucern* being then in his Interest, attempted an Invasion upon the Three small Cantons, but were defeated, and forc'd to make a Truce of Three Years with them. In 1313, this Country suffer'd much by a Plague, which cut off 1400 People at *Basil*. A Difference happening betwixt the Monks of the Abbey call'd *Hermenberg*, and those of *Switz*, *Leopold* of *Austria* took Part with the former, but was defeated by the latter, with a great Slaughter.

In 1314, the *Swissers* were divided by the Quarrels betwixt *Lewis IV.* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Fredric*, Son to *Albert* of *Austria*. On this Occasion, those who had been chas'd from *Switzerland* for favouring the House of *Austria*, perswaded *Leopold* to make War upon the Three Cantons, which he did with 20000 Men, divided into Two Bodies. The Cantons being unequal in Power, sent to demand Peace, which *Leopold* would not listen to. Upon this, the Cantons order'd all their People to take Arms, and understanding that *Leopold* design'd to attack them on the Side of *Mor-*

garten, they posted 50 Men on the Top of a Mountain over a Pass, who being well furnish'd with Stones, threw them down upon *Leopold's* Army as they enter'd the Pass, which put them into Confusion; and the Remainder of the *Swiss* Troops, which were but 1250, attacking the Army at the same Time, they put them to Flight with great Loss. The Count *de Straisburg*, who commanded the other Part of the *Austrian* Army, was more successful at first. He dislodg'd a Garrison, enter'd the Canton of *Unterwald* with 3000 Men, and ravag'd it at Pleasure; but was attack'd by Night, and routed. 'Tis remarkable, That the Cantons had no Assistance from those of *Bern*, *Basle*, and *Soleure*, with whom they were in Alliance, because they themselves were attack'd at the same Time. After this Victory, these Three Cantons gave Notice of it to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*; upon which, the Lands belonging to the House of *Austria* in *Switzerland* were forfeited by the Diet at *Nuremberg* in 1316. That same Year, the Bishop of *Basle* and the Count of *Kybourg* were defeated by the Count of *Neuchâtel*. In 1317, the Quarrels betwixt the Houses of *Bavaria* and *Austria* gave the Three Cantons some Respite; yet being invaded by those who adher'd to the latter, they defeated and brought them to Peace. Next Year *Switzerland* suffer'd much again by a Plague. In 1319, *Leopold* besieg'd *Soleure*, because they had done Homage to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*; but was oblig'd to raise the Siege, and make Peace with those of *Soleure* and *Bern*. In 1320, some Differences happen'd betwixt those of *Geneva* and their Count, the former being supported by *Edward*, Son to *Amedeus IV.* of *Savoy*. Next Year a great Fire burnt down Part of *Geneva*.

In 1323, *Eberard*, Count of *Thum*, murder'd his Brother on a Difference about the Succession; for which being hated by his Subjects, he gave *Thum* to those of *Bern*. That same Year, the Dauphin of *Viennois*, and the Count of *Geneva*, invaded the Country of *Vaux*; but were defeated, and the Count of *Hapsburg*, and the Count of *Verdemburg*, took Part with the House of *Austria*. In 1325, those of *Bern* join'd the Bishop of *Basle* against the Count of *Neuchâtel*, com-

mitted several Hostilities, and besieg'd *Landeran* several Times without Success.

In 1327, those of *Zurich*, *Bern*, and *Basle*, and the Imperial Towns which held for *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, made an Alliance with the Three Cantons; and *Edward* of *Savoy* died of Grief for being defeated by the Dauphin, and the Count of *Geneva*.

In 1329, *Amedeus V.* of *Savoy*, made an Alliance with the Lords of *Gex* and *Vaux*, and the City of *Geneva*, against the Dauphin, who was mortally wounded in a Battle, which brought on a Peace. In 1330, those of *Bern* made an Alliance with *Amedeus V.* of *Savoy*. This Year, the Quarrel betwixt the Houses of *Austria* and *Bavaria* being made up, *Frederic* of *Austria* was releas'd from Prison, and *Lewis* of *Bavaria* gave him *Zurich*, *Schaffhausen*, *Rhinfield*, and *Neuburg* on the *Rhine*; but *Zurich* would not be dismember'd from the Empire, and was left at Liberty. In 1331, the Towns of *Bern*, *Soleure*, and *Basle*, the Count of *Arberg*, and Bishop of *Basle*, made War upon those of *Friberg*, and the Count of *Kybourg*, from whom they took several Places. In 1332, those of *Lucern* being ill treated by the *Austrians*, made an Alliance with the Three Cantons. Some of the *Austrian* Party designing to betray the Town, were discover'd and defeated, which confirm'd the League with the Three Cantons.

In 1333, above $\frac{2}{3}$ of *Geneva* was burnt down by a new Fire. In 1334, some neighbouring Lords made an Attempt upon *Zurich*; but the Inhabitants defeated them, and demolish'd their Castles. In 1337, several of the Magistrates of *Zurich* being turn'd out for Male-Administration, they fled to the Count of *Hapsburg*, and leagu'd with him against their own Country, which occasion'd a War, wherein the Count was defeated. Next Year, the Count and those Exiles renew'd the War, and attack'd *Lampen* with 18000 Men, where there were only 400 *Bernois* in Garrison; but the General of the *Bernois*, *Rodolph* of *Erlack*, with 6000 Men defeated them, kill'd 3000 Foot and 1500 Horse; and among the Slain there were the Count of *Savoy's* Son, 3 other Princes, and 80 Persons of Quality. The *Bernois* took in this Action 26 Colours, and a great Boory. Next Year, those of *Friburg*

who join'd the House of *Austria*, invaded the Territories of *Bern*, but were repuls'd with the Loss of 700 Men of the Town of *Hutwil*, and 28 Castles. In 1340, the Queen *Dowager* of *Hungary* brought about a Peace betwixt the House of *Austria* and those of *Bern*. In 1342, the *Bernois* assisted the Count of *Savoy* against the *Dauphin*, and *Switzerland* suffer'd much by Famine. In 1346, several neighbouring Lords made War upon those of *Bern*, wherein both Sides suffer'd much, and the Town was greatly damag'd by an Earthquake. In 1348, *Amedeus VI.* of *Savoy*, and those of the Country of *Vaux* made War on the People of *Valais*, defeated them near *Sion*, took and sack'd that Town, and oblig'd them to treat their Bishop and Chapter, the banishing of whom had occasion'd that War. In 1349, *Switzerland* suffer'd much by a Plague, which at that Time ravag'd most of *Europe*; and those of *Bern* and *Friberg* took several Castles from some neighbouring Lords that were their Enemies.

In 1350, the Exiles from *Zurich* formerly mention'd, enter'd into a Plot with some of their Friends in the City to have seiz'd it; but this was discover'd the very Night they design'd to have put it in Execution, by a Servant who overheard them when they thought he was asleep, and finding Means to escape, gave Notice to the Magistrates, who presently sounded the Alarm-Bell, arm'd the People, and seiz'd 15 of the Conspirators, among whom was the Count of *Hapsburg*, and the Count of *Togenburg* endeavouring to make his Escape in a Boat, was drown'd: The rest were all sacrific'd to the Fury of the People. Those of *Zurich* and *Schaffhausen* did afterwards raise an Army, and seiz'd the Fortrefs of *Rapperswil* on the Lake, which serv'd for a Retreat to the Conspirators. They had also a Difference with the Towns of *Basle* and *Straßburg*, who refus'd to do them Justice on some Gentlemen of *Alsace* who robb'd their Merchants: They imprison'd some of the Burghers of those Towns by way of Retribution, which engag'd those Cities against them.

In 1351, those of *Zurich* made Application to the Emperor *Charles IV.* and *Albert* of *Austria* for Assistance; but in vain: Therefore they arm'd in their own Defence, and

Albert of *Austria* prepared to invade them with 20000 Men; but as they were going to engage, the Queen *Dowager* of *Hungary*, who liv'd in *Switzerland*, made up the Matter: But some other Differences happening afterwards, the Canton of *Zurich* and the Three others apprehending the Returning of the Princes of *Austria*, they took *Glaris* to hinder their Incursions; upon which, that Town and Canton enter'd into the Alliance, and those of *Bern* and *Salture* follow'd their Example.

In 1352, *Walter de Had*, formerly Governor of *Glaris*, understanding that 200 Men were gone from that Town to *Zurich*, attempted to surprize the Place, but was defeated by the Inhabitants, and kill'd, with many Persons of Quality. The Canton of *Zug* did also invade that of *Switz*, but were defeated; and those of *Lucern* demolish'd the Castle of *Hapsburg*, and put the Garrison to the Sword. They afterwards besieg'd and took *Zug*, which thereupon enter'd into the perpetual Alliance. *Albert* of *Austria* besieg'd *Zurich* again; but a Peace was made by the Mediation of the Marquis of *Brandenburg*. He besieg'd them a 3d Time with the Assistance of the Emperor *Charles IV.* but rais'd it upon the Remonstrance of those of *Zurich*. In 1353, some Pirates, who had their Retreat in the Castle of *Rospach*, plunder'd the Vessels that traded on the Lake; whereupon those of *Zurich* built a great Vessel, in which they conceal'd 200 arm'd Men, and sending it to pass the Lake, the Pirates thinking it had been only a trading Vessel, boarded it, were surpriz'd and cut to Pieces, and their Castle demolish'd. In 1356, the Emperor *Charles IV.* being favourably received at *Bern* in his Return from *Baly*, he granted them several Privileges. This Year, a great Part of *Basle* was destroy'd by an Earthquake, and many People kill'd in the Ruins. In 1362, there was so great a Drought in *Switzerland*, that most of their Cattle died for want of Grass; and the following Winter was so severe, that Carts and Waggon's cross'd the Lakes upon the Ice. In 1364, their Corn and Trees were destroy'd by Locusts. In 1367, the Bishop of *Basle* burnt the Town of *Bienna* in his Diocese, for entering into a League of Comburgership with those of *Bern*; for which the Cantons of

Bern and Soleure made War upon him, and took his Castle, but accommodated the Matter afterwards. In 1372, a violent Frost destroy'd the Vines, and occasion'd a Dearth in *Switzerland*. In 1373, 40000 English, says the *Atlas Historique*, being brought into Germany by Leopold of Austria, they enter'd *Switzerland*, ravag'd the Country along the Aar; but were defeated by the *Swissers* in several Rencounters, so that few of 'em return'd. In 1375, while Duke Leopold diverted himself by a Tilting at *Basse*, the People took Arms of a sudden, so that he narrowly escap'd beyond the *Rhine*, and several of his Retinue were kill'd. In 1382, the Count of *Kybourg* attempted to surprize *Soleure* and other Places, which occasion'd a War, wherein he lost several Towns, and was oblig'd to sell *Burgdorf* and all its Dependencies to those of *Bern* for 30000 Crowns. In 1383, *Amadeus VII.* of *Savoy* took and burnt *Sion* in *Valais*, for having banish'd *Edward* of *Savoy*, their Bishop, and oblig'd them to restore him.

In 1385, the Duke of *Wurtemberg* and several neighbouring Counts infested the Imperial Towns of *Swabia*, which occasion'd their entering into an Alliance with the *Swissers*. The Duke of *Austria* having pacify'd the Differences betwixt the Princes and those Towns, design'd also to have reduc'd the *Swissers*. His Tyrannical Governors in that Country occasion'd the People to revolt, so that those of *Lucern*, assisted by the Cantons of *Switz*, *Uri*, and *Underwald*, took *Rottenburg*; and the People of several other Towns and Valleys enter'd into the Alliance. Duke Leopold retook *Richensee* by Assault, and us'd the Inhabitants cruelly: He design'd also to besiege *Zurich*; but the Cantons reinforc'd it with 1600 Men, and defeated him near *Sempach*, where the Nobility on his Side perform'd Wonders at first, but were put to the Rout, the Duke himself, with 3 other Princes, above 60 other Persons of Note, and 1400 Men, were slain on the Spot, whereas the *Swissers* did not lose above 200. Next Year, several other Towns submitted to the *Bernois*, and they took *Nidow*, which had serv'd for a Retreat to the neighbouring Nobility who infested them. The *Bernois* found in the Prisons of *Nidow* a *Portuguese* Bishop, a Prior, and their Retinue, whom the Nobility

had shut up there. They set them at Liberty, new cloath'd them, and gave them 300 Ducats to bear the Charge of their Journey, which the *Portuguese* gratefully repaid, and sent them 1000 Ducats more for a Present.

In 1388, those of *Wesen*, and others of the *Austrian* Party, invaded *Glaris* with 12000 Men, but were surpriz'd and defeated by 330 Men from *Glaris* and *Switz*, who kill'd 2000; drown'd 500, took several Standards, with a good Boory, pursu'd them to *Wesen*, which they also took by Assault, and being reinforc'd by others of their Allies, pursu'd the *Austrians* to the Mountains, where many Rencounters happen'd with different Success. In 1389, a Truce was made betwixt them, by the Mediation of the Imperial Towns, for 7 Years, which was renew'd again for 20, and afterwards for 50. Those of *Valais* expell'd their Bishop again, and defeated the Duke of *Savoy*, who came to his Assistance. In 1391, those of *Baselomette* and the neighbouring Valleys submitted to the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1393, Leopold of *Austria* attempted to revenge the Death of his Father on the *Swissers*, but without Success. In 1397, the Abbot of *St. Gall* quarrel'd with those of *Appenzel*, for lessening his Jurisdiction and Revenues, which they said he had no Claim to. After a Controversy at Law for some Years, it came to a Rupture, and the Bishop join'd with the Duke of *Austria* and some neighbouring Princes to invade them with a considerable Army. Upon which, they guarded the Passes, and attack'd their Enemies with Showers of Stones from the Mountains, which put them into such Disorder, that they were quickly routed.

In 1403, those of *Friburg* being oppress'd by their Nobility, enter'd into a perpetual Alliance with those of *Bern*; but on Condition, that they themselves should continue subject to the House of *Austria*. In 1404, the Abbot of *St. Gall* belieg'd the Town of that Name, for taking Part with those of *Appenzel*, who coming to their Assistance, routed him; pursu'd him over the *Rhine*, and carry'd the War into the *Austrian* Territories. In 1405, above 550 Houses were burnt by a Fire at *Bern*; to repair which, their Subjects contributed with Abundance of Zeal, and the other Cantons

did the like. This Year the County and Town of *Neufchâtel* enter'd into an Alliance of *Comburger*ship with those of *Bern*, because of some Differences which happen'd betwixt them and their Count. In 1406, the Count of *Kybourg*, in Consideration of the good Offices done him by those of *Bern* and *Soleure*, gave them divers Castles and Vallies, with their Dependencies. In 1407, several Towns depending on the County of *Gruyere* enter'd into a League of *Comburger*ship with *Bern*. In 1409, the *Austrian* Party made War upon those of *Bern* with different Success, which at last ended in a Peace. In 1410, those of *Uri* and *Underwald* seiz'd the Castle of *Thum* near the Frontiers of *Milan*, and dislodged a Band of Robbers who haunted there, and infested the neighbouring Country. This Year the Emperor *Sigismund* confirm'd those of *Bern*, *Zurich*, *Lausanne*, and *Soleure*, in their Privileges.

In 1414, the Council of *Constance* was held at the City of that Name, whither the Emperor came with a Retinue of 4000 Men. 'Tis said, there were then 30000 Horse in that City. *Frederick of Austria*, who had taken Part with Pope *John* against the Emperor, not appearing at this Council according to Summons, they exempted his Subjects from their Obedience, and absolv'd the *Swissers* from their League with the House of *Austria*, because they refus'd otherwise to take Arms against him. The Emperor made *Zurich* a free Province, and the Cantons seiz'd most of the Dominions belonging to the House of *Austria*. The Emperor standing afterwards in need of Money, he mortgaged to them all the Towns they had taken from the House of *Austria*, which they have kept ever since. In 1416, the Emperor *Sigismund* made the County of *Savoy* a Duchy. In 1417, Pope *Martin*, who was elected at the Council of *Constance*, was magnificently entertain'd at *Bern*, *Friburg*, and *Geneva*, having stay'd 5 Months in the latter, according to some, attended by 15 Cardinals, and the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1418, those of *Lucern*, *Underwald*, and *Uri*, enter'd into an Alliance with the People of *Valais* against their Bishop, who being a Native of *Bern*, that Canton supported him; but the rest of the Cantons took up the Difference.

In 1419, the Reputation which the *Swissers* had acquir'd by their Bravery, and forming themselves into a Republick for Defence of their Liberty, brought most other States to court their Alliance; and this Year the Town and Chapter of *Coinre* enter'd into a League of *Comburger*ship with those of *Zurich* for 51 Years. In 1420, the D. of *Savoy* fearing that the Towns of *Geneva* and *Lausanne* would do the like, he attempted to gain the Superiority of 'em; but in vain. In 1422, the Cantons of *Uri*, *Underwald*, and *Switz*, purchas'd the Town of *Belizena* from the Count of *Montfau*; but the Duke of *Milan* pretending to it, seiz'd it before-hand, and the *Swissers* attempted several times to recover it, but in vain. At last 300 of 'em surpris'd *Thum*, and 5000 *Swissers* oblig'd the D. of *Milan*, who came with a great Army to besiege the Place, to march off. In 1423, the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* enter'd into a perpetual Alliance.

In 1425, the Abbot of *St. Gall* prevail'd with the Emperor to proscribe the Canton of *Appenzel*, and, with the Pope, to excommunicate them for entering into an Alliance with those of *Zurich*, &c. but finding it had no Effect, he accus'd them before the Electors, who sent Deputies to make up the Matter after 4 Years War.

In 1430, Three Parts of *Geneva* was burnt down by an accidental Fire. In 1435, there was a violent Frost at *Zug* in *March*, and the Houses next the Lake, with two Platforms, were swallowed up by the Earth with a terrible Noise. In 1436, the War called, *That of the Cantons*, was fomented by the *Austrian* Party. Authors differ both as to the Cause and Success of it. The first Thing that occasioned an open Rupture, was a Difference betwixt those of *Zurich* and *Switz* about the County of *Sargans*. The *Austrians* at first took Part with *Switz*, and then with *Zurich*; which latter Alliance disoblig'd the other Cantons, and very much alter'd the Union among them, to the great Disadvantage of the whole. The most remarkable Action during this War was that at the Hospital near *Basle*, when *Charles VII.* of *France* having approach'd *Basle* with a considerable Army, 1600 *Swissers* who were in Garrison came out and attacked them; but the Fall

of Part of the Wall kill'd several of 'em, put the rest in Disorder, and occasion'd their Defeat. This rash Action, tho' it prov'd unsuccessful, gave the *French* a sufficient Tast of the Courage of the *Swissers*, who attacked an Army 20 times bigger than their own. In 1439, the Council of *Basle* chose *Amedeus VIII.* Duke of *Savoy*, who had retir'd to a Monastery, to be Pope. In 1445, and 1446, Hostilities continu'd betwixt the Abbot of *St. Gall* and those of *Appenzel*, who had the Advantage, and betwixt the House of *Austria* and the other Cantons. *Lewis* of *Savoy* and the Canton of *Bern* made War upon those of *Friburg*, defeated them at the Battle of *Gruyere*, and granted them a Peace on paying a Sum of Money. In 1447, Pope *Felix V.* renounc'd the Papacy at the Council of *Lausanne*.

In 1449, *Albert* of *Austria* designing to make War upon *Bern*, would have engag'd those of *Friburg* to join with him; but finding a strong Party against him, the Master of his Household borrow'd the Plate of *Friburg*, on Pretence of entertaining his Master when he came to the Town; and under Colour of going out to meet him, went off with it, which occasion'd those of *Friburg* to make a stricter Alliance than formerly with the rest of the Cantons.

In 1450, the War of the Cantons ended in a Peace, after it had continu'd 14 Years, as some Authors inform us. In 1451, the Abbot of *St. Gall* made a perpetual Alliance with the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Switz*, and *Glaris*; and they were declar'd Patrons and Protectors of his Liberty. In 1452, those of *Appenzel* made a perpetual Alliance with the 7 Cantons. In 1453, the Town of *St. Gall* made a perpetual Alliance with the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Switz*, *Zug*, and *Glaris*; and on this Occasion gave a Treat to the Ambassadors of the Cantons, at which there were 1500 People. In 1454, those of *Schaffhausen* being ill treated, and besieged by the *Austrians*, made an Alliance with the above-mention'd Cantons. In 1457, the Town of *Rappersweil* being divided into Parties, one for *Sigismund*, and the other for the *Swissers*, the latter surpris'd it, and still keep it.

In 1460, a Rupture happen'd betwixt the *Austrians* and the *Swissers*. Duke *Sigismund* being excommunicated by the

Pope for imprisoning Cardinal *de Casini* B.ishop of *Brescia*, the Pope stirr'd up the *Swissers* against him, because he had done them some Injustice. In 1461, *Lewis XI.* of *France* made the first League with the *Swissers*, and gave Annual Pensions to the Cantons. In 1463, and 1464, the Duke of *Savoy* having some Differences with the Town of *Genova*, and the Gentry about *Mulbausen* threaten'd to besiege the latter; and that City enter'd into an Alliance for 15 Years with those of *Bern*, *Friburg*, and *Soleure*, and the other 7 Cantons took them under Protection. This provok'd the Nobility, and occasion'd a troublesome War, which was compromis'd by the Bishop of *Basle*, on the Nobility's paying the Cantons a considerable Sum. In 1470, the 3d League of the *Grisons* enter'd into a formal Alliance, like those of *Switzerland*.

In 1473, *Charles* the Warlike, D. of *Burgundy*, having some Years before purchas'd the County of *Ferrette* from *Sigismund* of *Austria*, by the Intrigues of *Lewis XI.* of *France*, with a Design to embroil that Duke with the *Swissers*, it had the propos'd Effect; for the Duke's Governor of that Country having imprison'd several *Swiss* Merchants at *Schutternen*, the Cantons, with those of *Strasbourg*, besieg'd and demolish'd the Place, and set the Prisoners at Liberty. The Cantons, to avoid a War with the Duke, pray'd *Sigismund* to disengage that County, on which the Duke founded his Pretensions, and offer'd to advance the Money which he paid for it; but the Duke, who design'd a Quarrel with the Cantons, would not listen to it. His Governor *Hagembach* continu'd his Insults upon the *Swissers*, attempted to surprise *Enshem*, but was repulsed, and retir'd to *Brisac*, where being seiz'd by the Burgers, he was sent to *Basle*, try'd, and beheaded. This provok'd the Duke, who being then at the Siege of *Noy*, sent *Hagembach's* Brother with 6000 Horse to ravage the Frontiers of *Switzerland*, where he plunder'd 30 Villages. Upon this, the *Swissers* sent a Defiance to the Duke, rais'd 18000 Men, took and burnt *Blasmont*, besieg'd *Hericourt*, defeated the Prince of *Savoy*, who came to relieve it with 20000 Men, kill'd 2500 of 'em, and took the Town in 1474.

They return'd a 2d time in 1475, and plunder'd the Frontiers of *Burgundy*; but were oblig'd to retire by the Duke's Troops. They assembled a greater Number, and took several of his Towns, which, together with their assisting the Emperor to defend *Nuys*, made the Duke vow Revenge upon them. Having concluded a Peace with the Emperor, in which the *Swissers* were left out, the Prince of *Savoy* committed Hostilities upon them, and some neighbouring Princes enter'd into a League with the Duke against them; but the *Swissers* prevented him by invading his Country, taking several of his Towns, and cutting off such Garrisons as held out to Extremity. They return'd in the Close of the Year, and in 1476 enter'd into a League with the Dukes of *Austria* and *Lorraine*, the Bishop of *Basle*, and the City of *Strasbourg*, against the Duke, who was mightily puffed up with the Conquest of *Lorraine*; the Duke of which joining the *Swissers* with a great Army, they enter'd *Burgundy*, took several Towns, oblig'd others to pay Ransoms, and many surrender'd. Duke *Charles* raised an Army in *Lombardy* to invade *Switzerland* on that Side; but those of *Valais*, with the Help of the Cantons of *Bern* and *Soleure*, defeated 6000 *Savoyards*, and 300 Gentlemen Volunteers. The *Swissers* push'd forward their Conquests on the Side of *Burgundy*, and return'd home after withdrawing some of their advanc'd Garrisons, burning the Places, and reinforcing others that were upon the Frontiers. Some say, they sent Ambassadors to the Duke, offer'd him all they had taken, to renounce their Alliance with *Lewis XI.* and to furnish him 6000 Men against *France* on what Terms he would; but the Duke rejected those Proposals; and being reinforc'd with 21000 Men from *Milan* and *Savoy*, he march'd into the Territory of *Lausane*, retook several of his Towns, cut off the *Swiss* Garrisons, and laid Siege to the Castle of *Granson*, which surrender'd to him. This gave the Duke Hopes of conquering *Switzerland*; and he swore by St. *George*, That he would be avenged of those Confederate Rebels. He advanced towards *Neufchatel*; and the *Swissers* being but 16000, intrench'd themselves at *Morat*, and fortified the Passes. The Duke attack'd them, but was defeated with the Loss of 8000 Men, all his Artil-

lery, 300 Tun of Powder, all his rich Apparel, Rings, Jewels, Silver and Gold Plate, and such a vast Quantity of Money, that the Soldiers shar'd it among them by Hafuls. They also found in his Camp 3000 Sacks of Oats, 2000 Waggon with Match, &c. 300 with Cross Bows, 24 Colours, 600 Standards, 420 Cannon, if we believe some Historians; 400 Tents; and among other Things, the Duke's great Diamond, with an infinite Quantity of all Materials for War; so that his Loss is by some Authors reckon'd at 3000000 of Gold; but all agree 'twas above one. After this Victory, the *Swissers* retook *Granson*, took down their Countrymen whom the Duke had hang'd on Gibbets when he storm'd the Place, and hung up as many *Burgundians* in their stead. The Duke, tho' highly mortified with this Defeat, rallied his Army, advanc'd as far as the Country of *Vaux*, and stay'd some Time at *Lauan*, from whence he sent 9000 Men to ravage *Switzerland*, who were defeated, and the Plunder retaken from them. This inrag'd the Duke so, that he hasten'd to besiege *Morat* with 42000 Men. He made a Breach in the Walls, but was repulsed with great Loss in the Assault. The *Swissers* and the Duke of *Lorraine*, with 40000 Men, forc'd the Duke's Camp, tho' strongly defended by Ditches and Hedges, put the Duke's Army to flight, and he himself escap'd first to *Geneva*, and then to *Besanzon*. Above 1500 Gentlemen were slain on the Spot; but Authors differ in the Number of common Soldiers, some making them 12, and others 20000: 3000 Women were found in the Camp, but sent home without Hurt. The Loss of the *Swissers*, considering the Vigour of the Action, is said to have been inconsiderable. They subdued the Country of *Vaux* with 12000 Men, but let *Geneva* and *Lausanna* alone at the Request of the *French King*. The Diet of the Cantons of *Friburg* made an Act, That the Country of *Vaux* should remain in their Possession till the D. of *Savoy* paid 'em 50000 Florins; and that the D. of *Savoy* should have the Count *de Romont's* Estate on paying 50000 for it. Some mutinous People of the small Cantons being angry at the Agreement with the D. of *Savoy* and the Town of *Geneva*, assembled to the Number of 3000, carried a Hog for their Standard.

and claim'd a Part of what was due from the Duke of *Savoy* and the Town of *Geneva*; but the latter pacified them, by giving them some Money. The Duke of *Burgundy* continuing obstinate, did afterwards lay Siege to *Nancy*, where he was again defeated, and lost his Life, as we have formerly mentioned.

In 1478, *Lewis XI.* of *France* made a League with the Cantons, promis'd their General 20000 Florins *per Annum*, and the like Sum to the Cantons. To please them the more, he made himself a Burgher of *Switzerland*, for which he had the Title of their Chief Ally, and they furnished him 6000 Men *per Annum*. That Year the Duke of *Milan* attack'd *Belizena*, which belong'd to the Canton of *Uri*, with 14000 Men; but was defeated with the Loss of 1400. Pope *Sixtus IV.* made a League with the *Swissers* against the *Lombards*, gave them abundance of Pardons, and Power to coin Money. In 1479, those of *Schaffhausen* made a League for 20 Years with the Cantons. A great Dearth happen'd, and a Mortality follow'd, by which 7000 People died in *Geneva* alone. In 1481, those of *Bern*, *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Friburg*, and *Soleure*, made a perpetual League among themselves, because they had furnished most towards the Support of the War against the Duke of *Burgundy*, and were not satisfied for their Damages equally with the other Cantons; but this Difference was adjusted by a Diet, the League dissolved, and *Soleure* and *Friburg* receiv'd into the *Swiss* Confederacy. In 1483, the 7 first Cantons purchas'd the County and Town of *Verdemberg*. In 1485, there was a great Controversy at *Geneva* betwixt the People, the Chapter, and the Pope, about the Election of a Bishop; but the People carried it, which cost them 400000 Crowns, a great Sum in those Days. There happen'd little remarkable afterwards till 1496, but only the *Swissers* acquir'd great Reputation by the Assistance they gave to the D. of *Savoy*, the D. of *Austria*, and the *French* King, at several Times; but their Troops being ill paid by the latter, they mutinied, which ruin'd the *French* Affairs in *Italy*. In 1496, the Pope, the Emperor, and the D. of *Milan*, demanded an Alliance with the Cantons, and that they should abandon their League with *France*. Most of 'em re-

fus'd it; but those of *Bern*, *Switz*, and *Underswald*, agreeing to it, they had a Pension of 20000 Crowns from the Duke of *Milan*. In 1497, the *Grisons* made a perpetual Alliance with the Cantons; and next Year, that call'd the *House of God* did the like, because of the Designs of the House of *Austria* against 'em. That same Year *Lewis XII.* of *France* renewed his League with the Cantons. In 1499, the *Swissers* had War with the House of *Austria*, wherein the latter were several times defeated, and in a Battle near *Constance* lost 2500 Men, and all their Baggage. The *Austrians* also lost 4000 Men at the Battle of *Munsterthal*; and *D. Maximilian*, who besieged the Castle of *Dornick*, belonging to those of *Soleure*, with 15000 Men, was defeated, and had 4000 killed on the Spot. This brought on the Treaty of *Basse*, where the *Swissers* were confirmed in the Possession of all they had taken from the House of *Austria*. In 1500, the Emperor *Maximilian* and the D. of *Wurtemberg* made an Alliance with several of the Cantons. This Year the *Swissers* retook *Belizena* from the Duke of *Milan*. At the same Time the Towns of *Basse* and *Schaffhausen* enter'd into a perpetual League with the Cantons, which obliged their Enemies to leave them in Peace. In 1502, some Tempests of *Hail* as large as Pullers Eggs did great Mischief in *Switzerland*. In 1503, the *Swissers* who assisted the D. of *Milan* against *France* mutinied for want of Pay, and had Leave to march through the Army of *France* on their Way home. The Duke of *Milan* endeavouring to escape among 'em in Disguise, was taken, so that the *French* easily subdued the Duchy of *Milan*. In 1504, a famous Robber called *Martel* made a great Noise at *Geneva*. No Precautions could keep him out of People's Houses, so that 'twas pretended he bewitch'd and enchanted the People. He generally took but small Sums, which he spent in Rioting. This Year there was a great Plague in *Savoy*, and the neighbouring Countries, so that the Living were scarce sufficient to bury the Dead. In 1505, those of *Geneva* enter'd into a League with the Canton of *Friburg*, for their Protection against the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1507, a remarkable Difference happen'd betwixt the *Jacobin* Friars and the *Cordeliers* of *Bern*, about the Immaculate Conception of

the Virgin. The *Jacobins* maintain'd the Negative; and to prove it, enchanted one of their superstitious Novices, and impos'd their Cheats upon them for Revelations; which being discover'd, 4 Monks were seiz'd, who confess'd the Fa^{ct}, and were afterwards burnt for it.

In 1509, the *Swissers* contributed most to the Victory of the *French* over the *Venetians* at the Battle of *Agnadel*, where 10000 of the *Venetian* Army were kill'd. The *Swissers* thinking themselves not well rewarded by *Lewis XII.* of *France*, broke with him, and seiz'd the County of *Neuchattel* for their Arrears, which they kept till 1529. In 1510, Pope *Julius* gave 1000 Florins to each Canton for 10000 *Swissers*, to drive the *French* out of *Italy*; but not being duly paid, they return'd in Discontent. In 1511, the *Swissers* took Part with the House of *Austria* and *Burgundy*, and invaded the Frontiers of *France* with 16000 Men. In 1512, they reject'd the Alliance of *France*, assist'd the Confederates in *Italy* with 6000 Men; and after the Victory at *Ravenna* by the *French*, they join'd with the Pope, *Venetians*, and *Spaniards*, against the *French*, drove 'em out of *Milan*, and subdued those of *Neuchattel*, who took Part with them. In 1513, the *Swissers* sent 12 Ambassadors to the Pope, who receiv'd them with great Honour, call'd them Defenders of the Church, and presented them with two great Standards, a Sword and a Cap, as a Mark of their Freedom. That same Year the D. of *Milan*, as an Acknowledgment to the *Swissers* for restoring him, gave them 4 Bailiwicks, and the *Valsolin* to the *Grisons*. About this Time the *French* attempted the Recovery of the Dutchy of *Milan*, took several Towns, and besieged *Novarra*, under the Conduct of their Generals *Trimouille* and *Trivulzio*; but were obliged to raise it by the *Swissers*, who defeated them, killed 10000 on the Spot, and took 20 Cannon, with all their Baggage. After this they join'd the Imperialists with 16000 Men, and besieg'd *Dijon*. The D. de la *Trimouille* being in it with 7000 Men, endeavour'd to corrupt the *Swiss* Officers by Money and Promises, which the Soldiers perceiving, they turn'd the Cannon of their own Accord against the Walls, which oblig'd the *French* to treat, to quit their Pretensions to the Dutchy of *Milan*.

and to pay the *Swissers* 600000 Crowns. This Year *Appenzel* was received into the Number of the Cantons. In 1515, the *French* repass'd the *Alps* to recover *Milan*, and the *Swissers* who serv'd the Confederates mutinied for want of Pay; but Money being given them, they attack'd the *French* at *Marignan*; and tho' oblig'd to retire, did it with the Air of Conquerors. After this Battle, 8 of the Cantons enter'd into an Alliance with *France*, and 5 oppos'd it. The Emperor enter'd *Lombardy* with 15000 *Germans*, and 14000 *Swissers*, which terrified the *French*; but the *Swissers* mutinying for want of Pay, the Emperor was forced to leave the Army. This Year the Imperial Town of *Mulhausen* made an Alliance with the Cantons. In 1517, *Charles III.* of *Savoy* began to molest those of *Geneva*, which oblig'd that City to enter into a League of Comburgerhip with the Canton of *Friburg*. In 1518, *Francis I.* of *France* concluded a perpetual Peace with the Cantons, on Condition of paying them 350000 Ducats in 3 Months, and an Annual Pension, for which they were obliged to furnish him a certain Number of Troops whenever he demanded it. Eight of the Cantons agreed to assist him against all Enemies; but the other 5 were only to assist him in Defence of his own Dominions. This Treaty was renewed again in 1521.

In 1519, the Emperor *Maximilian* being dead, *Francis I.* demanded the Suffrage of the *Swissers* for succeeding to the Imperial Throne, which they refus'd. That same Year the D. of *Savoy* attempted to seize *Geneva*, and getting into the Town by Agreement with a small Retinue, broke his Contract; but 6000 *Swissers* advancing against him, he was obliged to leave the Town, and to pay the *Swissers* their Charge. In 1520, *Ulricus* and *Zuinglius* begun to preach against Popery at *Zurich*, as *Luther* did in *Germany*. In 1521, the K. of *France* desir'd the *Swissers* to be Godfathers to his Son, and they assisted him with 14000 Men. In 1522, *Zuinglius* being accus'd by the Bishop of *Constance* for Preaching against the Church of *Rome*, was called before the Council of *Zurich*, where he defended his Doctrine so well, that he was acquitted. The *French* King demanded Troops from the *Swissers* to restore his Affairs, which wear

ill in *Italy*. Some of the Cantons oppos'd it, but others of 'em agreed to it; so that they sent him 16000 Men, who by their Precipitancy ruin'd his Affairs at the Battle of *Bicoque*, where the *French* lost 3000 Men, with a great many Officers. In 1523, the Papists having falsely accus'd *Zuinglius's* Doctrine, those of *Zurich* call'd all the Clergy of the Diocese of *Constance*, and pray'd the Bishop to come in Person to debate the Matter; but the Papists refus'd to dispute, and refer'd it to the next Council, which advanced the Reformation there. The other Cantons were angry at it, so that there was a Dispute for 3 Days afterwards upon the Subject. In 1524, a Diet was held at *Lucerne* on the Account of Religion, where Popery was confirmed, and Complaints made of those of *Zurich*, who still adher'd to the Reformation. In 1525, those of *Schaffhausen* and *Basle* embrac'd the Protestant Faith; and *Francis I.* of *France*, notwithstanding the Assistance of the *Swissers*, was defeated and taken at the Battle of *Pavia*, where he lost 8000 Men, and abundance of People of Quality. The Duke of *Savoy* attempted *Geneva* again, but in vain, the Cantons of *Bern* and *Friburg* having made an Alliance with them. The Duke of *Savoy's* Lieutenant or Vidom was chased out of the Town, and they never admitted any other Person to be there for him. He attempted to seize their Bishop, but in vain. In 1528, a Conference was held at *Baden* on the Affairs of Religion, where *Oecolampadius* and others defended the Reformation. The D. of *Savoy* forbad all Commerce betwixt his Subjects and *Geneva*; but the *Swissers* obliged him to recal his Edict. That same Year the Canton of *Bern* embrac'd the Reformation after a Dispute, wherein *Zuinglius*, *Oecolampadius*, *Bucer*, and *Capito*, defended the Protestant Faith. In 1529, the D. of *Savoy* endeavour'd to surprize *Geneva* by *Scalade*, but miscarried. A Difference happening at *Basle* betwixt some of the Senators and Burgers about Religion, they set aside the Popish Magistrates, abolish'd the Mass, and burnt the Images. Six Catholick Cantons, out of Hatred to the Reformation, made a League with the House of *Austria*, and insulted those of *Zurich*, who, together with those of *Bern*, took Arms to revenge it; but the rest of the Cantons

took up the Matter. In 1530, *Strasbourg*, *Bern*, *Basle*, *Zurich*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, enter'd into an Alliance for the Defence of one another in the Reformation. The D. of *Savoy* commenc'd Hostilities against *Geneva*, and (contrary to Treaty) endeavour'd to seize it; but was oblig'd to desist by the *Swissers*, and to pay the Charge of the War. The Cantons being divided in Point of Religion, those of *Bern* and *Zurich* secur'd the Passes, and so streighten'd the other Cantons for want of Provision, that they were obliged to force the Passes, in the Defence of which those of *Zurich* were defeated; *Zuinglius*, who was with them, killed, and his dead Corps barbarously us'd. Those of *Zurich* were defeated in a 2d Action; but the *French* King made Peace betwixt the Cantons, on Condition, That they should quarrel with one another no more about Religion; That the Protestants should renounce their League with the Landgrave of *Hesse* and Town of *Basle*; and that the Papists should renounce theirs with the House of *Austria*.

In 1532, *Farel* and *Anthony Saunier* preach'd the Protestant Faith at *Geneva*, and defended it before the Bishop's Council. The D. of *Savoy*, notwithstanding his Treaty, disturb'd *Geneva* again, and their Bishop took Part with him, because the Town had embrac'd the Reformation. He perswaded the Duke to attempt the Surprisal of the Town by his Correspondence within; but the Plot was discover'd and defeated. In 1536, the Duke besieg'd *Geneva*; but the *French* and Protestant *Swissers* having assisted them, he was obliged to raise the Siege, and expelled his Dominions. Those of *Lausanne* submitted to the Canton of *Bern*, chas'd away their Bishop, and embrac'd the Reformation. The Canton of *Friburg* renounc'd their Alliance with *Geneva* on the Account of Religion; but those of *Bern* made a more strict Alliance with them. In 1537, the Protestant Cantons interceded with the *French* King in Favour of his Protestant Subjects, but without Effect. *Calvin* at this Time passing thro' *Geneva* to *Switzerland*, *Farel* knowing him to be a Man of Learning, perswaded him to stay at *Geneva*; but in 1538, they both left the Town on the Account of some Divisions. *Calvin* establish'd a *French* Church at *Basle*; but in 1540, he

was requested to return to *Geneva*, and prevail'd upon by *Bucer* to do so, contrary to his own Inclination, and that of *Basle*. In 1540, *Calvin* set up that Form of Discipline and Prayers at *Geneva*, which was follow'd afterwards by most of the Reform'd Churches.

In 1544, the *Swissers* contributed much to the Victory of the *French* at *Gerisoles*. The Electors and States of the Empire pleaded with them to renounce their Alliance with *France*, but in vain. The Protestant Cantons interceded again with *Henry II.* of *France* in Favour of his Protestant Subjects, but without Effect. In 1547, a Difference happening among the Citizens of *Geneva*, and both Sides taking Arms, *Calvin* put himself betwixt the two Parties, and told the Seditious, That if they had a Mind for Blood, they should shed his first, which stop't their Fury; and having perswaded the chief Bickers to go to the Town-House, he prevail'd on them by his Eloquence to lay aside their Differences. The two following Years the Protestant *Swissers* pleaded with the Emperor in behalf of the Town of *Constance*, which he had proscribed, because they turn'd Protestants, and with the Court of *France* in behalf of the Reform'd there; but both without Effect, which oblig'd many Protestants both from *France* and *Germany* to come and settle in *Switzerland*. In 1554, those of *Orbe* and *Granfon* embrac'd the Reformation. In 1555, a Tumult was rais'd in *Geneva* on the Account of Religion, but appeas'd by the Punishment of the Ringleaders. In 1556, several *French* and *Italian* Protestants set up Churches at *Geneva*; and because of the great Concourse of Protestant Students, they erected a new College there. In 1558, the Protestant Cantons prevail'd with the *French*, after their Defeat at *Sr. Quintin*, to be more favourable to their Reform'd Subjects. In 1561, the Civil War having broke out in *France* on the Account of Religion, the *Swissers* distinguish'd themselves at the Battle of *Dreux*, and the *French* Ambassador prevail'd with the Protestant Cantons not to grant any Assistance to the Reform'd in *France*. This Year the great *Calvin* died at *Geneva*, in the 55th Year of his Age, universally lamented by all Protestants, who lov'd him as much as the Papiests hated him.

In 1567, the Duke of *Savoy* had some of his Dominions about *Geneva* restor'd by the Protestant Cantons, on Condition that the Protestants there should enjoy their Religion; but he broke his Contract. In 1562, and 1570, the Popish *Swiss* Troops contributed much to the Defeat of the Protestants of *France* in one Battle, and hinder'd their compleat Victory in a 2d. In 1572, there was so great a Frost, that People cross'd the Lake *Lemman* on the Ice. In 1579, the King of *France*, at the Instance of those of *Bern*, &c. took *Geneva* under his Protection, and in that Treaty was call'd the Head and Bulwark of the *Swissers*. In 1584, the Popish Priests having occasion'd great Differences among the *Swissers*, the Protestant Cantons united more closely among themselves, and those of *Zurich* made a perpetual League with *Geneva*. A great Earthquake did abundance of Damage about *Lausanne*: The Lake mov'd forward 20 Paces, and most of the Village of *Tournas* was destroy'd by a Mountain that fell upon it. In 1586, some of the Popish Cantons engag'd in that call'd the *Catholic League* made in *France*, but others rejected it. In 1587, above 12000 *Swissers* enter'd *France* to join the King of *Navarre* against the Leaguers, but did nothing, for which some of their Leaders were put to Death when they came home. The *Swissers* did also oppose the D. of *Savoy*, prevented his Design on *Geneva*, took several of his Towns, routed his Army, and took Fort *St. Maurice*, which he had built to curb *Geneva*. In 1590, and the 3 following Years, those of *Geneva*, with a Handful of Men, perform'd very glorious Exploits against the *Savoyards*; and particularly in 1591, they defeated his Army of 6000 Men, with the Assistance of 1500 *Swissers*. In 1597, the *Swissers* did considerable Service to *Henry IV.* against the Leaguers and the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1600, the *Swissers* sent an Ambassador to compliment *Mary de Medicis* at *Lyons* on her Way to marry *Henry IV.* where she observ'd, that they would not bow the Knee to her as other Ambassadors did, because they reckon'd it inconsistent with their Liberty. In 1602, the *Swissers* sent 42 Deputies to *France* to renew their League with *Henry IV.* who receiv'd them with great Honour, gave them the Right Hand, and treated them nobly.

That

That same Year, the Duke of Savoy sent 3000 Men, contrary to his Treaty, to surprize Geneva by Night. 200 of 'em scald the Walls, and got in; but the Patrole taking the Alarm, the Citizens arm'd immediately, repuls'd them with great Bravery, and sav'd the Town, which had gone near to have been taken, had it not been prevented by killing a Savoyard, who had fallen'd a Petard to one of the Gates, to let in the Main of the Duke's Army. There were only 17 of the Citizens kill'd on this Occasion, who were honourably interr'd. In 1603, those of Geneva being reinforc'd by their Allies, invaded Savoy, and took several Towns; but Henry IV. made Peace betwixt them. In 1605, Theodore Beza died at Geneva in the 86th Year of his Age. He was so great a Man, that the Papiests usually call'd him the Protestant Pope. He assisted at the Conference of Poissy in France against the Papiests, and presidid at several National Councils of the Protestants there. About this Time, several Protestant Princes contributed largely to the fortifying of Geneva.

In 1609, the Duke of Savoy form'd another Design against that Town by Means of Two Traitors; but 'twas discover'd, and they put to Death. In 1610, an Italian discover'd a Plot by one of the Counsellors of Geneva to betray that Town, and told them, he had seen his Picture in the Duke of Savoy's Cloister. When they brought the Gentleman before him whom they thought he spoke of, he deny'd him to be the Man; upon which, he was hang'd as a Calumniator; but they found at last they had been too rash, because there was another Man of the same Name and Sirname, who much frequented the Court of Savoy. Henry IV. being dead, the Duke renew'd his Design on Geneva, but was prevented by the Protestants of France. In 1616, the Spaniards having form'd a Treasonable Design against the Grisons, the Bishop of Coire and others concern'd in it were put to Death, which very much provok'd the Popish Grisons, and those of the Valtolin, who committed great Cruelties upon the Protestants. The Popish Cantons join'd in those Cruelties; but the Protestant Cantons, against whom they had stop'd the Passes, procur'd them Assistance from the

State of Venice, and by the Mediation of France, brought the Spaniards to a Treaty to restore the Grisons to their Liberty, which they did not at all observe; so that the Protestant Swissers and their Allies were oblig'd to drive the Spaniards from thence by Force. These Troubles continu'd till the latter End of 1626.

During the Wars of Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, the Swissers took into their Protection the Forrest Towns, and the City of Constance, which occasion'd some Differences with the Swedes; but they were accommodated by the Duke of Rohan. In 1636, Cardinal Richelieu propos'd to give Geneva to the Duke of Savoy, in Exchange for the Town and County of Nice; but that being the Duke's only Sea-Port, he refus'd it. In 1653, the German Subjects of the Canton of Bern complaining they were too much tax'd, revolted, and block'd up the City; but Geneva sent 300 Men to their Assistance, the Mutineers were dispers'd, and the Leaders hang'd. In 1655, Oliver sent Money to Geneva for the persecuted Protestants of Piedmont, and an Envoy to the Duke of Savoy to intercede for them. In the following Years, Geneva assisted the Protestant against the Popish Cantons, had large Contributions from Holland to make more Fortifications, and gain'd their Cause at the French Court against the Bishop of Geneva, who had address'd himself to the King of France, as Sovereign of the Country of Gex, to suffer him to restore Popery there. In 1667, the Duke of Savoy approach'd Geneva with his Troops, but was oblig'd to desist by the Protestant Cantons. In 1685, the Protestant Cantons receiv'd and reliev'd many Thousands of the persecuted French Protestants, and complain'd to the Court of France against the building of the Fort of Hummingen in the Neighbourhood of Basle, but without Success. In 1686, the Duke of Savoy and the French King persecuted most dreadfully the poor Vaudois, and invaded them on all Sides. They made a noble Resistance, which oblig'd those Two Powers to come to a Treaty with them, and feign a Peace; after which, they surpriz'd those poor People before they could reassemble, and kill'd and took about 12000 of 'em, so that a few of 'em only escap'd to the Mountains. The French Ar-

my being retired, those few gave the Duke of Savoy so much Trouble for about half a Year, that he offer'd them Leave to depart, which they willingly agreed to, provided he would set their imprison'd Brethren at Liberty: The Duke of Savoy would have oblig'd the Protestant Cantons to be Guarantees that they should not return again, which they refus'd. At last the Duke allow'd them Liberty to retire; but of 8 or 10000 Men, Women, and Children, scarce one Third Part came to *Swisserland*, the rest having perish'd by Want and Hardships. In 1687 and 1688, the Army of France advanc'd near *Geneva*; upon which, that City sent Deputies to *Swisserland* and *Holland* to represent their Danger, and the *Swissers* rais'd 25000 Men for the Defence of the Town. In 1689, the Revolution in *Great Britain* disappointed those Designs of France; and the French King and the Confederates did both sollicite the *Swissers* to declare for them; but they resolv'd on a strict Neutrality. In the mean Time, the *Vandois* took the Opportunity to return to their Country without much Opposition by the Duke of Savoy; and the French Ambassador complain'd to the *Swissers* for furthering it. In 1690, the Cantons oppos'd new Fortifications to be rais'd at *Hanningen*, and took the Forrest Towns under their Protection. In 1691 and 1692, the French and the Allies did both complain of the Cantons; but the Allies with most Reason, since they had above 30000 Men employ'd in the Service of France, contrary to their own Interest, and their Treaty with the Crown of Spain; and told them, that their Troops had chiefly contributed to the taking of *Mons* and *Namur*, and to the Victory of the French at *Steinkirk*. In 1693, both Parties solicited the *Swissers* for Levies. The Popish Cantons oppos'd those for the Allies, on Pretence that King *William* design'd the Extirpation of the Popish Religion; but the Protestants allow'd the raising of 4000 Men for the Service of the Dutch.

Things have continu'd much in the same State ever since; but by the Intrigues of France, several Divisions have been rais'd among them about Matters of Religion. The last considerable Thing they did, was their joining to support the King of *Prussia*

in his Pretensions to the Principality of *Neuchatel* and County of *Vallengin*, against the French and other Pretenders.

The Government of *Swisserland*.

THE 13 Cantons are so many Independent Republicks, but Confederate together for their mutual Defence. Those of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Basle*, *Schaschausen*, *Lucern*, *Friburg*, and *Soleure*, are govern'd by an Aristocracy, and none but the Burghers of the Capital Cities have any Share in the Government. Those of *Uri*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, *Glaris*, *Zug*, and *Appenzel*, are Democratical, and all the Inhabitants of the Towns and Villages may be admitted to the Government. The Towns of *Zurich* and *Schaschausen*, are divided into Gentlemen, and *Roturiers* or Commoners. The Gentry of *Basle* lost their Privilege by taking Part with the Dauphin of France, when the Council was held in that City, and by the Change that happen'd in Religion in 1529. Upon which, most of 'em retired to the Country. Those who continu'd in the Town, enjoy all their other Privileges, but being distinguish'd from the *Roturiers*. At *Zurich* above half the Gentry are taken into the Council. The *Roturiers* are divided into Tribes or Companies. There are 12 at *Zurich*, 11 at *Schaschausen*, and 16 at *Basle*. The 4 first are call'd the Tribes of the Lords, because the Gentlemen are comprehended in them, and from among them are chosen the Members of the great and little Council. The great Council takes Cognizance of Politick Affairs; the Avoyer is their President, and he and they have their Office for Life. They assemble twice a Year, or oftner upon extraordinary Occasions. The little Council meets every Day about the Affairs of Government. The great Council of *Zurich* consists of 200 Counsellors, that of *Schaschausen* of 80, that of *Basle* of 244; but they have little Authority, because they cannot assemble but when the little Council thinks fit. There are 50 Counsellors in the little Council of *Zurich*, 64 at *Basle*, and 26 at *Schaschausen*. The Burgomasters preside in them. There are 4 in each Canton, 2 of which serve their Year by turns. Tho' the little Coun-

cil of *Zurich* consists of 50 Persons, there are never above 25 in Office at a time; so that they resemble two Societies, with each a Burgomaster, who serve by Turns their half Year. At *Basle*, they chuse 4 Persons from each Company to form the Little Council: The Company chuses two, and the Council two. These 64 Persons chosen out of the 16 Companies, form the Little Council; at the Head of which there are two Burgomasters, who govern by Turns, and continue during Life; as do the Zunff Masters or the Heads of the Companies.

The Towns of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburg*, and *Soleure*, are not divided into Companies or Tribes, but they have great and little Councils. That of *Bern* consists of 300, tho' it be called the Council of 200. They are chosen by Ballot, and they have two Avoyers who preside a Year by Turns. Next to them are two Treasurers, one for the *German*, and another for that called the *French* Territory, or the Country of *France*. They are also Secretaries of State, assemble the great Council when they think fit, and have a Right to accuse all the Magistrates, the Avoyer himself not excepted. None are admitted into this Council but married Burgers. There are 6 Noble Families who have preserv'd their Vote here, and have the Prerogative when they are chosen to precede all the old Counsellors, and the rest take Place according to the Time of their Admission. The little Council consists of 25. They have likewise a Council of 60, chosen out of the Council of 300, being such as have carried Offices, and are Men of Experience. Their Business is to give Advice to the Council of 25. They have also Bannerets chosen from among the Merchants, Bakers, Butchers, and Tanners. Each of these Companies chuse two Bannerets, who are in Office 4 Years by Turns. They are the 2d Magistrates in Dignity, and take Place next to the Avoyers. They are so called from the Banners of the Abbies, which are committed to their keeping. Their Power is great, for they have a Right to inspect the publick Accounts, to provide for the Necessaries of War, to approve or exclude those who are propos'd to be Members of the Grand Council, or to other Offices. The Great Council of *Lucern* consists of 200, and the Little of 18.

There are 3 Courts of Justice, from whom there lies an Appeal to the Little Council, and from them to the Great One, who determine in the last Resort. The Government of *Friburg* and *Soleure* is much the same, as is that of the Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. The Cantons are divided into certain Quarters, of which in their Place. These 6 Cantons hold each their Assemblies at the chief Village, except *Uri*, who keep theirs at *Betzlingue*, and *Glaris* holds theirs at *Schwandis*. Those Assemblies are called the Commons, and treat of all the politick Affairs of the Canton, and two Burgomasters preside in them. In each Canton there is one called the Triple Council, where all sorts of Affairs are try'd.

Their General and Particular Diets.

THE General Diets meet Annually about *Midsummer* at *Baden*, where they treat of all Affairs relating to the Helvetic Body. It consists of two Deputies from each Canton: Those of *Zurich* have the Precedency, and the eldest of their two Deputies presides. He makes the Proposals, and dispatches the Circular Letters for summoning the Diet. To him Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers make their Address for Audience, or propose any Thing in Behalf of their Principals. This Diet is held regularly once every Year. There are extraordinary Diets demanded by Foreign Ministers, who occasion their being assembled, and bear the Charge of the Deputies while they sit. Matters are carried by Plurality of Votes, and every one is at Liberty to vote as he pleases, according to the Order of his Superiors who send him. The Catholick Cantons hold their particular Diet at *Lucern*, and the Protestant Cantons at *Basle*.

In the General Diet, they have a Table of Directors, which is plac'd in the Middle; a Referendary, who is plac'd before them on one Side; the Collectors of the Votes, plac'd on the Left; a Chamber for the Deputies, which is before them; a Gate for Ambassadors to enter on, their Right, and a Chamber of Archives on their Left.

The Protestant Diet at *Araw* has a Table of Directors in the Middle; the Masters of Accompts are plac'd before them; the Table of the Treasury stands a little back; the Chamber for the Deputies is one Side on the Left. The Deputies of the Protestant Cantons sit on the Right, and those of the *Grisons* on the Left.

The Diet of the Popish Cantons at *Lucern* has a Chapel, to which they enter from the middle of the Place where they meet; the Table for Directors in the Middle; the Table for the Protonotaries behind them. The Ecclesiasticks sit on the Right and Left, and the Seculars on the Left on one Side.

Their Administration of Justice and Laws.

Justice is administer'd here with a great deal of Exactness and Equity; and they determine Matters according to the Rules of good Sense and Right. They do not examine their Magistrates here as in most other Places, whether they be learn'd in the Law; and allow no Pleading by Advocates or Proctors; nor do they require any other Capacity in their Judges but Honesty, and a Knowledge in their own Practice and Customs. They have no other Law-Books but their Memory, it being a common Maxim among the *Swissers*, That where there are fewest Laws, there are fewest Law-Suits. All the Cases that come before them are determin'd by Custom; and if any new Thing happen, they decide it according to the Relation it has to other Cases; and this Decision is a Law for Time to come.

Their RELIGION.

THE Cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Basle*, and *Schaffhausen*, are Reform'd, or Calvinists. *Glarus* and *Appenzel* are partly Reform'd, and partly Papists; but the Reform'd are most numerous. The other 7 Cantons are all Papists. Sheriff *Bethel*, in his *Interest of Princes and States*, observes, That the 4th Calvinist Cantons are 3 times as large as all the 7 Popish, which, for their

Smallness, are call'd the Little Cantons; so that *Switz*, which gives its Name to the whole, does it not upon the Account of Eminence, for the Canton of *Bern* is about 4 times as big, but because 'twas the first which appear'd for their Liberty.

The Helvetick Confession,

BEING one of the most ancient of the Reform'd Churches, has the first Place in the Harmony of Confessions. 'Twas begun thus: In 1536, when an Oecumenical Council was talk'd of, the Magistrates of *Basle* summon'd together the Protestant Cities of *Swisserland*, to agree upon a common Confession to be exhibited when there should be occasion. Deputies from the Senates of the Protestant Cities, and Ministers from *Zurich* and *Bern* especially, with Doctors of Divinity, met at *Basle*. *Bullinger*, *Myconius*, and *Grynæus*, were appointed to draw up the Form; and *Capito* and *Bucer* came from *Strasbourg*, desiring that the Confession might be so drawn up, as to establish a Harmony among the Protestant Churches, of which there was then a great Prospect. 'Twas writ in *Latin* and *High-Dutch*, and unanimously approved by the Deputies from all the Cities. They sent it to their Superiors, and in *March* following 'twas approv'd by the Protestant Diet at *Araw*, and receiv'd as the Confession of all the Helvetick Churches. 'Twas also approv'd by the Divines of *Wittenberg*, and by several Protestant States in the Empire, as appears by *Luther's* Letters to the *Helvetians*: But being reckon'd something too short, 'twas review'd in 1566, and subscrib'd by those of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Schaffhausen*, *St. Gall*, the Protestant *Grisons*, the Imperial Town of *Mulhausen*, *Biel*, and those of *Geneva*; and likewise approved by the Churches of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, the *Netherlands*, and by many of those of *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Germany*; and that of *Basle* was adjoin'd to it. It appears by the Letters betwixt the Bishop of *Constance* and those of *Zurich*, publish'd in 1522, that the Protestant Religion had obtain'd a considerable Footing in *Swisserland* long before that Time. We refer the Curious to the Confession it self, which deserves the greater Notice, because 'tis a sort

of Oecumenical Confession by all the Protestant Churches of that Time, shews their universal Agreement in Points of Doctrine, and their Moderation towards one another, wherein they differ'd in Government, Worship, and Discipline, which have since occasion'd such unnatural Heats and Debates, to the great Scandal and Damage of the Protestant Churches. In their 27th Chapter, they declare against imposing Humane Rites and Ceremonies, because none such were impos'd by Christ and his Apostles, and against differing from one another on that Account; owning, that tho' they had different Rites among themselves, it did not occasion any Schism or Division. In the 18th Chapter, they declare for the Identity of Bishops and Presbyters, and that the Superiority of the former to the latter was not of Divine Right.

Their Foreign Leagues.

THE 1st was with the Dutchy of Milan, begun in 1466 with the 8 old Cantons, renew'd by Charles V. and afterwards by Philip II. with the 7 Catholick Cantons. 2. That of Austria, begun in 1474, by which each Canton was to have an Honorary Pension of 200 Ducats *per Annum*. That of Burgundy was added to it in 1543. 3. That of Savoy, made at first with Bern, Friburg, and Soleure, but with them all in 1511, by which the Duke was to send them 1600 Horse, if he had no Domestick War; and they were to send him 6000 Foot, whom he was to pay, but not to make use of 'em in Naval War. He was to allow 200 Ducats *per Annum* to each Canton; but the Clause of Mutual Assistance was since left out. 4. Their League with France, begun by Lewis XI. was broke off by Lewis XII. to the great Misfortune of France, but renew'd by Francis I. who allow'd each Canton 2000 Ducats *per Annum*. He was to assist them with 200 Horsemen arm'd Cap-a-Pé, and 12 great Guns, when they were attack'd; and they were to send him not fewer than 6000, and not above 16000 Foot. This League was renewed by Henry II. whom they were to assist with as many Men as he pleas'd. This was renewed by succeeding Kings; and Brietium owns,

that the *Swissers* sav'd the Popish Religion in France at the Battle of *Drenx* by their extraordinary Bravery.

Their CHARACTER.

Puffendorf says, they pretend to be downright honest, and true to their Word; and are generally simple, and Plain-dealing without any great Cunning or By-De-signs; but are choleric, and soon provok'd. They are very couragious, stedfast in their Resolutions, from which they do not easily recede. This, together with their Constancy, Talness, and Strength of Body, has so recommended them to many Princes, that they chuse them for their Guards; and the King of France in particular has a considerable Number of 'em. They are very forward to fight, but not to undergo any other Hardships or Labour Abroad, since they have enough of that at Home. They expect their Pay duly; and if that fail, return Home as fast as they can; from whence came the Proverb, *No Money, no Swiss*. Their main Strength consists in the Number of their Inhabitants; for the Canton of Bern alone, which is the largest, is able to send 100000 fighting Men to the Field; but the Nature of their Government, their own Inclinations, and their Difference of Religion, hinder their aiming at Conquests; so that their Neighbours fear nothing from 'em on that Head, for they are sure of their Friendship if they pay 'em for it. Their Situation betwixt the Empire and France, makes 'em secure against both those Powers; for if the one attack them, the other is sure to assist them.

Bleau says, their Arms are much like those us'd by the Germans. They delight much in long Pikes and Halbards, long Swords, and large Daggers, which the richer Sort adorn with Silver and Gold. Some of 'em use Coats of Mail, some of 'em Buff, and others Armour of Iron or Linen, so artificially made, that 'tis very serviceable. They delight much in Plumes of Feathers of the Colour of their Standards, and their Signal is a white Rectangular Cross, which they carry on their Arms, and every Canton follows their own Standard. Some of 'em use Horns tip'd with Silver instead of

Trum-

Trumpets; and those of *Lucern* have Brass Trumpets made like Horns, which they boast were given them by *Charlemagne*. All their People are train'd to Arms under their particular Commanders; and in case of an Invasion, every Man fit to bear Arms is obliged to appear in Defence of his Country, which they readily do; and if they have Occasion to go out of their Country, every one chuses his Companion, which, according to *Xenophon*, is the best Way to raise a brave and harmonious Army; so that they love one another like Brethren: And 'tis seldom that any Discords happen in their Camps, where they lay aside all private Quarrels; of which *Bleau* gives a particular Instance in one *Arnold* of *Underwald*, and *Zehntner* of *Zurich*, who being both brave Men, and sworn Enemies, their Commanders order'd them when encamp'd against the *Swabians* to lay aside their Quarrels. Both of 'em being out on Parties, *Arnold* was encompassed by his Enemies; but *Zehntner* came up and reliev'd them; after which they liv'd in the strictest Friendship. To preserve this Amity, what they take in War is equally distributed among the Soldiers, who are forbid to plunder till their Enemy be defeated; and the Arms, and whatever they conquer in War, is equally divided amongst the Cantons. To prevent Quarrels among themselves at Home, all Injury and Reproaches are strictly forbid; and if any of 'em quarrel, the Spectators are oblig'd by Law to part 'em. Such as are obstinate, are severely punish'd; and no Canton will receive any one that flies from another for killing a Man, except he can prove that 'twas done in Self-Defence. They are so careful in clearing the Roads of Highway-men, that Merchants travel with great Safety; so that a Man may carry a Purse of Gold hanging at the End of a Stick through all *Switzerland*. They are very liberal, hospitable to one another, and kind to poor Strangers. They cultivate their mutual Friendships by frequent Banquets, in which they are very moderate; and have Publick Houses in most Parts appointed for them on purpose, at which their Magistrates are present. They seldom make Use of Musick, but entertain themselves with Discourse about their private and publick Affairs; and such as have good

Voices, sing Songs in Commendation of the Valour of their Ancestors; but of late, they are become more intemperate at those Banquets than formerly.

They affect rich Clothes when they go Abroad, or travel in their own Country, and use large and Party-colour'd Breeches; but at Home are frugal, and content themselves with coarse Clothes. Their Under-Garments are straight, and fitted to their Bodies. Their Women are more sumptuous in their Habit than the Men. The richer Sort wear Silk, and the others Upper-Garments of Linen, but both Party-colour'd, and cover their Breasts with fine Linen. They are generally handsome enough, and cover Part of their Faces. Those of *Basle* are nicest in their Apparel, and dispute it for Handsomness with those of *Zurich*. They make little Distinction betwixt Master and Servant in Apparel or Diet, only the latter comes to Table last, and goes away first; which is the more remarkable, because they are very apt to stand upon their Points with their Equals.

Their chief Recreations are Military, such as Running, Vaulting, throwing the Stone, Wrestling, Fencing, and Shooting, for which they appoint Prizes to them who perform best. They generally breed up their Youth to swim through Lakes and Rivers, and to the Use of Arms as soon as they are able to bear them, for which they have general Musters at Fairs, Weddings, &c. They delight much in hunting Wild Beasts in their Mountains, bring Home the Heads of Boars, Wolves, and Linxes, and fix them on Posts before their Doors, for which they receive Rewards from the Magistrates, to whom or to the Nobility they generally present the Boars Heads; and they honour the Weddings of Persons of Note by appearing at them in Arms without Invitation. *Bleau* adds, That they neither willingly give nor receive Injuries; that they presently discover their Resentments, and are soon reconcil'd; most of their Causes being decided in 8 or 9 Days; and that they are not yet so corrupt as to buy or sell Justice and Places.

Their Language is for most part a rough kind of *High-Dutch*. The *Grisons* and *Valesians* use a corrupt Language, which they call *Roman*. Those on the Borders of *Italy* speak

speaking *Italian*, and many of them speak *French*, and old *Latin* is no where more common.

Their GEOGRAPHY.

THE Country is full of Mountains, many of which are cover'd with perpetual Snow. At a Distance, it seems to be all Rocks; but betwixt them, there are fruitful and pleasant Valleys, abounding with Cattle of all Sorts, which afford them Meat, Butter and Cheese, for their own Use and Exportation; so that in some Places they make 100 Crowns *per Annum* of 20 Cows, besides what they spend in their own Families. They make abundance of several Dishes of their Milk, which maintain great Numbers of People in a small Compass of Ground. In many Places of the Country, they have Plenty of Wheat and Wine; but in others, none of either. They have Mines of Iron, Steel and Silver; and in the Sand of some of their Rivers there's found Gold; But few except their Iron Mines are improv'd, because the *Swissers* are ignorant of the Nature of 'em, and will not suffer Strangers to work at 'em, lest they should destroy their Woods and Pasturage.

Their Mountains are the *Alps*, distinguish'd by several Names, according to the Countries they pass through. Many of 'em abound with Woods. Most of 'em are rugged and desert, and those of the worst Aspect lie near to *Italy*. There's a vast Number of Brooks, Streams, and Torrents, among them. The Air there is perpetually cold, so that they are cover'd with Snow in Summer, tho' the Air be then a little more mild. In the Winter, the Snow falls down from them in great Quantities into the Valleys, and overwhelms the Villages; against which, they have no other Defence but the thick Walls of their Houses, where they keep themselves warm by Stoves till they be reliev'd by the Heat of the Summer; and if any die during that Time, they dig Graves for them in the Ice. The few People who inhabit those Mountains are miserably poor, employ themselves in looking after their Flocks, and being deprived of all Conversation, are scarce to be distinguish'd from the Beasts they attend.

Blau says, some of their Herds forget their very Speech for want of Use. They live upon Milk, Butter and Cheese, which they have very good, and in great Plenty. He adds, there are Veins of Lead, Iron, and Copper, in those Mountains, and vast Quantities of Chrystal on the Tops of the Mountains, and Sides of the Rocks. 'Tis of two Sorts, one clear and transparent, and the other pale and cloudy. The Pieces vary in Quantity, and some have been found of 50 Pound Weight. In the *Valsin*, they have a sort of Bituminous Coal, which they dig up like Metal, and burn into Lime. They have also abundance of Larch Trees, which furnish them with *Agaricum*, a famous Purgative; and *Rosin*, which they make use of instead of Turpentine. The People live in scattered Houses, built in such Places as one would think scarce fit for View, and much less for Habitation. Their Churches are built in the Clefts of Rocks, and on Precipices, because they think Solitude adds to their Devotion. Their Superstition has made them build many of 'em, and one particularly about an ancient Pagan Idol, where the Vulgar fancy *S. Bernard* keeps several Devils in Prison. *Blau* adds, That in the *Alps*, the Difference of Seasons in one and the same Climate is very remarkable; for Travellers may in one Day meet with Winter on the Tops of the Mountains, the Spring on the lower Part of 'em, with pleasant green Pastures; and Hay-time and Harvest at the Foot of the Mountains, and in the Valleys.

Their peculiar Animals are, the Mountain Goats, which are very swift, and leap from one Rock to another at a great Distance. The Natives fancy they live upon Snow, or at least on Trees and Leaves. They have such an Aversion to Heat, that they can't live in it, but die when brought to the Valleys. The Huntsmen can't take 'em if above a Year old; and scarce then, but when they stray from their Dams. He says, they are very beautiful Creatures. There's one sort of 'em call'd *Iben*, wonderfully swift, with a large Head, and huge Horns. They leap with admirable Swiftness from Rock to Rock, where one would think there's scarce Room for 'em to set their Feet. In such Cases, they leap with their Legs very close, and mount as if they

were carried on Wings. The Huntsmen are oblig'd to be very careful not to stand near any Precipices while a Hunting, for sometimes they leap against them with their Horns, and tumble 'em down. They have another sort of Creature which they call *Alpin Mice*, as big as Cats. They sleep one half of the Year in Dens, with Grails under and above them. The Males and Females sleep together; and if one of 'em fall asleep first, the other drags it by the Tail to its Den; so that during this Season, the Fur of their Backs is wore off. They awake one another with a great Noise, by which the Huntsmen discover them. When they eat, they sit on their Buttocks, make use of their Fore-feet like Hands, and walk on the hinder.

The rest of their Animals, such as Bears, Hares, &c. are white in the Winter, spotted in the Spring, and of their natural Colour in the Summer. *Bleau* says, they have Black Cattle of an incredible Bigness, and send great Numbers of 'em every Year to Italy. They have abundance of Wolves, Deer, Lynxes, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, Bustards, and Birds called *Lagopedes*.

The frequent Snow occasions abundance of Water, which sometimes falls down from the Mountains in great Torrents, with so much Violence, that the breaking of the Water resembles Smoke; but the Inhabitants have found a Way by Streams and Canals to make use of it for watering their Grounds, and supplying their Houses, Towns and Villages. In the Mountains of *St. Bernard*, near the Head of the *Rhine*, they have, with stupendious Labour, made a Canal, which conveys a River from one Mountain to another. The Canal is cut through the Rocks on both Sides the Valley, and supported by great Beams as it runs over it. Upon this Canal they have several Water-Mills, and by a curious Invention make use of the Stream for coining of Money, and turning of Brass Kettles.

The Country abounds with Fountains, some of which are Medicinal, and others form hot Baths; of which in their proper Places.

The greatest Rivers in Europe have their Rise in this Country, viz. the *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, and the *Danube*, which we have describ'd already. The other Rivers are,

1. The *Inn*, which rises from 3 Lakes in the *Julian Alps*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*, after running thro' the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*. 2. The *Durac*, rises in the Diocese of *Coire*, and falls into the *Rhine* in the District of *Zurich*. 3. *Limagan*, rises in the Canton of *Glaris*, and falls into the *Rhine* below *Zurich*. The *Rusa* and *Arola* are not worth describing. They have many great Lakes, which we shall take Notice of in their proper Places. All their Lakes and Rivers abound with Trouts, and other excellent Fish. They make use of small Vessels on their Lakes; but know not how to sail without a fair Wind, nor how to double the Capes, says *Bleau*; in which Cases they frequently make use of Horses.

Some of their Valleys are call'd *Strumont*, because of Swellings in the Jaws, Neck and Arm-holes, with which many of the Inhabitants are afflicted. Some ascribe it to the Badness of the Water, infected by some Minerals through which they pass: Others to the Temperature of the Air. *Bleau* says, there's a Well in the District of *Zurich*, which being drank, occasions such Swellings; and in the Valley *Cisone*, there's a River which occasions Madness in such as drink of it. Those affected will touch no Humane Food, but rather chuse Dung and Hay, lose their Speech, make an inarticulate Noise, and go naked.

Scheuchzer, in his *OTPEΣIΦOITHΣ Helveticum*, sent to our Royal Society, and printed at London in 1708, gives a large Account of the Natural History of the *Alps*, and of the Minerals, Herbs, and other Things they produce; with the Diet of the People, their Way of Living, the Temperature of the Air, the Height of the Mountains, &c. The most remarkable Things he takes Notice of are, 1. *Pyrita Aerei*, of a Globular Form, being a sort of Marcasites found on the Tops of the *Alps*, and sometimes washed down by Brooks. They resemble our English Rust-Balls; and when broke, are full of Streaks from the Circumference to the Center, which shine like Gold and Silver. They stop the Bloody Flux when held in the Hand. Some of 'em are of other Forms, and lesser. 2. Their false Diamonds, which are Pieces of the purest Chrystal, with great Variety of Corners; and most of 'em have short small Columns in the Middle.

Middle. 3. Stones resembling Pieces of Money, marked with Strokes, Convex on both Sides, and look like Glafs. He says, he saw a Rock of this sort, the Surface of which looked as if cover'd all over with Pieces of Coin. They cannot be dug out of the Rocks without breaking to Pieces; but he found several that had fallen off of all Sizes, some of 'em as big as a Crown Piece. The Holes in which they stick are of different Colours, and they are sometimes mix'd with petrify'd Shells, resembling those of Oysters, and other Shell-Fish. He mentions also *Pyrite*, of a Gold Colour, among the Rocks, and a hollow Root of a Fir-Tree, as hard almost as a Stone, full of Pitch. 4. A Red Sort of Earth, resembling Bole-Armoniack. 5. On the Top of one of the Mountains, he found a Sulphureous Well, which Travellers drink of without any Hurt, tho' it has a black Slime at Bottom, which smells strong of Sulphur. 6. Black shining Chrystal Stones like Hexagon Pyramids, some of which contain'd Black Antimony chrystaliz'd. 7. Veins of Silver, Copper, Lead, Tale, and Selenites of Chrystal, with Spots which increase and decrease with the Moon. 8. He mentions in the Abbey of *Engelberg* or *Engelmont*, a strange Convulsive Cholick, occasion'd by their not taking Care to keep the Brass Vessels in which they dressed their Victuals clean, but suffering them to rust. 9. Several Fountains, which begin to flow in May, and cease in September. 10. In the Mountains of *Engelberg*, he found also Plenty of Black Marble, with White Veins and Spots, Symptoms of Gold, Black Pyrites, Veins of Silver, Vitriol, Black Fissile Stone, *Lac Luna*, Clods of Black Chalk us'd by Painters, and Salt which cleaves to the Fissile Stones, resembling Borax, with which Goldsmiths fodder Gold. He adds, That the Mountain-Goats and the Cows in this District are frequently troubled with a Vertigo, of which they cure them by trepanning their Skulls, and taking out a Bag of Water. In this District, there's one Well which ebbs and flows once a Day, and another which flows 3 Months, and is dry other three. 11. He mentions also *Pilate's Lake*, and takes Notice of the Fable of its issuing Thunder, Lightning, and Tempests, when any Thing is thrown into it. Nor

is it improbable, that the like Account given of others is also fabulous. He adds, that 'tis of an immense Depth. 12. He observes, That the Seasons of the Year grow colder in *Switzerland* than formerly, and their Winters longer; and that the Wine which grows about the Lake of *Zurich* produces Tartar, which forms it self into a Crust on the Top of the Wine, and the Sides of the Vessel, but none at Bottom, which he says keeps in the Spirits, and makes it stronger. He mentions a Vessel made of Stone at *Herrliberg*, and divided into 3 Partitions for keeping 3 Sorts of Wine, which it preserves excellently well, without giving it any strange Taste. 13. He takes Notice, That their Water in *Switzerland* is very good and light, which he ascribes to the Rising of the Vapours to a great Height, from the Reservatories in the Bottoms of the Mountains, by which they are purified. 14. There are Fountains at the Village of *Lachen*, which the Inhabitants reckon to be impregnated with Alum, because when the Water is boil'd, there's a white Powder at Bottom. There's another reckon'd to be impregnated with Steel, and made use of against Scabs. Upon the former, there's a white Froth in Summer. He says, the Winds are irregular thro' all *Switzerland*; but at *Walden* Lake, they are periodical, by which Passengers sail at set Hours from one Town to another. For the rest, we refer the Curious to the Book it self.

The Division of Switzerland.

THIS is divided into 4 principal Parts, viz. 1. *Switzerland*, properly so call'd, which contains the 13 Cantons, according to their Precedency, thus: 1. *Zurich*, Prot. 2. *Bern*, Prot. 3. *Lucern*, Pop. 4. *Uri*, Pop. 5. *Schwitz*, Pop. 6. *Unterwald*, Pop. 7. *Zug*, Pop. 8. *Glaris*, Prot. and Pop. 9. *Basle*, Prot. 10. *Friburg*, Pop. 11. *Solothurn*, Pop. 12. *Schaffhausen*, Prot. 13. *Appenzel*, Prot. and Pop.

2. Their Allies. 1. The *Grison Leagues*, comprehending the *Cardée* or *Gottspunt*, the 10 Jurisdictions, the *Valtellin*, and the County of *Chiavenna*. 2. The County of *Bormio*. 3. The Republick and Abbey of *St. Gall*.

St. Gall. 4. The *Valais*, or *Wallisland*. 5. The County of *Neuchâtel*. 6. The Town of St. Gall. 7. The Town of *Mulhausen*. 8. The Town of *Rotweil*. 9. The Town of *Bienne*. 10. The Town of *Geneva*, with their Territories.

1. The Subjects of *Swisserland*, viz. the Bailiwicks, 1. Of *Uznach* and *Gustal*. 2. The County of *Sargans*. 3. The Free Provinces. 4. The County of *Targow*. 5. The County of *Rose*. 6. The Bailiwick of *Morat*. 7. Of *Orbe*. 8. Of *Granson*. 9. *Schwytzenburg*. 10. *Lugan*. 11. *Lucarn*. 12. *Mendris*. 13. *Valmidie*. 14. *Bellizona*. 15. *Valbrun*. 16. *Rivier*.

The Stipendiary Towns of *Swisserland*; 1. *Baden*. 2. *Bremgarten*. 3. *Mellingen*. 4. *Rappersweil*. 5. *Frauenfeld*. But some include these Stipendiary Towns under the Subjects of *Swisserland*.

The Canton of Zurich,

CALL'd by the *Latins*, *Pagus Tigurinus*; by the *Germans*, *Zurichgow*; has *Schaffhausen* and Part of *Swabia* on the N. *Zug* and *Switz* on the S. *Basle* and *Lucern* on the W. and *Appenzel* and *St. Gall* on the E. Some make it 60 Miles S. and N. and 48 E. and W. but *Moll* makes it not above 35 either Way. 'Tis divided into 9 greater, and 20 lesser Bailiwicks. The greater are, the County of *Kyburg*, *Grueningen*, *Andelfingen*, *Grisonce*, *Eglisow*, the Free Provinces *Regensberg*, *Waldsichwil*, and *Laufen*. The lesser ones we shall not name, tho' some of 'em exceed the greater in Circuit and Number of People.

The chief Towns of this Canton are, 1. *Zurich*, Lat. *Tigurum*, or *Turegum*, so called from the *Tigurini*, one of the 4 *Helvetian* People who founded it. It lies on the N. End of the Lake of *Zurich*, about 17 Miles S. from the Frontiers of *Swabia*, Long. 27. 37. Lat. 47. 28. The People are mention'd by the *Roman* Historians, as we have said already. The Town is very ancient, and suppos'd to have been built a little after *Treves*. 'Twas enlarged and beautified by *Charlemagne*, who built their great Church, where his Statue is still to be seen. 'Tis divided into two unequal Parts by the River *Limagu*, which are join'd to-

gether by 3 Bridges. Their publick Buildings, especially their Churches, are sumptuous, and many of their private Houses stately, but the Streets narrow. 'Tis famous for its Manufacture of *Crapes*, and has otherwise a good Trade. They have a noble Library, a strong Arsenal regularly fortified, and well furnished. The Citizens are comely, and their Women generally beautiful. The adjacent Country is fruitful in Wheat, and produces Wine, but sharp, because the Grapes do not come to Maturity. They have likewise good Schools and Printing-Houses, and several other Things worth a Traveller's View. We have already taken Notice of its History in that of the Country. *Zuinglius*, who was a Canon of their great Church, brought in the Reformation. Mr. Ray says, its Fortifications are extraordinary pleasant, and the Houses, tho' built of Timber and Clay, are handsomely painted, and lofty. The Streets, tho' narrow, are well pav'd, and the whole is encompassed with a strong Wall, and many Outworks of Earth after the modern Fashion. They have an Engine with Wheels, says Mr. *Laffels*, which draws the Water out of the Lake, and convey's it through the City; and they have a large Drinking-Hall, with Tables for the several Trades when they meet, with a Sign proper to their Trade; and they meet every Day at Two a Clock at the Ringing of the great Bell. The Lake adjoining to the Town is 24 Miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, which is a great Convenience to them for conveying their Commodities to the several Places of the Country, and to the *Rhine*, with which the River that runs from it has a Communication. Mr. Ray says, the Water of the Lake is green, like that of the Sea, but not brackish. He thinks, the Colour is occasion'd by the melted Snow from the Mountains, which contains a Nitrous Salt. *Scheuchzer* says, the Lake lies from S. to N. and one Branch of it towards the E. That 'tis 10 Leagues long, and both Sides of it are adorn'd with Vineyards, Orchards, Meadows, green Fields, stately Houses, and many Villages, especially towards the E. where they have the best Wine, because the Vineyards there have most Sun. He adds, the longer 'tis kept, 'tis the better, and becomes of a yellow Colour.

Colour, being impregnated with Sulphur; but the Wine on the W. Side is not so good, because the Vineyards are exposed to the N. Winds. This Canton is so populous, that they can raise 50000 Men in 24 Hours. The Governors of the several Bailiwicks are chosen out of the Council of the Town, and determine all Causes according to their respective Customs.

2. *Griffensee*, a small Town on a Lake of the same Name, Capital of its Bailiwick, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ German Leagues S. E. from Zurich.

3. *Kyburg*, Lat. *Kiburgum*, a pretty small Town upon a Hill, 4 German Leagues N. E. from Zurich, on the River *Tost*, near the Ruins of the ancient *Vitodorus*, famous for its Counts, formerly Men of great Note in this Country. 'Twas purchas'd by those of Zurich in 1452.

4. *Grueningen*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ German Leagues S. E. from Zurich, Capital of its Bailiwick.

5. *Wintertur*, on the River *Elk*, about 15 Miles N. E. from Zurich, the Capital of an ancient County, which belong'd to the Family of *Kyburg*.

6. *Regensperg*, about 7 Miles N. W. from Zurich, the Capital of an ancient Barony.

7. *Eglisw*, a small City on the Rhine, built (as is suppos'd) by the Emperor *Conrad II.* It lies about 12 Miles N. from Zurich.

8. *Lauffen*, on the Rhine, about 6 German Leagues N. E. from Zurich, on the Frontiers of Zurich, the Capital of an ancient Bailiwick, given by the Emperor *Sigismund* to the Canton of Zurich in 1415.

9. *Stein*, a considerable Chatellany on the Rhine, near the Lake of *Constance*. It lies about $7\frac{1}{2}$ German Leagues from Zurich.

The Canton of Bern,

LAT. *Pagus Bernensis*, has Part of *Burgundy* and the Canton of *Basle* on the N. the Lake of *Geneva* and the Country of *Vallais* on the S. French County and that of *Neuchâtel* on the W. the Cantons of *Lucern*, *Underwald*, and *Soleure*, on the E. The Germans call it *Wissispurgergow*, and it had the Name of *Bern* from a monstrous Bear which *Berthold IV.* of *Zerigen* kill'd in the Place where he afterwards built the City of *Bern*; on which Account that City carries a Bear in their Arms, and maintain some constantly

in a Pit, with Trees for 'em to climb upon. This Canton takes up almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of *Switzerland*, is by some reckon'd 172 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and 132 from E. to W. but the Breadth is unequal, being intercepted by other Cantons. *Bleau* makes it 21 German Leagues from E. to W. and 16 from S. to N. *Moll* makes it 115 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and 60 from S. to N. *Bleau* reckons it to make up $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Switzerland* properly so call'd, and says, it contains 43 Bailiwicks, and above 40 Towns. Others make the Number of Bailiwicks 72; but that must take in the new Conquests. They have 450 Parishes under their Jurisdiction. The Bailiwicks are divided into those called German and French, from their different Languages. The French are included in that Part of the Country on Lake *Lemman* called the Roman or the Country of *Vaux*, where the Language is rather *Savoyard* than French. *Bleau* says, the Country about *Bern* abounds with all Things necessary for Life, produces Barley, Oats, and Rye; but has little Wheat, because the Soil is too cold. They have Woods of Pine, but no great store of Vines. He says, the Forest of *Bonwald* on the River *Aar* has very tall Firs and Pines, some of 'em 120 Foot high. This Canton is well supplied with both Red and White Wine from about the Lake *Lemman*, where many of the Citizens of *Bern* have Country-Houses; and they have store of Fish and Fowl from their Lakes and Rivers. The People of the Country are robust, industrious, and good Soldiers. Those of the Country of *Vaux* follow the French Habit. *Bleau* adds, That this Canton is the richest in *Switzerland*; but their Annual Revenues are not known to any Stranger. Their Strength appears by the Wars they maintain'd against many powerful Princes both at Home and Abroad; and before the German War in the last Century, they usually kept 18000 Men in Pay.

The chief Towns in this Country are, 1. *Bern*, Lat. *Berna*, the powerfulest Town in *Switzerland*. It lies on the River *Aar*, about 37 Miles S. from *Basle*, 17 S. from *Solothurn*, 17 N. E. from *Friburg*, and 39 W. from *Lucern*, Long. 26. 15. Lat. 47. 'Twas founded by the D. of *Zerigen* in 1240, is well built, and most of the Houses have Piazza's; so that one may walk dry in the wettest

wettest Season. *Blau* says, it lies on a rising Ground, about a Mile in Length, and consists chiefly of 3 broad Streets. Most of the Houses are of hewn Stone. Its Situation is on an Isthmus, and there are Streams let in from the River thro' every Street, which supply the City with Water, and keep it very clean. 'Tis encompassed on 3 Sides by the River, which is very deep there, and contributes much to its Strength, there being no Passage to it but on the W. Side, which is very well fortified. They have one of the best furnished Arsenals in *Switzerland*, and the Canton is able to raise 30 or 40000 Men on common Occasions, and 100000 upon extraordinary. Their principal Church, the Town-House, the Court of Chancery, the Arsenal, and publick Library, are noble Structures. In one of the Apartments of the Arsenal, they have the Statue of *William Tell*, formerly mentioned, who laid the Foundation of the *Swiss* Liberty. They have a noble Quarry of Free-stone in the Neighbourhood, which is of great Advantage to them for their Buildings. The Money call'd *Batze*, with a Bear stamp'd upon it, was first coin'd here, and imitated by the rest of the *Swiss*. Upon the Persecution of the *French* Protestants by the present *French* King, a Hall for Manufacture was erected at *Bern* with the following Inscription:

Tempore quo Crassa Clericorum Ignorantia, cum Gratia & Privilegio Regis in Verum Dei Cultum fuerit, atque Draconum Opera eos quos Huguenoti vocant, ferro, flamma, & omnis Generis cruce à Regno pelleret, Supremus Magistratus è Raderibus Canobii olim Predicatorum has Aedes rexit, ut Pietatem simul & Artem Gallicæ oculantes Hospitalibus testis exciperent. Fecit Deus O. M. ut Charitatis hoc Opificium sit Patrie incrementum.

12. "When the gross Ignorance of the Clergy, supported by the King's Favour and Authority, did exert its Rage against the true Worship of God, and by the Force of Dragoons, Fire and Sword, and all manner of Torments, drove those whom they call *Huguenots* out of the Kingdom, the Supreme Magistrates of this City did build this House upon the Ruins of the ancient Monastery of the

Prædicants, that Piety and Industry, banish'd together from *France*, might here find an hospitable Entertainment. May it please the most Great and Good God, that this Work of Charity may tend to the Advantage of our native-Country.

The *French* Ambassador prevail'd in 1692 to have this Inscription remov'd. In the Church of the *Dominicans* here, they preserve some Monuments of the cheating Visions, which the *Jacobin* Friars made use of to support them in their Controversy with the *Dominicans* formerly mentioned.

2. *Erlack*, on the Lake of *Bienné*, a Town taken by the Inhabitants of *Bern* from *Charles the Warlike of Burgundy*. It lies 15 Miles N. W. from *Bern*.

3. *Arperg*, a small Town, about 6 Miles E. from *Erlack*, on an Island form'd by the *Aar*. It formerly had Counts of its own, the last of whom sold it to *Bern* in 1351.

4. *Wangen*, near the River *Aar*, sold to *Bern* in 1407 by *William* Count of *Grunenberg*. It lies about a *German* League S. W. from *Bern*.

5. *Arwangen*, on the *Aar*, was also sold to them by the same Count in 1432.

6. *Zoffingen*, about 24 Miles N. E. from *Bern*, on the *Viger* in the *Argow*, is by some taken for the *Tobinum* of the Ancients.

7. *Arburg*, takes its Name from the ancient Castle on the River *Aar*, near the Frontiers of *Lucern*, and lies about 23 Miles N. E. from *Bern*.

8. *Araw*, on the River *Laur*, but near the *Aar*, about 30 Miles N. E. from *Bern*, noted for being the Place where the Protestant Diets meet.

9. *Bruck* or *Brug*, an ancient City near the River *Aar*, about 12 Miles N. E. from *Araw*.

10. *Trachetswald*, on the Frontiers of *Lucern*, belong'd formerly to the *Teutonic* Knights.

11. *Thun*, at the End of the Lake of the same Name, lies about 12 Miles S. E. from *Bern*, and was purchas'd by that City from the Counts of *Kybourg* in 1384.

12. *Oberhauffen*, a small but very pretty Town on the E. Side of the Lake of *Thun*, within less than a *German* League of the Town of that Name.

13. *Untersee*, another small Town betwixt the Lakes of *Thun* and *Brientz*, about 15 Miles S. E. from *Thun*.

14. *Brientz*, another small Town on the E. Side of the Lake of that Name, about 9 Miles S. E. from *Untersee*.

15. *Interlac*, a small Town on a River which falls into the Lake of *Brientz*.

16. *Fruttingen*, a small Town at the Foot of the Mountains, not far from *Brientz*.

17. *Spritz*, a Barony upon a Neck of Land, with a Town of the same Name, on the W. Side of the Lake of *Thun*, about 7 Miles S. E. from that Town.

The Pais Roman, or the Country of Vaux,

BELONG'd formerly to the Counts of *Kyburg*, came afterwards to the House of *Savoy*, but was conquer'd by those of *Bern* in 1536, and confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Lausanne* in 1564. It begins near *Geneva*, and the Boundary is mark'd by a Stone with the Arms of *Bern* upon it, and reaches near *Morat*, where 'tis separated from *Switzerland*. It lies along Lake *Lemman*, and contains the following Towns.

1. *Lausanne*, Lat. *Lausannium*, and *Lausanna*, the Capital of the Country. It stands upon two Hills, within a quarter of a League of Lake *Lemman*, on the N. Side of the Lake, about 30 Miles N. E. from *Geneva*, about 40 S. W. from *Bern*, and 27 S. W. from *Friburg*. It lies in a fruitful Country, was formerly the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Besanson*, who being drove out by the Reformation, he transported his See to *Friburg*, where he still remains. The Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin is a noble Structure, and is now made use of by the Protestants. The Town is divided into two Parts: The old Town enjoys great Privileges, and among others, that of Life and Death. 'Twas formerly Imperial, and sometimes gives Name to the neighbouring Lake. *Bleau* says, 'tis a large and rich City, and was noted for its University. But later Travellers tell us, that 'tis now inconsiderable.

2. *Morges*, or *Morgex*, a small but very pleasant Town on the Lake, about 1 ½ Leag.

S. W. from *Lausanne*, is the Capital of a Bailiwick, and well built.

3. *Myon*, another small City on the same Lake, about 15 Miles N. E. from *Geneva*, is adorn'd with a strong Castle, where the Governor resides.

4. *Coupet*, about 10 Miles N. E. from *Geneva*, on the Lake. 'Tis the first Town which belongs to *Bern*, has a good Castle, and the Title of a Barony.

5. *Vevey*, 12 Miles S. E. from *Lausanne*, upon the Lake. 'Tis suppos'd to be the *Viviscaw* of the Ancients, is the Capital of a Bailiwick, in which lies the strong Fortrels of *Zilen*.

6. *Oran*, a large open Town, but very ancient, near the Borders of *Friburg*, 3 German Leagues N. E. from *Lausanne*.

7. *Moudon*, Lat. *Minodunum*, on the River *Broye*, about 3 German Leagues N. E. from *Lausanne*.

8. *Avanches*, Lat. *Aventicum*, call'd by the Germans *Wiffelsburg*. It lies near the Lake of *Morat*, was formerly the Capital of *Helvetia*, and burnt by those People when they design'd to have remov'd into *Gallia Celtica*. They rebuilt Part of it when they return'd. 'Twas afterwards enlarged by *Vespasian*, who call'd it *Colonia Flavia*. 'Twas afterwards the Sec of a Bishop, but ruin'd by the Germans in the 6th Century, when the Bishop remov'd to *Lausanne*. 'Tis now only a small Town; but Roman Coins and other Monuments of Antiquity are still dug up in its Neighbourhood. It lies 8 German Leagues N. E. from *Lausanne*, and about 5 S. W. from *Bern*.

9. *Iverdun*, Lat. *Ebrodunum*, a small Town, but of considerable Trade, on the S. W. End of the Lake *Neuenburg*, about 20 Miles N. from *Lausanne*. 'Tis well built, has neat Streets, and a strong Castle in the Suburb. Their Trade consists chiefly in Wine, and they had also a Silk Manufacture, the Lake being very convenient for transporting their Commodities. The Townsmen have pleasant Gardens about it.

10. *Morat*, or *Murten*, lies on the S. E. Side of the Lake of *Morat*, about a League N. E. from *Wiffelsburg*, and is famous for the great Victory obtain'd here by the *Swissers* over *Charles the Terrible* of *Burgundy*; in Remembrance of which, they built a Chapel on the Place of Battle, where the Bones of

many

many Thousands of his Men who were slain there are still to be seen.

11. *Granson*, on the Left Side of the same Lake, about a League N. from *Iverdun*, memorable for another great Victory obtain'd there over the same Duke by the *Swissers* in 1476. *Bleau* makes this Country about 6 German Leagues long, and 6 broad, and says, that along the Lake the Hills are cover'd with Vineyards, which produce excellent Wine, Corn-Fields with excellent Wheat, and Pastures with numerous Flocks.

The Canton of Lucern,

LAT. *Pagus Lucernensis*, has that of *Bern* on the W. and S. *Soleure* on the N. and *Zurich*, *Zug*, and *Underwald*, on the E. 'Tis about 48 Miles S. and N. and 32 E. and W. The People of the Country are reckon'd hospitable, and very courteous to Strangers. Their chief Revenues consist in the Estates of Families of Quality extinguish'd; and they have a considerable Profit by being a Thoroughfare to *Italy*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Lucern*, on the *Ros*, where it comes out of the Lake. It lies about 22 Miles S. W. from *Zurich*, and 38 E. from *Bern*. It had its Name from *Lucerna*, *Lantern*, because of a Light-House there in the Night to direct Vessels on the Lake. *Papin*, Father to *Charlemagne*, gave this Town to the Abbots of *Murbach* in 759. They sold it to the House of *Austria* in 1290; but it join'd with the rest of the Cantons in 1232. 'Tis the chief of the Catholick Cantons, and the usual Residence of the Pope's Nuncio, and of the Spanish Ambassador. It has a Communication with the *Rhine* by the River *Rust*, was formerly an Imperial City, and had its Rise from an Abbey founded there by one of the Family of *Swabia*. It lies in a plain Ground, encompassed with Mountains on two Sides, and is defended by Walls and high Towers upon those Mountains. The Lake fronts the Town, and upon the Right Hand there's a deep Ditch. It has 4 Bridges over the River, the longest of which is 200 Paces. They are cover'd over Head, and very neat. Mr. Ray says, 'tis a very polite City; that the great Church which stands without the Wall is a very lofty Structure, and has one

of the biggest Organs that ever he saw, the Hollow of the greater Pipes being big enough for a Man to creep in at. It has two Steeples, an Altar beautified with Marble Columns, and a fair Cloyster. The Market-Place is large, the Town-House and College of the Jesuits very stately. The neighbouring Lake is above 20 Miles long, and about 9 where broadest. The Depth is reckon'd from 120 to 130 Fathom.

2. *Sempach*, a large open Town, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. N. W. from *Lucern*, Capital of a Bailiwick, on the E. Side of a little Lake, which abounds with Fish.

3. *Willisau*, about 16 Miles N. W. from *Lucern*, Capital of a considerable Bailiwick on the Frontiers of *Bern*.

4. *St. Urbain*, another large Town, Cap. of a Bailiwick, not far from that of *Willisau*.

5. *Hapsburg*, or *Habsburg*, a County with a Capital of the same Name, about 28 Miles N. W. from *Lucern*. *Rodolph I.* the Founder of the House of *Austria*, was Count of this Place before he was advanc'd to the Empire; but his Posterity chose rather to be called Dukes of *Austria*.

Bleau says, this Canton has only two Bailiwicks, to which they send Governors, viz. those of *Sempach* and *Wicken*. The rest of the Bailiwicks, which are 10 in Number, are govern'd by Senators sent on purpose from *Lucern*. They have several other Towns under their Jurisdiction; but they are not worth insisting upon, except *Sursee*, on a small Lake about 15 Miles N. from *Lucern*, which is commonly call'd the Lake of *Sempach*. This Town has a Council of their own, who determine all Causes, and the President of this Council gives Oaths to the Inhabitants of *Lucern*. 'Tis here they make use of a Brass Cornet instead of a Trumpet, because they say 'twas given them by *Charlemagne* for the Service they did him against the *Saracens*.

The Canton of Uri,

LAT. *Pagus Uganis*, or *Uriensis*, has that of *Switz* on the N. the Valley of *Verzasio* on the S. *Underwald* and *Bern* on the W. *Glaris* and the *Grisons* Country on the E. The ancient Inhabitants were called *Uriis* and *Taurisci*, from the Bulls which in this Coun-

Country they call *Uri*. They carry for Arms in a Field-Azure a Bull's-Head, and make use of Bulls Horns instead of Trumpets. The Country lies in Form of a Semi-circle under the Mountains of *St. Gothard*. Their chief Riches consist in Imposts on Goods carried betwixt *Italy* and *Germany*, and the Annual Pensions they receive from the Pope, the Kings of *Spain* and *France*. Those of best Fashion live upon the Flocks they maintain on their own Grounds. The meaner Sort live by peddling *Italian* and *German* Wares, or being Herds; and the Magistrates of their Towns frequently keep Inns. They have Plenty of Wood, Fish, Black Cattle, Cheese and Butter, which vie with those of *Holland*. They hire out many of their People to Foreign Princes, and are reckon'd very brave, so that there's a greater Proportion of them in Foreign Service than of the other Cantons. The Canton contains about 20000 Men, and the Inhabitants are reckon'd sharp and prudent. They have little Wine, Wheat, Linen or Woollen Cloth, but what they import, and have very few Artificers. They were govern'd at first by Abbesses and Abbots. Their first Abbess was *Hildegard*, Daughter to the Emperor *Lewis the Meek*, who govern'd the Abbey of *St. Felix*. They came afterwards under the House of *Austria*, and continu'd so till 1308, that they revolted at the Solicitation of *William Tell*. The Canton is divided into 10 Districts, which they call *Gnossmen*. They admit no Strangers among 'em, lest it should occasion a Change in their Democratical Government.

Their chief Towns are, 1. *Altorf*, near the River *Rust*, and the Lake of *Lucern*. It lies about 7 Miles S. from *Switz*, and 20 S. E. from *Lucern*. *Bleau* says, 'tis not walled, but well built, and the Streets neatly pav'd. There are many Gardens and Country Houses round it, which make it very pleasant. Their chief Trade is from the Courts of Justice which are kept here. 'Tis of very difficult Access, being surrounded with Mountains, so that there's no coming at it but by the Lake of *Lucern*, or the dangerous Passes of Mount *St. Gothard*.

2. *Betzelingen*, a pretty Town within half a League of *Altorf*.

The *Vallis Septentrionalis* beyond the *Alps* belongs to this Canton. The *French* call it *la*

Vallee de Livinier. It lies at the Foot of those Hills, which the *Italians* call the Mountains of *St. Bernard*. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff, sent once in 3 Years from *Altorf*, who determines all Causes, with the Help of Assessors chosen from among the Inhabitants. The People of Mount *St. Gothard* are also subject to this Canton, but govern'd by a Council of their own, and an Officer call'd an *Amman*, confirm'd by those of *Uri*, who send two of their Senators to assist him in Capital Causes.

The Canton of Switz,

LAT. *Switiorum Pagus*, has those of *Zurich* and *Zug* on the N. *Uri* and Part of *Glaris* on the S. *Lucern* and *Underwald* on the W. and Part of *Glaris* on the E. 'Tis about 28 Miles S. and N. and 36 E. and W. They were anciently called *Taurisci*, as well as the *Urii*. Whence the present Name came, is uncertain, but some derive it from the *Sueri*; and they themselves pretend to be the Offspring of the *Cimbri*. The Inhabitants of this Country are very brave, excellent Huntsmen, and much given to Agriculture, tho' they have little Arable Land, but abundance of Pastures fill'd with Cattle. They have few Tradesmen except Taylors, Shoemakers, and Carpenters, and abundance of 'em Beggars. The Men make their Cheese, and value it the more on that Account when they bring it to Market. They have scarce any Trade with Foreigners, and few Merchants come among 'em. They have the Honour however to give the Name of *Swissers* to the whole Cantons, because they were the first who took Arms for their Liberty. This Canton is divided into 6 Districts, which they call Quarters.

Their chief Town is *Switz*, Lat. *Suitia*, formerly an Imperial Town, but now only a large Village on the Banks of the River *Mense*, near the Lake of *Lucern*, about 16 Miles S. E. from the Town of that Name, and 7 N. from *Altorf*. It lies in a Valley surrounded with Hills, that are for most part cover'd with Snow.

The other Places of Note are, 1. *Einsieden*, an Abbey near the same River, about 10 Miles N. E. from *Switz*. 2. *Art*, *Stein*, *Kol*.

Kusnach, Wag, Grinow, &c. which formerly belong'd to the Family of *Hapsburg*. They had anciently 4 Bailiwicks under them; but two of them have now the Liberty of choosing their own Magistrates, asking Leave first of the Diet of the Canton. *Kusnach* had formerly the same Liberty; but *Switz* took it from them, because they imposed too much on Strangers that carried Goods that Way. They have a joint Government of the Towns of *Usenach* and *Gustal* with those of *Glaris*. The People of *Togenburg* have a Right of *Comburgership* with both, and serve them in War by Turns.

The Canton of Underwald,

LA T. *Sylvania*, or *Sylvaniensis Pagus*, because 'tis divided into two Parts by a Forrest of Oak, which they call *Ober* and *Underwalden*; but the latter carries the Name. It has *Switz* and *Lucern* on the N. Part of *Lucern* and *Bern* on the W. and S. and *Uri* on the E. 'Tis reckon'd 32 Miles S. and N. and 24 E. and W. *Moll* makes it but 20 S. and N. and as much E. and W. It abounds with pleasant Pastures and Woods. Their chief Subsistence is from their Cattle and Fish, which they sell at *Lucern*. The Inhabitants are brave Soldiers.

The chief Places are, 1. *Stantz*, on the S. Side of the Lake of *Lucern*. 'Tis their principal Town. and was one of the three first which join'd in League at *Altorf* in 1308. They have a fair Church, a Convent of *Capuchins*, and a Nunnery. They have Crosses of Wood and Iron upon their Graves, on some of which hang little Copper Kettles with holy Water, which the Women sprinkle with little Bunches of Herbs upon the Graves.

2. *Alpen*, near *Stantz*, famous for a Victory which the *Swissers* obtain'd there over the D. of *Austria* in 1314.

3. *Sarnen*, a considerable open Town on the River *Aar*.

The Canton of Zug,

LA T. *Tugienfis Pagus*, is encompassed with those of *Lucern*, *Zurich*, and *Switz*, is about 18 Miles long, and 7 broad. The

Soil is fruitful, especially in Wheat; the Inhabitants brave, industrious, and courteous. 'Twas formerly subject to particular Lords; after which it fell to the House of *Austria*, but was subdued by the rest of the Cantons in 1352, because it took Part with their Enemies.

The Places of Note are, 1. *Zug*, its Capital, upon a Hill on the E. Side of the Lake of *Zug*, which is about 7 Miles long. 'Tis strong by Situation, has the Lake before it, Mountains on the two other Sides, and fruitful Fields on the other.

2. *Cham*, on the same Lake, a very pleasant Town, most of whose Inhabitants live by Fishing. It had formerly Lords of its own. 'Tis Capital of one of the principal Bailiwicks of this Canton, which are 6 or 7 in all. This Canton produces some Wine, and has Plenty of Game in their Woods.

The Canton of Glaris,

LA T. *Glarona Vallis*. Some say, 'tis 30 Miles N. and S. and 25 E. and W. but *Blaau* says, 'tis not above 3 German Leagues in Length. *Moll* makes it about 20 Miles from S. to N. and 20 where broadest. It has *Uri* and *Switz* on the W. the *Grisons* Country on the E. the Valley of *Lintz* on the N. and Part of the *Grisons* Country on the S. This Canton is very pleasant, well water'd, and abounds with Fish. The Inhabitants are tall, robust, courteous, and ingenious. 'Twas formerly subject to the Abbey of *Seckingen*, to which 'twas given by its ancient Lords.

The chief Places are, 1. *Glaris*, on the River *Lintz*, the Capital of the Country. 'Tis surrounded by Mountains, and lies 21 Miles E. from *Switz*.

2. *Schwenden*, where the Diet of the Canton meets.

The Inhabitants being a Mixture of Papists and Protestants, no Cause is decided except Two Thirds of the Judges be of the Defendant's Religion. This Canton sends Governors once in 3 Years to *Werdensburg*, and have a joint Power with the Canton of *Schwitz* over *Urenach* and *Gustal*.

The Canton of Basile,

LAT. *Basiliensis Pagus*, has Part of *Swabia* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Basile*, and Part of *Alsace*, on the W. *Solothurn* on the S. and Part of *Swabia* on the E. *Bleau* makes it 8 German Leagues long, and 7 broad. *Moll* makes it about 18 Miles S. and N. and 21 E. and W. 'Tis divided into 5 Bailiwicks, and 30 Parishes. The Origine of the Name is uncertain. Some derive it from *Basileus*, Mother to the Emperor *Julian*: Others from a Basilisk found in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Basile*. The Air is wholesome and temperate, tho' the Country be much expos'd to Northern Winds. The Soil is fruitful of Corn, Wine, and Grasse, so that they export much of the first two. The Inhabitants are tall, comely, and well set; the Men ingenious, sincere, courteous to Strangers, chearful, yet grave, and live in great Concord among one another. The Men for most part wear the French Habit, and many of the Women do the like; tho' others wear Caps resembling a Sugar-Loaf, lin'd with rich Fur. Their Language is *High Dutch*; but the *French* is also much us'd among them. Their chief Revenues arise from Seculariz'd Abbies, from the Countrey of *Waspurg*, and other Bailiwicks, and from Imposts on Goods carried through their Country to and from *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Basle*, Lat. *Basilea*, upon the *Rhine*, on the Confines of *Alsace* and *Germany*, Long. 26. 32. Lat. 47. 45. about 2½ Miles S. from *Huningen*, and 20 N. from *Solothurn*. 'Tis the Capital of the Canton, and was built out of the Ruins of the Roman *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*. 'Twas enlarged by *Julian* the Apostate, in Honour of his Mother *Basilina*. The Romans sent a Colony thither under *Minatius Blancus*, and 'twas afterwards much enlarged by the Emperor *Gratian*. *Cluvierus* thinks 'twas formerly called *Ariabunum*. 'Twas ruin'd by the Hungarians, but rebuilt by the Emperor *Henry II.* in 1010, when he granted such Privileges to those who settled there, that it quickly became considerable. It suffer'd much afterwards by Fire, Inundations, and

Earthquakes, particularly in 1356, when 'twas almost ruin'd by the latter; but was so much recover'd in 1431, and after when *Aeneas Sylvius* assisted at the Council held there as Bishop of that See, that when he viewed its magnificent Palaces, large Squares, splendid Houses, and neat Streets, he said 'twas preferable to *Ferrara* and *Florence*, two of the greatest Cities of *Italy*; and when he came afterwards to be Pope under the Name of *Pius II.* he establish'd an University there, says *Bleau*, with as large Privileges as any in *Europe*. Others ascribe this to Pope *Eugenius IV.* in 1460. The *Rhine* divides it into two Parts; the least of which lies on the Side of *Alsace*. They are join'd by a noble Stone-Bridge of 14 Arches, and 350 Paces long. 'Twas formerly subject to the Land-graves of *Alsace*, but was made Imperial about the End of the 14th Century; and tho' it enter'd into the *Swiss* Confederacy in 1501, was not made independant on the Empire till the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. 'Twas formerly the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Besancon*, who being laid aside at the Reformation, he has since kept his Seat at *Porentru* in *Upper Alsace*. Mr. Ray says, he has no Jurisdiction in the City of *Basle*, nor is he allow'd to lodge one Night in it. He adds, there are 17 Professors in the University, viz. of Divinity, Law, and Physick, 3 each; and of Philosophy and other Learning, 8. They keep their Lectures every Day of the Week in Term-time but *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*. *Erasmus*, who liv'd the latter Part of his Time and dy'd here in 1536, aged 70, founded a College for 20 Students of Divinity, including a School-master and Beadle. Ten of 'em may continue there as long as unmarried, if the Magistrates please; and none are to stay one Night out of the College without their Regent's Leave. *Erasmus* was interr'd in the great Church, and has a Marble Monument on the N. Side of the Communion Table. His Library is also kept in this Church, and is commonly called *Bibliotheca Amberlacheina*, because he left it by his Will to one Mr. *Amberbach*. In this Library there are several curious Pieces of Painting by the famous *Holben*, a Native of this City, with *Erasmus's* Seal and Ring, several *Diplomata* sent him by the Pope, a fine Gold Medal, besides

besides other Coins and Medals, ancient and modern, which belong'd to that Learned Man. There are also several of *Amberbach's* MSS. about the Antiquities of *Augusta Raurorum*, from the Ruins of which the City of *Basle* was built, and whose Memory is preserv'd in the Village of *Augst*, near that Town. *Misson* says, there are several good Libraries in *Basle*, and in one of 'em a curious *Virgil*, and an *Alcoran* writ in *China* Paper. In the Cabinets of *Erasmus* and *Ambricab*, there are 20 Original Pieces by the famous *Holbein*. For one of 'em, representing our Saviour dead, 1000 Ducats has been offer'd; In this Cabinet there are 4 Series of excellent Medals, Greek, Consular, and Gold and Brass Imperials. Among the Gold ones, that of *Plotina*, Wife to the Emperor *Trajan*, is most esteem'd; and under *Erasmi's* Picture, there's the following Epigram:

*Ingens, ingentem quem Personat Orbis Erasmus
His tibi Dimidium Picta Tabella refert.
At cur non totum? Mirari desine Lector,
Integra non totum Terra nec ipsa capit.*

There are likewise many Rarities of Art and Nature in the Closet of Mr. *Fisb*. The other Remarkable Things in this City are, the Cathedral Church of St. *Mary*, their Arsenal, and Guildhall, and the Museum of Dr. *Platerus*. They pretend, that ordinary Paper was first made here by *Anthony* and *Michael Gallician* in 1417; and that Printing was introduc'd here by *Bernard Richel* in 1478 *Oecolampadius* advanc'd the Reformation in 1522. Their Printing-House is also much noted. 'Tis observ'd, that the great Town-Clock is always kept an Hour too forward, in Remembrance of a Conspiracy which was defeated by this Stratagem: For the Conspirators who were to meet at a certain Hour, says *La Forrest*, finding that Hour was past, retired to their several Abodes without attempting any thing

2. *Wallenburg*, a small Town near Mount *Jura*, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues S. E. from *Basle*, Capital of a considerable Bailiwick.

3. *Homburg*, or *Homburg*, the Capital of a Bailiwick, about 7 Leagues S. E. from *Basle*.

The Canton of Friburg,

LAT. *Friburgensium Pagus*, is encompass'd with that of *Bern*. *Moll* makes it about 25 Miles long, and 20 broad. 'Tis divided into two Parts by the River *Sarnez*, and contains 19 Bailiwicks.

The chief Places are, 1. *Friburg*, Lat. *Friburgum*, about 17 Miles S. E. from *Bern*. 'Twas built by *Berthold IV.* Duke of *Zerlingen* in 1179. It came afterwards to the Counts of *Kybourg* and *Hapsburg*. They redeemed their Liberty from the Dukes of *Austria*, and submitted to the D. of *Savoy* in 1450; but shook off his Yoke about 27 Years after, and leagu'd with the other Cantons. 'Tis the Seat of the Bishop of *Lausanne*, well built, and tolerably fortified. 'Tis divided into 14 Parts, each of which have their Standard-bearer: If a Debtor here do not pay at the Day appointed, the Creditor sends two or more of his Servants and Horses to a publick Inn, where the Debtor is oblig'd to maintain them till he satisfy the Creditor. The Bailiwicks about the Town are govern'd by particular Senators; and *Bleau* says, they have other 14 to whom they send Bailiffs, besides 4 more which they govern in common with *Bern*. The most remarkable Things in this City are its Piazza's, the Cathedral with its high Altar, the Town-House and high Tower, a noble publick Fountain, and a Commendary of *Malta*. They have several Churches, a College of Jesuits founded by *Canisius*, and divers Convents belonging to that Order.

2. *Estavaye*, on the Lake of *Neuchattel*, about 12 Miles N. W. from *Friburg*, Capital of a considerable Bailiwick.

3. *Gryers*, or *Gruyers*, on the *Sarnez*, 12 Miles S. from *Friburg*. It has the Title of a County, and was sold by the last Count of that Name to the Cantons of *Bern* and *Friburg*.

The Canton of Solothurn or Soleure,

LAT. *Salodorensis Pagus*, has *Basle* and Part of *Alsace* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Basle* on the W. and *Bern* on the S. and E.

The Soil is very fruitful, but produces no Wine. *Moll* makes it about 12 Miles from S. to N. and 10 where broadest.

The chief Places are, 1. *Solothurn*, or *Soleure*, Lat. *Salodorum*. 'Tis the Capital of the Canton, lies on the River *Aa*, about 16 Miles N. from *Bern*, is a very ancient City, divided into two Parts by the River, and join'd by a Bridge. The lesser Part belongs to the Diocese of *Lausan*, and the other to that of *Constance*. The Town is encompassed with strong Walls, and adorn'd with fine Buildings; amongst which, that of the *French* Ambassador is most remarkable. Some think 'twas founded by a King of *Gaul*, because in an old Inscription 'tis called the Sister of *Treves*. The Name comes from an ancient Tower there called *Solothurn*, or Tower of the Sun. 'Twas formerly subject to its own Chaprer, afterwards to the Bishop of *Geneva*, and then became an Imperial Town, till it leagu'd with the other Cantons in 1481. In 1531, they were dispos'd to receive the Reformation, but prevented by a Rebellion of the Mob, and continue stupid Idolaters. In their great Church, they have a gross Representation of God the Father, like an old Man with a black Beard; our Saviour on his Knees, and a Dove hovering over his Head. The Houses of the Town are fair, the Streets large, and adorn'd with many Fountains. The Jesuits have a stately Church and College here; to the Building of which, the present *French* King contributed. The Fortifications are strong, and built of fine large Stones. The People of this Place were so superstitious, says *Misson*, that they worship'd our Saviour on the Cross in the Habit of a *Swiss*.

2. *Olten*, a large open Town on the same River, about 16 Miles E. from *Solure*.

3. *Golgen*, another large open Town on the River *Aar*, near the Frontiers of *Basle*, about a League N. E. from *Olten*.

The Canton of Schaffhausen,

LAT. *Schaffhausenorum Pagus*, has *Swabia* on the N. *Zurich* on the S. and Part of *Swabia* on the E. and W. It had its Name (according to some) from the Boats and other Vessels which are oblig'd to stop there,

because they cannot pass the great Cataract of the *Rhine* below it, but are obliged to unload, and their Cargo is put on board other Vessels below the Cataract. 'Tis about 20 Miles E. and W. and 12 S. and N. It abounds with all Things necessary for Life, and has greater Plenty of Fish than any other Place in *Switzerland*. 'Twas formerly subject to particular Lords, and afterwards to the Imperial Town of that Name, until it leagu'd with the other Cantons in 1501.

The chief Place is *Schaffhausen*, Lat. *Scaphusia*, upon the *Rhine*, 20 Miles N. from *Zurich*, and about 21 W. from *Constance*. Some call it *Probatopolis*, because it bears a Sheep for its Arms; and from this they do so derive its Name. It owes its Rise to an Abbey founded there about 1052. 'Twas made Imperial by the Emperor *Frederick II.* 'Twas mortgaged by the Emperor *Leo X.* of *Bavaria* to the Duke of *Austria* in 1550, but recover'd its Liberty about 80 Years after. It embrac'd the Reformation about 1520. The Streets are broad, the Houses for most part painted on the Outside; and at the upper End of the Town there's a large Tower, which the *French* King is oblig'd by his Alliance to keep in Repair. 'Tis well mounted with Guns, but serves rather for Ornament than Defence. There's no other Town of Note in this Canton. Their chief Trade is by the Vessels which unload here, and by exporting Linen, Copper, and other Metals. The Town is defended by a strong Castle.

The Canton of Appenzel,

LAT. *Pagus Abbatia-Cellenfis*, has *St. Gall* on the N. the *Grisons* Country on the S. *Togenburg* on the W. and the *Rhinal* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 18 Miles S. and N. and 18 where broadest. Others make it 20 Miles long, and 24 broad. The Country abounds with pleasant Hills and Pastures, fill'd with Flocks, which yield the Inhabitants great Quantities of Milk, Butter, and Cheese. The People subsist chiefly by selling these, and the Linen Cloth which they make.

The chief Town is *Appenzel*, Lat. *Abbatia Cella*, on the River *Sintra*, about 40 Miles S. E. from *Zurich*, and 25 S. E. from *Basle*.

Volume of Air in Mount A. Olivis in Italy

CATARACTA ARRE
MONTE ROLIO
ITALIA



A Cataract in the Dutchy of Spole
CATADUPA VELINIA



A Map of Scylla & Charibdis betwixt Sicily & Italy

MARE

IMPERIUM

Six

SICUTUM

Sinur Cuyaciu

Rhegium

САЛАВУЕ

TABULA
Freti Siculi
CHARIBDIS
et
SCYLLÆ.
Aliorumq; Ritu
rationes explican

Aliorum, Rsum
rationes explican

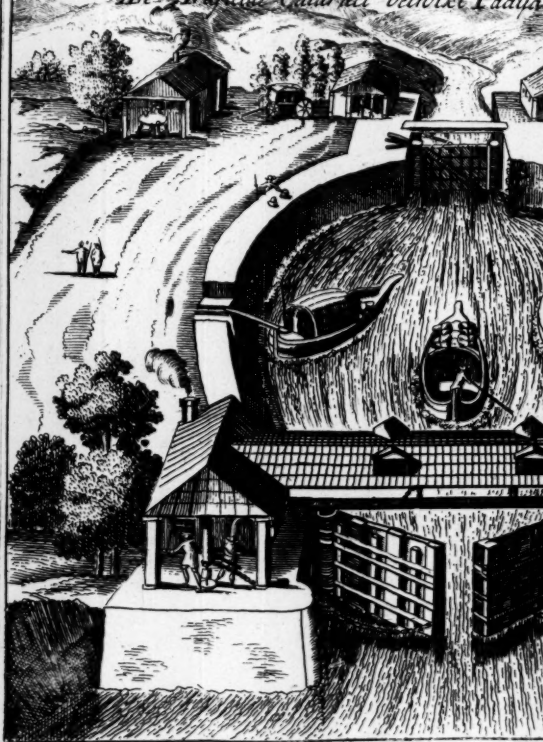
Mellana

Canalis ex

Chapter 4

NUM

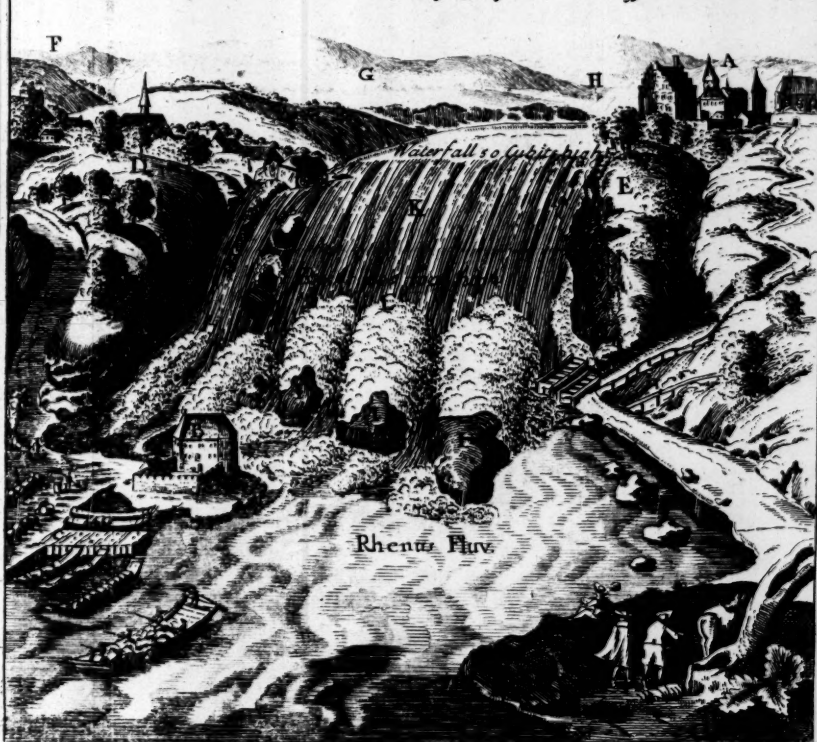
CATARACTA Hydrotechnica inter PADUAM
An Artificial Cataract betwixt Padua



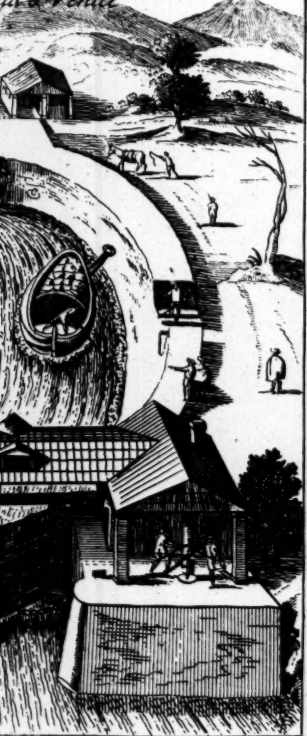
letto in Italy.



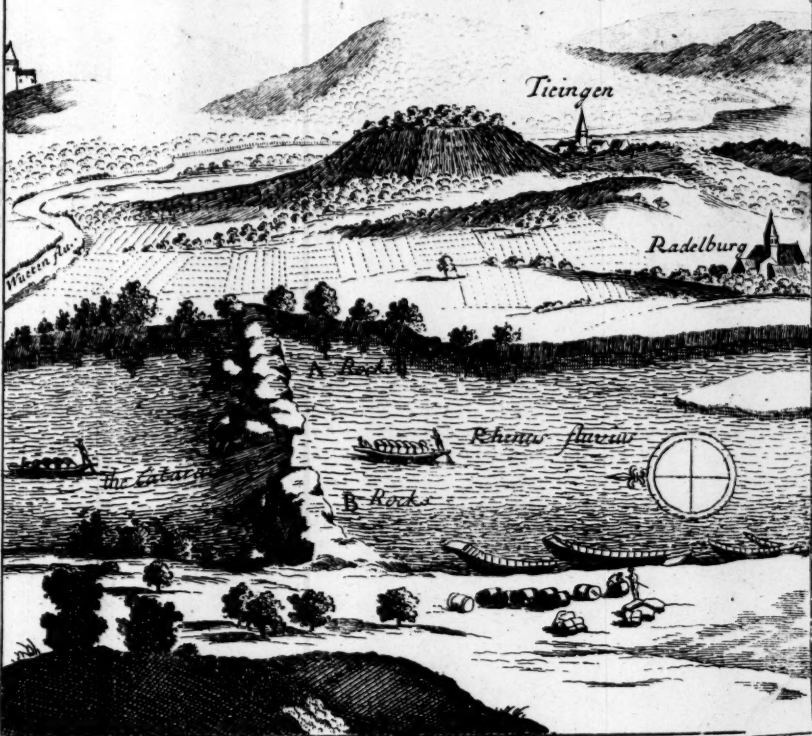
The Cataract of the Rhine att Scafschausen in Swisserland



M et VENETIAS .
ua & Venia



The Cataract of the Rhine att Coblents in Swisserland



Swiss. It had its Name from an Abbot's Cell built here, when *Sigebert* K. of *Austria* gave it to the Abbot of *St. Gall* in 1151; but being weary of his Tyrannical Government, they freed themselves by Force of Arms, afterwards bought off his Title, and form'd themselves into a Commonwealth. In 1425, they defeated the Abbot, and those of *Constance* who took Arms against them, and redeemed *Rhinthal* from the Lords of *Rangewile*, to whom 'twas mortgaged. They leagu'd with 7 other Cantons against the House of *Austria* in 1457, and were received into their Number in 1513, having expelled all their Nobles who oppress'd them. The Town is rich and populous. They have 12 Jurisdictions under them, divided into the Inner and Outer *Appenzels*. They have 8 considerable Villages, with Churches in each. The Majority of the People are Protestants; but their Magistrates are of both Religions.

The Allies of the Swissers,

ARE, first, the Bishoprick of *Basle*. It has *Alsace* on the N. the Territory of *Biel* on the S. *Franche Comte* on the W. and Part of the Cantons of *Basle* and *Soleure* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 23 Miles E. and W. and 11 S. and N. The Country produces abundance of Fruit and Wine. They have many Woods, Meadows, and Pasture Grounds; and the Lake of *Bienne* abounds with Fish call'd *Heurings*, which they salt, and sell at good Rates. In some Places, the Country is fit for nothing but Pasturage. The chief Places are, 1. *Porentru*, on the Frontiers of *Alsace*, where the Bishop has a noble Castle well fortified. 'Tis the Capital of 7 small Territories possessed by the Bishop, who is only Temporal Lord of the Town; but as Bishop of *Basle* is a Prince of the Empire, and has a Council to assist him in his Government. The *Theatins* have a College in this Town. All his Subjects are Papists except those of *Asweiler*, *Bienne*, *Munster*, and the Valley of *St. Immer*, who are Protestants. He has another strong Castle at *Delmont* in *Saltzgow*, where he sometimes resides; and the Barony of *Rapolsheim* in *Alsace* holds of him in Fee. The People of this Bishoprick speak

broken German. 2. *Arlesheim*, a large open Town, whither the Bishop has transferred his Chapter from *Friburg*.

2. The Bishoprick of *Coire*. The Domain of those Bishops was formerly very considerable; but they sold Part of it to those Communities who form'd that call'd, *The League of the House of God*, and they were drove out of Part of the rest in 1519 by their Protestant Subjects, whom they oppress'd; but the Inhabitants of *Coire* have since restor'd him his Cathedral, and its Precinct, where he and his Chapter, and some Roman Catholics, live in Quiet. He resides there ordinarily; but his Revenue is so much reduc'd, that 'tis not above 1600 Livres per Annum.

3. The Bishoprick of *Sion* or *Valais*, which lies betwixt *Swisserland*, the *Milanese*, the Valley of *Aost*, and *Savoy*. 'Twas the ancient Country of the *Veragri* or *Seduni*. 'Tis call'd *Valais*, because of its Situation among high Mountains. It depends on the Bishop of *Sion*, to whom it gives Title of Count. 'Twas given by *Charlemagne* to their first Bishop *Theodosius* in 802. Since which, they have had a Right to coin Money. Their Bishop enter'd into an Alliance with the Popish Cantons in 1535 for the Defence of Popery, which is the Religion of his Subjects.

Moll makes this Country about 72 Miles long, and 22 where broadest. *Bleau* makes it 100 Miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad. The *Latins* call it *Valesia*, and *Valinsa*; the *Germans*, *Wallisserland*. 'Tis surrounded with Mountains constantly cover'd with Snow, and is of difficult Access, especially in the Winter. The only Passage that can be made easy, is that where the *Rhone* opens the Mountains towards *France* in the Country of *Vaux*; but that is so well defended by Art and Nature, that 'tis not easy to be forc'd. The Vallies are made very fruitful by the Industry of the Inhabitants, who convey Water from the Rocks and Mountains by Wooden Canals in some Places for two Miles together, and cut a Passage for these Canals thro' the Rocks with the manifest Peril of their Lives, being forc'd to hang by Ropes while they cut them. By this Means, they have such Plenty of Corn and Wine, that they furnish both to most of their Neighbours; and their Wine is so

good, that their Neighbours fetch it from the highest Rocks and Mountains on Beasts of Carriage. Their Harvest continues from May to October, and is sooner or later according to the Situation of the Country, which is so unequal, that in one Day's Journey a Traveller meets with Winter, Spring, and Summer. They have Fruits almost of all Sorts, with Figs, Pomegranates, Wall-Fruit, and such as are proper to warmer Climates. Their Gardens are well stocked with Herbs and Flowers, and they abound with Honey and Saffron. In their Mountains they have Lead, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Chrysal of two Sorts, one very fine and clear, and the other duskyish, or of a Violet Colour. Sometimes they find entire Pieces of 40 or 50 Pound Weight. They have also Veins of Coals in their Rocks, which they use for Fire, and burn into Lime. Their Woods abound with Larch Trees, which furnish them with Agaric and Rosin. They have no Deer, Goats, or Boars, but many Wolves, Bears, Foxes, and Linxes. They have Plenty of Wild-Fowl of most Sorts, and in their Valleys great Herds of Black Cattle. They have Mules and Asses, great Flocks of Sheep on their Mountains, and excellent Butter and Cheese. The *Rhone* furnishes them with large Trouts of 29 and 30 Pound Weight. They have two hot Springs, which they make use of against most Diseases.

The Inhabitants are strong and industrious, but most of 'em swarthy, by labouring much in the Sun. Many of them are troubled with Swellings in their Throat, which is ascrib'd to their Water; and in some Places, they are much afflicted with Lameness and Madness, as has been mentioned in some Places of *Switzerland*. The Apparel and Diet of the common People is coarse; but those of Quality live very handsomely. Most of their Houses are of Wood, especially of Larch Tree, which is very durable, and grows as black as Ebony. They cover them with Slate; and in their better Villages and Towns, they affect to build their Houses with Turrets and Wings in Form of Castles. The People are warlike, and tenacious of their Liberty. For the Maintenance of it, they have maintain'd several Wars, of which their many ruinous Castles are lasting Monuments. They af-

fect Learning. The better Sort send their Children to study in other Countries, and those of the meaner Sort beg from Door to Door to be maintain'd at School.

The Country is divided into Upper and Lower. In the former they speak *German*, and in the latter *savoyard*. The Upper is divided into 7 Jurisdictions, which they call *Dizains* or Tithings, who have a Right of Comburgership with the Cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Underwald*, and *Bern*. The Lower depends on the Upper, and is divided into 6 Districts, which they call Banners, because each of them have their particular Standard.

The chief Places of *Upper Valais* are, 1. *Sion*, or *Sitten*, Lat. *Sedunum*, the Capital of the whole Country. It lies on the *Sitta*, near the *Rhone*, about 20 Miles E from the Lake of *Geneva*. 'Tis defended by 3 Castles, in one of which the Bishop resides. He is Suffragan of *Tarantaise*, and elected by the Chapter, which is for most part compos'd of Persons of Quality. The Town stands in a pleasant Valley, and has on the E. Side a Mountain with two Tops; upon one of which stands the Castle of *Tyrbû*, belonging to the Bishop, who has another Castle at the Foot of it. On the other Top, called *Valeria*, stands the Church of *St. Katharine*, and the Houses of Canons, *Bleau* says, this was an old *Roman* Fortification; and betwixt those Castles, there are several Chapels on the Mountain, and many old Buildings, some of them in Ruins, and others lately repair'd. He adds, That 'twas the *Civitas Sedunorum*, so frequently mentioned in the Time of *Julius Caesar* and *Augustus*; but all their ancient Monuments have been destroy'd by War and Fire, except a Fragment of *Roman* Marble at the great Gate of *Our Lady's* Church. The Town was almost consum'd by Fire during the Wars, but has been well repair'd since they had Peace. They have 4 Churches, the chief of which is that of *Our Lady*. 'Tis reckon'd one of the oldest Bishopsricks in *Gaul*. *Sigibert* in his Chronicle mentions one of their Bishops who was a Martyr in 511. Mr. *Lassels* says, their Bishop is also their Prince, has a very slender Court, and no Guards; That there are many natural Fools in the Country, which they call *Gauks*: This occasions the People to bless

God,

God, when their Children are young that they are not Gouks. He says, this Country is able to assemble 40000 Men in case of Necessity, under their known Commanders, who are generally Inn-keepers, and such like People that serve well enough to defend their inaccessible Passes.

2. *Siders*, which lies near the *Rhone*, about 2½ Leagues N. E. from *Sion*, noted for its excellent Wine, and Mines of Saffron. 'Tis Capital of its District, lies on the N. Side of the *Rhone*, has a Church and a Castle; and in a Rock above the Town, there are the Ruins of 3 other Castles.

3. *Ysop*, noted for its Mines of Chrystal, which yield them great Profit. 'Tis Capital of its District, which is noted for the Birth of Dr. *Platerus*, who first set up Printing at *Basle*. Most of the *Valaisian* Nobility derive their Pedigree from this Country, where they were once so numerous and proud, that they had a Church for themselves, because they thought it disgraceful to worship God with the common People. It lies near the *Rhone*, about 6 German Leagues N. E. from *Sion*.

3. *Bryg*, a large open Town, about 27 Miles S. E. from *Sion*, noted for its good Baths, and being Capital of its District. 'Twas formerly very populous. It has a strong Castle on a neighbouring Rock, which belongs to the Bishop of *Sion*. Not far from hence, there's a curious Bridge of two Arches over the *Rhone*, where there's such a Cataract, that 'tis reckon'd a Master-piece of Workmanship to have built a Bridge in this Place. In this Country there's a Pass by the Mountain of *Sempronius* or *Scipio*, thro' which *Cesar* is said to have marched his Army to *Switzerland*. In Remembrance of which, he cut an Account of it in the Rocks, where the Remains of some Letters are still to be seen. *Simler* thinks this to be true, but that 'twas not the March which *Cesar* mentions in his First Book of the *Gallick War*. Within a Mile of *Bryg*, there's a small but neat Village call'd *Glisa*, noted for the Birth of *Georgius Suprasactus*, a Man of great Courage and Bulk, who having acquir'd great Riches and Credit by his Arms in *Italy*, was much esteem'd in his own Country, took Part with the *French* against Cardinal *Matthew* Bishop of *Sion*, who got him imprison'd at

Romey, but being set at Liberty by the Means of *Francis I.* of *France*, he drove the Cardinal out of *Valais*, from whence he was afterwards banish'd himself, and died at *Vevey* on Lake *Lemman* in 1529. He erected a Monument for himself in *Our Lady's Church* at *Glisa*, in which there's the Picture of himself, his Lady, 12 Sons, and 11 Daughters, done to the Life, and all of 'em very comely Persons. There are many of his Posterity still in the Country. A little below this Village, there's the Remains of an ancient Wall, with many Towers, drawn from the *Rhone* to the Tops of the neighbouring Mountains. Some think 'twas built by the *Romans* when they march'd this Way; and others, that 'twas built by the ancient *Biberi*, as a Barrier against the *Seduni*. On the other Side the *Rhone*, about half a Mile from *Bryg*, there's a Fountain of hot Water, which flows from the Bottom of the Rocks, by which they have form'd Baths, that they make use of against Wounds, Bruises, Ulcers, Scabs, Paralytical Distempers, Defluxions, Noise in the Ears, and Barrenness; but they are bad for those who are troubled with Pains in the Head, Fevers, and hot Distempers in the Liver or Reins, or that are of a weak Constitution, says *Bleau*.

4. *Goms*, near the Head of the *Rhone*, Capital of its District, about 12 Leagues N. E. from *Sion*.

Mount Furca, now *La Forche*, from whence the *Rhone* springs, lies near this Place, to which Geographers ascribe 3 Fountains.

The Lower *Valais* contains, 1. *Martignac*, on the River *Grans*, a large open Town, call'd by the Latins *Obodurum*, because the Emperor *Dioclesian* having stay'd there 8 Days, is said to have cry'd out, when he march'd from thence, That 'twas a hard thing to be confin'd to such a Place 8 Days. 'Twas at this Place where the Legendaries pretend he cut off the *Theban* Legion. It lies about 4 German Leagues S. W. from *Sion*. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle on a Rock, and lies at the Head of two Passes thro' the *Alps*, one to those call'd the *Sempronian Alps*, and the other thro' those call'd the *Peninne*. This is suppos'd to have formerly been the Capital of *Valais*, because it agrees to *Cesar's* Description. 'Twas only

a Village in his Time, but afterwards grew a considerable Town, and was endowed with Privileges by the Romans. 'Tis now only an inconsiderable Village, having been destroy'd by War. 'Twas formerly the See of a Bishop. A little below this Place, where the *Rhone* is pent in betwixt Rocks, there's a Bridge over it defended by a Castle, which secures the Pass. 'Tis thought to be the *Argaunum* of the Ancients, and by the Germans is called *Am Gans*, suppos'd to be the Corruption of the Latin Name. *Julius Caesar* is said to have fortified this Pass, and to have endow'd *Obodurnum* with Privileges, that he might the better secure himself of it. There are many Inscriptions on the Pavement and Walls of the Church and Church-Yard at *Martignac*; but so wore out with Age, that very few of the Letters can be distinguish'd. In the Chapel there are 3 Antick Marble Columns, and a Pavement of Mosaic Work.

Betwixt *Martignac* and *St. Maurice*, there's a curious Water-fall or Cataract in the *Rhone*, of above 25 Fathom high.

2. *St. Maurice*, on the *Rhone*, above 5 German Leagues N. W. from *Sion*. *La Forrest* thinks it to have been the ancient *Aganum*, a City of the *Veragri*. *Bleau* says, 'twas formerly called *Tornada*, and takes it to be the same mention'd by *Antonin*, tho' most of the Ancients call'd it *Aganum*. It had the Name of *St. Maurice* from an Abbey built there by *Sigismund* King of Burgundy, at the Intercession of several Bishops, in Honour of *Maurice*, who they say was Commander of the *Theban* Legion, and murder'd there with his Soldiers, because they would not join in the Pagan Sacrifices. He richly endow'd this Abbey, and his Example was follow'd by many other Princes. Here they pretended to keep the Relicks of those Martyrs. The Monks were at first of the Order of *St. Bennet*; but they were drove out for their scandalous Lives, and succeeded by Presbyters and Canons, who were also thrown out for the like Reason, and succeeded by Regular Canons. This Town was burnt in the Close of the last Century; but how, was never discover'd. *Mr. Laffels* says, That in the Passage of the *Alps* from *Briga* in this Country by the Mountain *Sampion*, which we take to be that the Romans call *Semproum*, there's a narrow

Road artificially made out of the Sides of the Hills, with dreadful Precipices on one Side, which endanger the Lives of the Men and Horses that travel that Way, if they make the least Slip: To avoid which, he and his Company let their Horses go loose with their Bridles cast on their Necks, and walked it on Foot, with a Man before each Horse. He adds, That this Road is very full of Turnings and Windings.

The other remarkable Things which *Blau* takes Notice of in this Country are, 1. That the Deputies of the 7 Districts of *Upper Valais* have, as well as the Chapter, a Vote in choosing the Bishop of *Zion*, who is their Prince. Next to the Bishop is their Bailiff, who is Judge in Civil Matters. He is chosen by the Bishop, and the Deputies of the Districts, and afterwards confirmed by the Diets of all the Districts, each of which have a Chief Magistrate, call'd Mayor or *Chastellan*, who, with the Senate of the District, determines all Causes; but there lies an Appeal from them to the General Diet, which meets twice a Year at *Sion*, and consists of two or more Deputies from each District. The Bishop presides, the Bailiff takes the Votes, they determine all Affairs in the last Resort, and appoint the publick Officers.

2. That they had formerly a barbarous Custom call'd *Matza*; the Manner of which was thus: They set up by Night in one of the most publick Roads a great Club, as a Token of some publick Injury done to the Country, which those who had immediately suffer'd by it were not able to revenge. They afterwards dress'd up a sort of a Hobgoblin, which they fasten'd to a Tree, and set it by some Hedge in a publick Road. Those who pass'd by in the Morning, tho' they knew nothing of the Matter, would stay to see the Issue of the Thing. Upon this, those who set it up, and conceal'd themselves in the Neighbourhood, came out, join'd with the Spectators, and (as if they had known nothing) would curiously enquire into the Matter; then one of the boldest of the Conspirators comes up, carries off the *Matza* to some neighbouring Field without speaking a Word; the rest follow, and forming themselves into a Ring, one of 'em asks the *Matza*, What ails him? The Fellow that carries it continues silent.

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till one of the Conspirators moves that an Advocate may be appointed to plead his Cause. He is generally one of the most famous and eloquent of the People; and tho' he be in the Plot, pretends Ignorance, alleges many feign'd Causes; but when he comes to the true one, the Fellow that carries the *Matza* speaks, and leaps for Joy. Then the Advocate speaks to the People, and asks their Advice. Upon which, they all agree to assist *Matza*, to defend their ancient Liberties and Customs, and to acquaint the particular Districts with it. The Noise of this going immediately through the Country, a Day of Hearing is forthwith appointed. Those who apprehend themselves to be aim'd at, are obliged to appease this Commotion by Violence, Money, or Persuasion; which if they neglect, the Mob bring *Matza* to their House, which they presently pull down and plunder: But innocent Persons having many times suffer'd by this illegal Way of Proceeding, in which mutinous People frequently engag'd merely for the Sake of Plunder, this Custom, by Advice of the *Swissers*, was laid aside. *Bleau* says, it had its Rise from the *Sythians*, who when any of them was wrong'd by a Person superior in Power, they us'd to sacrifice an Ox, to cut him in Pieces and roast him, and sit down upon his Hide with their Hands behind them, as if they had been tied. Upon which, every one who came by took a Piece of Beef, and licking the Hide with their Foot, promis'd to assist the injur'd Person, which they reckon'd of equal Force with an Oath; and by this Means they frequently assembled great Armies. This Custom is said to have begun in the *Valais* about the Time of the Council of *Constance*, when the People were oppress'd by their Bishops; and their first *Matza* was a Pole fasten'd in a publick Place, into which every one that came by drove a Nail, as a Sign they would assist the injur'd Person.

The District of *Leuch* lies on the North Side of the *Rhone*, and is so called from *Leuch*, its principal Town, about 4 German Leagues N. E. from *Sion*. 'Tis famous for its hot Baths, which rise from three Fountains not far distant from one another. The largest has Lodgings built

round it for the Convenience of Patients, and has 8 Baths, but flows so plentifully, that 'tis capable of filling 8 more; and the Water is so hot, as to boil Eggs. 'Tis for most part pure and clear, but sometimes changes its Colour. It has no Smell, and is supposed to be impregnated with Copper and Brass. 'Tis good against Cold, and moist Distempers, the Gout, weak Stomachs, Diseases of the Liver, Lungs, and Spleen, Dimness of Sight, Convulsions, Defluxions, Dropsy, Stone, Ulcers, Distempers of the Womb, and Purgative; so that they are much frequented. There's another of the Fountains good against Leprosy. Not far from these Fountains there are several cold ones, the largest of which flows only from *May* to *September*, and is dry the rest of the Year, which is ascrib'd to the melting of the Snow on the *Alps* during the Summer. In the neighbouring District of *Raren*, there are Silver Mines, as there are in the Valley of *Ensch* on the other Side the *Rhone*. In the District of *Sion* there's a Salt Fountain, but neglected, because of the Charge of making Salt from it; and at the Conflux of the *Rhone* and *Burni* in that same District, there's a Monastery hew'd out of a Rock, with a Church and all necessary Apartments for the Monks, but now desart, because not wholesome to live in.

The *Veragri*, or rather their Successors, inhabit a low Valley betwixt the *Rhone* and the *Morsia*, and is now called the *Lower Valais*. *Cesar*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Livy*, make them of German Original; but now they use the *Savoyard* Tongue; yet those who live in the Mountains speak *German*. There are Silver Mines in this Country; and upon the Top of the *Pennin Alps* there's an Abbey, the Monks of which entertain all Travellers with much Humanity, carry them Meat and Drink *gratis* if they be poor, and take what others please to give. They show Travellers the Way, and their Prior is called an Almoner. All the Neighbourhood is perfectly barren, so that their Provisions are brought from elsewhere by Horses and Mules. There being no Ground to bury their Dead, they throw them into a deep Pit dug in the Ice. This Monastery is very ancient, but the Time of its Foundation not known. 'Tis suppos'd to have been

been originally an Inn built for the Convenience of Strangers. Some Writers say, 'twas formerly a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter*; and that this Tract of Hills was call'd *Montjove*, but afterwards call'd *Mont Bernard*, because one *Bernard* a Priest threw down the Idol here, and turn'd it to a Monastery for the Use of Strangers.

The 4th Ally of the *Swissers* is the Abbot of *St. Gall*. The Abbey was founded by a *Scotts* Gentleman, says *La Forrest*, about the middle of the 7th Century. He first erected a Monastery there, which soon after was turned to an Abbey. The succeeding Abbots took great Care to enlarge their Boundaries, and one of 'em was made a Prince of the Empire by the Emperor *Philip* in 1207. 'Tis said, that *St. Gall*, the Founder of the Monastery, was Scholar to his Countryman *Columbanus*, refus'd the Bishoprick of *Constance*, and retir'd hither after he had successfully preach'd the Gospel in those Parts; on which Account he was follow'd by many People, and, at his Desire, the Bishoprick was given to *John*, one of his Countrymen and Fellow-Labourers. *Sigebert* King of *Austrasia* richly endow'd this Monastery, and the King of *France* gave them Liberty afterwards to chuse their own Abbots. *Omer*, one of 'em, thinking *St. Gall's* Rules too severe, he changed them for those of *St. Bennet*. Several of the Bishops of *Constance* enjoy'd that Dignity; but the Monks growing jealous of their Authority, they resolv'd afterwards to be subject to none but their own Abbots. One of 'em had great Differences with the People of *Appenzel*, who purchas'd their Liberty from him, and one of his Successors renew'd his Pretensions over 'em afterwards; but their Abbot *Gaspar* of *Landenbergh*, knowing 'twould be a Fountain of perpetual War, renounc'd his Title, and in 1454 enter'd into an Alliance with the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Switz*, and *Glaris*; so that he is the first of their Allies. These Abbots were formerly very powerful; and *La Forrest* says, they are still able to raise 20000 Men; but the *Atlas Historique* reduces them to 6000. Their Domain lies in the *Turgow* and *Rhental*. He has also Jurisdiction over the People of *Togenburg*, and appoints their Magistrates; but they have

their particular Privileges, and among others, the Freedom of Religion, which of late he has attempted to invade at the Instigation of *France*; but the Protestant Cantons defend them, as some of the Popish are oblig'd to do by Vertue of their Combureghship, and by the Treaty; according to which, the 4 Cantons above-mention'd are to determine all Differences betwixt the Abbot and any other; and each of 'em send by Turns a Senator, who resides with the Abbot two Years as Captain of the Country, assists in Courts of Judicature, and receives half the Fines for the Cantons.

The Town of *St. Gall* lies in *Turgow*, about 5 Miles S. W. from the Lake of *Constance*, about 13 S. E. from the City of *Constance*, 10 N. W. from *Appenzel*, and 35 E. from *Zurich*. It had its Rise from the Abbey, was made an Imperial Town by the Emperor *Frederick I.* but redeem'd its Liberty, and enter'd into an Alliance with the Cantons above-mention'd, in 1454. 'Twas first walled in the Reign of the Emperor *Arnolph* against the Incurfions of the *Hau*, had frequent Differences with its Abbots about their Jurisdiction, which were determin'd sometimes by their Neighbours, and sometimes by the Emperors. The Government of the Town is in the Hands of the Nobility, and 6 Companies of Tradesmen; among whom the Weavers are chief, because the Linen Manufacture is their principal Commodity, and brings them great Profit. They have a greater and lesser Council, the first of 66, and the 2d of 24 Men. The latter determine all Civil Causes, and consist of 12 of the chief Tradesmen, 9 Senators, and 3 Consuls; but all the People meet thrice a Year; first, to chuse their Consuls; 2dly, to give him the Oath, and swear Fealty; and 3dly, to settle the Taxes. They have some lesser Courts for determining small Matters, and particularly to regulate their Linen Manufactures, and to swear the Measurers, &c. All the Citizens are Calvinists, and so regular and zealous, says Sheriff *Bethel*, tho' the Abbot has his Convent and Palace in the City, and the neighbouring Country is all subject to him, he has no Influence upon them in Matters of Religion; so that there is not a Papist that lives there, except in the Palace and Monastery, which he ascribes chiefly to the good

good Discipline of the Magistrates and Ministers, and their strict Execution of Justice; for when he was there, he saw one of the chief Citizens executed for Adultery, and the Magistrates would not pardon him, tho' his Wife, Children, and other Relations, begged it with Tears. The Town is separated from the Abbey only by a Gate, which the Abbot shuts on one Side, and the Burgers on the other.

The T U R G O W,

Has the Rhine and the Lake of Constance on the N. and N. E. the Canton of Zurich on the W. and the Grisons Country on the S. *Bleau* makes it 14 German Leagues long, and about 8 where broadest; and says, 'tis one of the most populous Places in *Swisserland*. It contains above 50 Parishes. Much of it is subject to Zurich, and the 7 old Cantons appoint their Governors and Judges; but the supreme Jurisdiction is in 10 Cantons. The Clergy and Nobility have inferior Jurisdictions in many Places; the Bishop and Chapter of Constance has Jurisdiction in several Parts of the Country; the Abbot of St. Gall has the like in some Villages; and there are 8 other Monasteries, to whom several others are subject. There are many Noblemen's Castles in this Country. Several of the Towns have large Privileges and Jurisdiction within themselves, tho' they own the *Swissers* as their Patrons.

The most remarkable Places here are, 1. *Weil*, a small City with a fine Castle, where the Abbot of St. Gall has his Residence. It lies about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ German Leagues N. W. from St. Gall.

2. *Bishops Cell*, Lat. *Episcopi Cella*, which lies near the Conflux of the Cister and Tur, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues N. W. from St. Gall. 'Tis partly subject to the Bishop of Constance, who has a Governor that resides in the Castle, and partly free. They chuse their own Magistrates and Senate, from whom there lies no Appeal. The Bishop has half the Fines of their Court; but before they swear Fealty to him, he swears to maintain their Privileges without Diminution.

3. *Frauenfeld*, on the *Murck*, about 11 Miles S. W. from Constance. 'Tis the Capital of that Part of Turgow which belongs to the 7 ancient Cantons, since 1460, that they took it from the House of Austria.

4. *Arbor Felix*, an ancient Town on the Lake of Constance, now called *Arbon*. It lies 5 Miles N. E. from St. Gall, and is mentioned by Antonin in his *Itinerary*. They are in part subject to the Bishop of Constance, who has a Governor there in the Castle; but they chuse their own Magistrates, and the *Swissers* have a Right to make use of the Castle in Time of War.

5. *Dissemburgh*, Lat. *Dissemburghum*, on the Rhine, about 5 Miles E. from *Schaffhausen*, subject in part to the 7 ancient Cantons, and to those of Bern and *Schaffhausen*. The Citizens have considerable Privileges, chuse their own Magistrates and Senate, and have a Jurisdiction over some Villages.

S A R N G A N S,

Lat. *Sarnetum*, or *Sarnensium Regio*, lies on the R. Sar, from whence it has its Name.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Sargans*. 'Tis a small Town with a Castle, in which the Governor resides. It lies about 17 Miles S. from Appenzel, and was purchas'd, together with the Country, by the Six first Cantons in 1488 from the Count de Montfort.

2. *Wallenfels*, a small Town on a Lake of the same Name, about 6 Miles N. W. from Sargans. 'Twas anciently called *Riva*, and is govern'd by its own Magistrates, but depends on the Cantons.

3. *Rugatz*, a small but pretty Town on the River *Ceminge*, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ League S. E. from Sargans.

4. *Pfevers*, an Abbey of the Order of St. Benet on the same River, about 2 Leag. S. E. from Sargans. - It was founded in 720 by Charles Martel.

The Subjects of the Swissers.

1. The County of B A D E N,

Lat. *Badensis Comitatus*, is bounded with the Rhine, the Cantons of Bern and Zurich, and, according to *Bleau*, is the most splendid Government in *Swisserland*.

The chief Town is Baden, Lat. *Bada*, *Aque Helvetica*, and *Castellum Aquarum*, or *Therमारum*. It lies on the R. *Limath*, about 13 Miles N. W. from Zurich, and 6 S. from the Rhine. This Town and Country had formerly

merly Counts of its own, then fell to the Counts of *Kyburg*, whose Issue failing, the Count of *Hapsburg* took it from the other Pretenders, and kept it till the Council of *Constance*. 'Tis called *Upper Baden*, to distinguish it from *Lower Baden* in *Germany*, and had its Name as well as that from its hot Baths. 'Tis one of the ancientest Towns in *Switzerland*, and mention'd by *Tacitus*, who calls it a Place built in Form of a Burrow, and takes Notice of its pleasant Situation, and much frequented Baths. It had formerly two Castles, one upon a Rock destroy'd by the *Swissers*, and another at the Bridge, where the *Swiss* Governor has his Residence. It join'd in Alliance with the ancient *Swiss* Cantons in 1415, and has since been the Place of their General Diets, because of the Conveniency of its Situation, and of its many large Houses fit for holding such Assemblies, and entertaining Ambassadors. 'Tis famous for a Conference about Matters of Religion in 1526, and the mutual League made betwixt this City and the Cantons that same Year. 'Tis subject to the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Swiss*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, and *Bern*; but has its own Magistrates, a lesser Council consisting of 12 Men, and a greater of 40, where their Chief Magistrate, whom they call *Schultheis*, presides. The Harbour upon the River belongs to the Town, but the Customs to the Cantons. Their lesser Council decides all Causes Civil and Criminal. The Governor has no Jurisdiction in the Town, but only in the County, where he appoints inferior Magistrates, who, with the Judges of each District, decide Causes in his Name; but Capital Causes are determin'd by 24 Judges chosen out of the whole County by the Governor, and continue for Life; but he has Power to mitigate their Sentence. The next Officer to him is his Under-Governor. *Bleau* says, That he collects the Votes of the General Diet, has a Casting Voice in case of equal Suffrages, puts a Seal to what's writ in the Name of the Diet, and serves as their Secretary, as well as he does to the County of *Baden*. There are many warm Fountains in the Neighbourhood near a fine Village; and in the District, there are above 30 publick and private Baths on both Sides of the River *Limath*; and there are Springs of hot

Water in the middle of its Channel. These Baths are much frequented by People of both Sexes. Mr. *Ray* says, they are 60 in Number, and lie about half a Mile from the City. The People of this County are partly Protestants, and partly Papiists. There are many Orchards and Vineyards about the City; but their Wine is not good.

2. *Zurzach*, a large Village upon the *Rhine*, about 9 Miles N. from *Baden*, suppos'd to be *Tiberius's Forum Veneris*. 'Tis well built, and has two Annual Fairs, which, tho' they continue but one Day each, are very much frequented by Merchants from *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*. The Bishop of *Constance* appoints their Governor; but he has little Jurisdiction except in small Causes; for Criminal Matters are determined by the Governor of *Baden*, who has the sole Jurisdiction here in the Time of the Fair.

3. *Keyserstuhl*, on the *Rhine*, so-called because the Emperors formerly had a Tribunal here. It lies about 8 Miles N. E. from *Baden*.

2. The Bailiwick of *Bremgarten*, Lat. *Bremgartum*, on the *Rusi*, about 6 Miles S. from *Baden*, was formerly an Imperial Town, became afterwards subject to the Counts of *Hapsburg*, and then to the 8 ancient Cantons. 'Tis a very pleasant Town, one half of it is encompass'd by the River, and is inhabited by Merchants and Tradersmen. 'Tis govern'd by a greater and lesser Council, and their Chief Magistrate is chosen by the Cantons; but in Capital Causes, they are subject to *Zurich*. They have Jurisdiction over some neighbouring Villages; and for Causes relating to the Town it self, there lies an Appeal to the 8 Cantons.

3. The Bailiwick of *Mellingen* lies on the same River, and the Town of that Name, about 6 Miles N. W. from *Bremgarten*. The *Latins* call it *Melinga*. 'Twas taken from the *Swissers* by the Emperor, but sold to them again by the Emperor *Sigismund* about 1416, on Condition it should enjoy its ancient Privileges. 'Tis subject to the 8 old Cantons.

4. The Free Provinces of the *Rusi* consist only of some Villages called by this Name, because they have the Liberty of choosing their own Magistrates. They were given to the 7 ancient Cantons by the Emperor

Sigisf.

Sigismund in 1416. 'Twas formerly called the County of *Rora*. Their chief Place is *Noyenberg* near the *Rufi*, about 3 Leagues S. from *Bremgarten*.

5. R H I N T A L,

Lat. *Rhingovia*, is so called, because it lies along the *Rhine*. 'Tis divided betwixt the House of *Austria*, the Abbot of *St. Gall*, and the 8 ancient Cantons.

*The chief Places are, 1. *Reineck*, on the *Rhine*, as it enters the Lake of *Constance*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ League N. E. from *St. Gall*. 'Tis the Capital of the *Swiss Rhintal*, and the Seat of a Bailiff. 'Tis the Country of the ancient *Rhegusci*.

2. *Alteft*, or *Alteften*, a small Town near the *Rhine*, about 3 Leagues S. from *Reineck*. The Inhabitants of this Valley live chiefly by planting of Vineyards, and making Linen Cloth. The Burgers of *St. Gall* have many Vineyards and Farms here, and, together with the Inhabitants, fix the Price of the Wine, before which the Vintage must not be gather'd. There are several Castles and considerable Villages in this Country, which is about 20 Miles long, but not above 5 where broadest. The Decision of Capital Causes belongs to the Cantons.

6. *Rappersweil*, Lat. *Ruperti Villa*, or *Rapers Villa*, a Town on the Bank of the Lake of *Zurich*, about 17 Miles S. E. from *Zurich*. 'Tis famous for a Wooden Bridge over the Lake, which is a Mile and a half in Length. It had formerly Lords of its own. It came afterwards to the Family of *Hapsburg*, but was surpris'd by a Stratagem in 1458 by the 4 Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, and *Glaris*, who confirm'd them in their Privileges, but have since kept the Sovereignty of it. The Townsmen are Papists.

7. The Governments of *Italy*, which are 4 Bailiwicks, that were given to the 12 ancient Cantons by *Maximilian Sforca D. of Milan* in 1412, for their assisting him against *France*, and they were afterwards confirm'd by *Francis I.* when he was Master of the Duchy of *Milan*.

The 1st of 'em is *Lugano*, so called from a Town on a Lake of the same Name, and is the chief Bailiwick the *Swissers* possess in

Italy. It contains almost 100 Villages. The Town is inhabited by abundance of Gentry. It lies on the N. Side of the Lake, about 8 Miles from the Frontiers of *Milan*, Long. 28. Lat. 45. 47. The Bailiwick lies along the Lake. The Governor of this Country has the Title of Captain, and has the Command of the other Bailiwicks, when any sudden War happens in those Parts.

2. *Locarno*, or *Lugaris*, on the W. Side of the Lake *Major*. The Capital Town is of the same Name. 'Twas formerly a Country, and belong'd to the Counts of *Rusca*, who descended from *Como*. It lies about 10 Miles N. W. from *Lugano*. Some derive the Name from the great Numbers of Cattle bred in the Neighbourhood, *q. d. Locus Carnium*. It lies in a Plain, betwixt the Lake and a very high Mountain. There's Plenty of Corn and Wine in the Neighbourhood, and there are very pleasant Vineyards upon the Mountains. *Bleau* says, That about his Time, it contain'd 400 Families, and had a noble and beautiful Castle, but now in Ruins, except that Part of it which was the Count's Palace, which is still entire, and the Governor's House. There's the Remains of a noble Harbour within the Walls, from whence Ships used to come from the Lake; but now 'tis filled up with Mud. 'Tis the largest Town upon the Lake of *Major*, and inhabited by many People of Quality. The Air is temperate and wholesome, the Winds being broke by the neighbouring Mountains. Their Grapes are large, and yield Plenty of excellent Wine; and their Soil is so fruitful, that it frequently yields 20 Fold. They have two Harvests in a Year, one of Wheat and Rye in *June*, and another of Millet, Panick, and other Corn, in *October*. They have Plenty of Goats, Kids, Fowl, Butter, Cheese, and Chesnuts, of which they make Bread. They have abundance of Figs, Apples of all sorts, Pomegranates, Olives, Oranges, Quinces, and other Fruits of all kinds. The Lake abounds with Fish of many sorts, especially Trouts, which give a good Price at *Milan*. Their Corn is good; but they have no great Quantity of Arable Land. They have store of Woods, with tall Larch and Fir Trees, of which they make great Profit, having a Convenience to transport them by the Lake to

Pavia,

Pavia, Milan, &c. They have a famous Market once a Fortnight, much frequented from most of the neighbouring Places of *Italy*; and there's a large Street on the Lake, where the Merchants set up their Tents. The People are divided into 3 Ranks, viz. the Nobles, ancient Burgers, and those who have fixed there within these 100 Years; the rest are call'd *Plebeians*; and their Governor is sent once in two Years from the 12 Cantons by Turns: He has a very great Power in Criminal Cases, and when the Crime is great, may condemn a Man alone; but he generally calls some judicious and experienced Men of the Country to assist him. He is not admitted till he first swear to preserve their Laws and Customs; and as soon as he has done so, they receive him with publick Acclamations, and swear Fealty. He has an Interpreter appointed by the Cantons, because the People speak *Italian*; but they have the Liberty to chuse their own Magistrates, and to ordain what they think proper for the Republick. The Governor has one constantly attending him with a Halbard and a Sword, who is the chief of those that seizes Criminals. The Governor appoints a Deputy to act with full Power in case of his Absence; and he is generally a Citizen well skill'd in the Law. The common People chuse every New-Year's-Day 21 Counsellors to take Care of the Republick: 12 of 'em are chosen out of the City, 3 from the next Town call'd *Scoma* or *Asona*, and the rest from the Villages. Seven of those Counsellors are of the Nobility, and the rest Burgers and Plebeians. Their Business is to take Care of the publick Revenues of every thing that relates to the Government of the Republick, and to regulate the Salaries of Officers, and other common Expences. The Counsellors are assisted by 7 Procurators, who put their Acts in Execution; and their Secretary, whom they call Chancellor, writes down all their Acts. They chuse a Treasurer every Year, who collects the publick Money from the Consuls or Fathers of every Parish, as they call them; and they raise it from every Family, according to the Order of the Council, and to the Ability of the Persons.

3. *Scoma*, lies on the same Lake, is a considerable Town, but not so populous as *Locarno*.

4. *Brifago*, on the N. Side of the same Lake, with some other Places, which have Under-Governors of their own, that they call *Pedestras*. The Government of the other Bailiwicks is much the same.

The Bailiwick of *Mendris* has its Name from its chief Town *Mendrisium*, on the S. Side of the Lake of *Lugano*. It lies about 12 Miles S. E. from that City, and 7 N. W. from *Como*. The 12 Cantons appoint the Governor of this Bailiwick by Turns.

The Bailiwick of *Maynschal*, *Maggia*, or *Valismadia*, has its Name from *Maggia*, a large open Village, which lies on the River *Madia* or *Mayn*, 2 Leagues N. W. from *Lacarno*. This Valley is about 6 German Leagues in Length, and has many Villages on the E. Side of the *Madia*.

8. The *Italian* Bailiwicks, which are so called, because they lie in the Duchy of *Milan*, from which they were dismembered in 1422, given to the Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald*, and confirmed to them by the Treaty betwixt *France* and *Switzerland* in 1516. They are,

1. *Bellinzona*, or *Bellentz*, a large, trading, and well fortified Town, on the River *Tessin*. It lies about 17 Miles N. W. from *Lacarno*, and was the Occasion of many Wars betwixt the *Swissers* and the Dukes of *Milan*. This Bailiwick is divided into 3 Districts, over which the Cantons appoint Governors by Turns.

2. The Bailiwick of *Valbrune*, which consists only of a few small Villages.

3. The Bailiwick of *Polesa*, so call'd from a small Town its Capital.

9. The Bailiwicks about *Friburg*, which are, 1. *Morat*; 2. *Granfon*; 3. *Orbe*; and 4. *Schwartzenburg*. They depend on the Cantons of *Bern* and *Friburg*. We have describ'd all of 'em already except the latter, which is a small Town, gives Name to the Bailiwick, and lies on the W. Side of the Lake of *Thun*. In the Bailiwick of *Orbe*, there's *Eschallens*, a large Town of good Trade, and well built, near the River *Talan*.

10. There are the Bailiwicks of *Gastal* or *Gasteran*, and *Ufnach*, which depend on the Cantons of *Schwitz* and *Glaris*, E. of which they lie. They have their Names from their chief Towns, which are not very considerable.

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The Bailiwick of *Verdenberg*, on the *Rhine*, has a small Town of the same Name, which is subject to the Canton of *Glaris*.

The other Allies of the *Swissers*, which should properly have come in after the Abbot of *St. Gall*, are,

1. The Principality of NEUFCHATEL,

Lat. *Nova mensis Comitatus*, which contains also the County of *Vallangin*, and is included in ancient *Switzerland* by *Cæsar*. It has the Bishoprick of *Bâle* and the Territory of *Biel* on the N. the Canton of *Bern* on the S. *Burgundy* on the W. and the Lake of *Neufchâtel* on the E. *Bleau* makes it 9 German Leagues long, and 5 broad. The Air about the Lake is temperate and mild, but sharp in the Mountainous Parts. The Soil about it is fruitful in Barley, Oats, and Pulse, and produces good White and Red Wine. They have Mines of Iron and Steel; and towards *Burgundy* and the Bishoprick of *Bâle*, there are excellent Pastures well stor'd with Cattle, and in the Mountains many Wild-Beasts. The Lake, which *Bleau* makes 7 Miles long, and 3 broad, abounds with excellent Fish of several Sorts, and particularly Trouts, so large, that sometimes there have been found those of 40 Pound Weight. The Prince has a considerable Part of his Revenue from the Fishing of this Lake, and the neighbouring Rivers.

The Inhabitants are good Soldiers, and capable of Fatigue. They are very ingenious, and the Women noted for their Modesty. They speak *German*, *French*, and *Savoyard*; but most People of Fashion use the latter. The Revenue of the Principality is about 40000 Florins *per Annum*, and the People are generally rich, having a considerable Trade in Wine, Cattle, Fish, Iron, Steel, and Wool. They are able to raise 8000 Men in Time of War without hindering Cultivation, or other Business; and their Prince is able to raise 15000 in this and his other Dominions. The Men are generally tall and strong, and so stout, that they are called the *Adventurers of Neufchâtel*, being reckon'd more bold than the rest of the *Swissers*. This Country is call'd the Key of *Switzerland*, because of 6 Passes, which may be defended by a small Number

of Men against great Armies. On the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, they have a Village called *Verriers*, capable of raising 600 Men well arm'd, in an Instant. It lies in a Plain, at the End of which there's a narrow Pass 5 Foot broad, with inaccessible Rocks on both Sides, and an Iron Chain drawn across it; so that a few Men may defend it against great Numbers. A little further lies *Montier*, on the Top of a Mountain, strongly fortified, and well provided with all Materials for War; and at the Foot of the Mountain, there's a Village capable of raising 500 Men. There were several impregnable Castles in the Neighbourhood, but now destroy'd. On the Frontiers of *Bern*, they have the strong Castle of *Tiel*, which has 4 Bastions, and defends the Pass of the River.

This Principality had Counts of its own from the Year 819. The first of 'em mention'd in History is *Memphus*, descended from the Kings of *Burgundy*, whose Dominions were very large, and extended a great Way into *Burgundy*. The Dominions of his Successors were afterwards contracted, and their Male-Issue failing, they came by Marriage to the Count of *Friburg*, and afterwards came by Will to the Count of *Hochberg*. He married a Daughter of *Cabillon* or *Chalons*, from whom descended *Philibert* of *Chalons* Prince of *Orange*, who being kill'd in the Siege of *Florence* in 1530, and leaving no Issue, the Count of *Longueville* disputed the Succession of *Orange*, as being descended of the Family of *Chalons*, with *Rene* of *Nassau*. The Succession being afterwards controverted betwixt the Houses of *Hochberg* and *Longueville*, *Christopher* Count of *Baden*, who had Pretensions to it, agreed to hold it as a Fief of the Empire, and was invested in it by *Maximilian I.* but *Lewis* of *Orleans*, D. of *Longueville*, having married the Heiress of *Hochberg*, he got Possession of *Neufchâtel*, laid Claim to the Marquisate of *Roselin*, and transmitted his Right to his Posterity; but taking Part with *Lewis XII.* of *France*, the *Swissers* seiz'd this Country in 1509, and appointed a Governor; but the Dutchess Dowager of *Longueville* prevail'd in 1529 to have this County restor'd to her, on confirming the Treaty which it had enter'd into with the Cantons of *Bern*, *Lucerne*, *Friburg*, and *Soleure*. *Francis III.* Duke of *Longue-*

Longueville, dying without Issue in 1551. his Kinsman *Leonor* of Orleans, Marquis of *Rotelin*, succeeded. He was Great Grandfather to *John Lewis Charles* of Orleans, an Ecclesiastick, and of *Charles Paris* of Orleans D. of *Longueville*. The former gave *Neufchattel* to the latter in 1668, on Condition that it should return to himself if *Charles* dy'd without Issue; who happening to be killed at the Passage of the *Rhine* by the French, when they invaded the Netherlands in 1672, it returned accordingly to *John Lewis*; and upon his Death, the Succession was controverted by the Pr. of *Conti*, and the Dutchess of *Nemours*; but the latter carried it. After her Death in 1704, the French Court raised up several Pretenders; but the King of *Prussia* carried it by the Interest of the Allies, as being descended from the House of *Nassau Orange*, by *Louisa Henrietta*, Daughter to *Frederic Henry* Prince of *Orange*, who married his Father *Frederic William* Elector of *Brandenburg*. The Curious, who would know more of the Genealogy of the several Pretenders to this Principality, may consult the *Atlas Historique*.

This Principality has been in Alliance with the Cantons of *Bern*, *Lucern*, and *Friburg*, since 1406. There's also a Treaty of Comburgerhip betwixt the Counts of *Neufchattel* and the Canton of *Bern*, by which the former submit to the latter all the Differences that may happen betwixt themselves and their Subjects.

Their Government is by 12 Judges, who represent the 3 Estates, and finally decide all Causes. They consist of 4 for the Nobility, 4 for the Officers, and 4 for the 3d Estate. This Council was established in 1618, instead of the Court of Audiences, which was then suppressed. The People have great Privileges, a Power to chuse their own Magistrates, and Standard-Bearer, and are exempted from Taxes and Tythes. Their Governor was generally a Noble *Helvetian*, chosen by the Prince.

The chief Places are, 1. *Neufchattel*, called by the *Latins*, *Neocomum*; and by the *Germans*, *Newburg*. It lies on the Bank of the Lake called by its Name towards the N. E. End, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Bern*, and about 15 N. W. from *Friburg*.

'Tis defended by a good Castle, and was formerly much larger than now, as appears by its Ruins. It has several Monuments of Antiquity, and among others, a stately Tower, said to have been built by *Cesar*. The Castle, its chief Ornament, is the Seat of the Prince, and a beautiful Structure. It has a Tower which commands the Town, and the neighbouring Villages. The Houses are well built, and the Town has many clear Fountains.

2. *Landeron*, near the Lake of *Biel*, noted for its impregnable Situation, the Bravery of its Inhabitants, the Title of a Barony, and a noble Castle belonging to the Prince, who has a Country-House within a League of it on the Bank of the Lake, encompassed with pleasant Woods and Gardens.

The County of *Vallangin* lies about a League N. from *Neufchattel*, and has its Name from its chief Town and Castle near the Foot of Mount *Jura*, which parts it from *Burgundy*. 'Tis divided into 5 Vallies, and contains about 40 Villages. The Religion of this Principality is Protestant, according to the Church of *Switzerland*, or that of *Geneva*.

2. *Bien* or *Biel* on the River *Thur*, a little above where it falls into the Lake of *Biel*. It lies about 11 Miles S. W. from *Soleur*, and 15 N. E. from *Neufchattel*. 'Twas formerly subject to the Bishop of *Basle*; but in the 14th Century it enter'd into an Alliance with the same Cantons as *Neufchattel* did. The Bishop however appoints their Mayor, who is one of their own Senators, and swears to preserve their Privileges, as they swear Fealty to him. The Bishop has Part of the Figes, Tythes, and other Revenues; but the Customs belong to the City; nor can he lay any Tax upon the Town, or mortgage it. They are obliged to assist the Bishop when he has War at their own Charge, but not to march further than they can return at Night, except he pay them. Their Government is by Two Councils, and the Mayor and Senate determine all Criminal Causes; but when they treat of Matters belonging to the Republick, the Burgo-master chosen by both the Councils presides; and the Mayor, and those who hold any Office of the Bishop, are obliged to retire. The Valley of *Immer*, or Lordship

of *Largu*, is subject to this City, and all the People are Protestants.

3. *Mulhausen* is also one of the Allies of the *Swissers*, and lies in *Upper Alsace*, where we have formerly given an Account of it; to which we shall add, that 'tis thought to be the *Ariabinum* of the Ancients. 'Twas formerly an Imperial Town, but the Superiority belong'd to the Bishop of *Strasbourg*, who had a Castle there. During the Wars betwixt that Bishop and the Family of *Hapsburg*, they demolish'd the Bishop's Castle, and were again made an Imperial Town. The neighbouring Nobility envying their Freedom, they were obliged to make an Alliance with some of the Cantons in 1464, who defended them against the Nobility; and in 1515, they enter'd into an Alliance with the whole.

4. *Rotweil*, or *Roteville*, Lat. *Rotevilla*, is also one of the Allies of the *Swissers*. We have formerly describ'd it in the Circle of *Swabia*, where it lies, and shall add, that it enter'd into a League with the *Swissers* in 1463, which was made perpetual in 1519. They have been very faithful to it; and because they lie at a great Distance, so as the *Swissers* cannot easily march to their Assistance; they are to make no War without Consent of the Cantons, and must stand to their Judgment if their Enemies refer the Matter to Law. If a War happen in *Switzerland*, they are to take Part with the Majority, who are obliged to protect them in their Privileges.

5. G E N E V A,

Is by some called *Genuensium Civitas*, and in *Cæsar's* Time was reckon'd the furthest City of the *Allobroges*. It lies on the River *Rhone*, where it comes out of Lake *Lemman*, Long. 24. 56. Lat. 46. 23. about 30 Miles S. W. from *Lausanne*, and 71 S. W. from *Bern*. The Name of its Founder, and the Time of its Foundation, is not known; and the Antiquities in its Church, College, publick Squares, and private Houses, are so far from clearing these Things, that they make them more obscure. *Cæsar* honour'd this City for some Time with his Presence. *Bleau* says, That when *Cæsar* was routed by the *Helvetians*, he threw his Gold and Silver into the *Rhone* near this City, where 'tis

supposed to continue still, the Place having never been discovered. About the Year 220, in the Time of *Heliogabalus*, most of it was burnt down. The *Germans* under *Croesus* ruin'd it in 271. There Years after the Emperor *Aurelian* rebuilt it, and call'd it *Aurelia*, from his own Name; but the Citizens call'd it afterwards by its former Name, being unwilling to lose the Glory of their Antiquity. It continu'd under the *Romans* till the Decay of their Empire about 404, when the *Burgundians* seiz'd it, and it became subject to their first Kings. It came afterwards under *Clovis* of *France* and his Children, who drove the *Burgundians* from thence. *Rodolph*, Son to *Comrad* the Young, re-establish'd a 2d Kingdom there, upon which *Geneva* depended. During the Quarrel betwixt Pope *Alexander V.* and the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*. The Bishops for most part made themselves Masters of the Towns where they resided, and the Counts seiz'd the Governments they were possess'd of, which the Emperors left to them to hold in Fee. From that Time the Bishops and Counts of *Geneva* pretended to the Sovereignty of the Town; but the City always maintain'd their Liberty, and pleaded, that it had ever been own'd by the Emperors as a Free Town, and endowed with the same Privileges as other Imperial Cities, as appears by the Two-headed Eagle cut out for many Ages upon the Walls of their Church. The Dukes of *Savoy* pretended also to the Superiority of this City as Princes of the Empire, and pleaded as a Proof of it, that their Money was coin'd with the Name and Effigies of those Dukes; that neither their Bishops nor Senate could condemn or execute Criminals without Consent of the Judges appointed by those Dukes; that they could make no League with Foreigners without their Consent; and whenever the Dukes came thither, they presented them their Keys as a Token of Submission, and shov'd them all the Respect that Subjects do to their Sovereigns. But the Citizens would never allow that Plea. They own'd the Bishop as their Prince, but gave him no more Power than the *Venetians* do to their Doge. The Duke's Pretensions were founded on a Sale of the County by *Odo de Villars* to *Amedeus VIII.* of *Savoy* about 1400. *Philip*, his youngest Son, had

had the County for his Appannage; and dying without Issue in 1452, his Brother D. Louis laid Claim to the Succession, but in vain; so that their Bishops continu'd their Princes, says *La Forrest*, from 1162, that they were invested in that Dignity by the Emperor *Frederick I.* till 1533, that the Citizens expelled the Bishop, because he opposed the Reformation. The *Atlas Historique* gives us the following Description of the City, as 'twas when Christianity was first planted there. It lay on the N. Side of the *Rhone*, in Form almost of a Triangle, encompassed with a *Roman Wall*. The most remarkable Places in it were, the Temple of *Apollo*, a stately Structure at the N. End of the Town, a House belonging to the *Flamens*; a Castle in the middle of the City, the Town-House, and a Tower almost of a Pyramidical Form. They had 4 Gates, one of which, leading to the Bridge on the *Rhone*, was very stately; and without the Town, on the N. E. Side, there was a Structure call'd *Arenes*, which seems to have been made use of as a Theatre and Place of Judgment. In the Lake near the Town there's a little Rock, upon which there was an Altar, where the Pagans sacrific'd to *Nep'tune*. 'Twas upon that Account call'd *Lacus Neptuni*, and now *La Pierre a Neyton*. *Cesar*, to prevent the Irruptions of the *Helvetii*, cast up an Intrenchment of 19 Miles long, and 16 Foot high, from the Lake of *Geneva* to *Mont Jura*; the Remains of which are still to be seen. Their Bishops having pretty much invaded their Liberty before the Reformation, the City, after they expelled *Peter de Beaum*, their last Bishop, in 1535, erected a new Form of Government, much like that of the *Swiss Cantons*. Their Sovereignty is in the Council of 200, out of which 25 are chosen to form a small Council. The Magistracy belongs to the one, and the Government to the other. The small Council has the Inspection of the great one, and names the Members of it. The great Council on the other Hand examines all that is done by the small one. Out of the great Council, there are 60 Persons chosen who compose the Council of State. They give their Advice to the little Council in all Matters of Importance, and in a manner govern their Deliberations. The 4 Syndics are

their chief Magistrates, and carry a black Battoon tip'd with Silver at both Ends, as a Mark of their Dignity. The chief Syndic has the principal Care of the Government, and the other 3 have their peculiar Offices assign'd them. Causes are brought in the first Instance before 5 of the Council of 25 chosen for that End. They have also a Treasurer and other Officers chosen Annually, and their Syndics are chosen by all the Citizens on the first Sunday of the Year. All the Members of the Two Councils are chosen for Life. Their Town-House is a magnificent Structure, and has a Stair-Case of singular Workmanship, so broad and easy, that a laden Waggon may go up it. In the Place where the Senate meets, there are 7 Judges painted on the Wall without Hands, to signify that they should take no Bribes; and in the Middle, there's one with one Hand, in which he holds the Ballance of Justice. The *Rhone* divides the Town into two Parts, which have a Communication by 3 Timber Bridges. On two of 'em, there are abundance of Shops. In that which is next to the Fleish Market, they have a Place for making Powder; and betwixt that and another of the Bridges, there's an Island with an Harbour for their Gallies, and a strong Tower, said to be built by *Julius Caesar*, which serves them for an Arsenal, where they have Arms for above 12000 Men, says *La Forrest*. *Dr. Burnet* says, 'tis the best furnished in the World in Proportion to the Bigness of the State, and has more Arms than they have Subjects. Here the Spoils of the *Savoyards* and their other Enemies are to be seen, and particularly the Scaling-Ladders which they took from the *Savoyards* when they attempted to surprisè the Town in 1602, and the Petard with which they designed to break open the new Gate. The Anniversary of this Deliverance is observ'd every 22d of *December*. At the End of one of their Bridges stands their Mint. Their University was founded in 1368 by the Emperor *Charles IV.* The publick Library consists of 3000 Volumes, but in no very good Order, because they have not a Fund for augmenting their Number, or maintaining a Library keeper. 'Tis furnish'd with able Professors, and has produc'd many great Men; but it has suffer'd much by the Persecution

in *France*, which has lessen'd the Number of their Students. They have also an Academy for instructing Youth in their Exercises, which is pretty much frequented by Protestant Gentlemen from several Places of *Europe*. Their principal Church is the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, and has Tombs in it of that great Protestant General *Henry II. D. of Rohan*, and of the *D. of Bonillon*, who commanded a Body of *German*, that were defeated by the *D. of Guise*. There's the Figures of 12 Prophets on one Side of the Quire, and of the 12 Apostles on the other. From the Top of the Church there's a fair Prospect of the Lake; and from the Steeple one may see into *France*, *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, the *Valais*, and *French County*. They have several other Churches, particularly one for the *Dutch*, and another for the *Italians*; and they had formerly one for the *English*. There are two Ministers belonging to each Church.

The Streets of the City are large and beautiful. Most of the Houses, especially those that have been built of late Years, are of hewn Stone, and of a good Height. *Misson* says, the Town cannot be call'd large and fine, but is very lovely. The Houses which face the Streets have Piazza's, under which the People walk without being annoyed by Rain or Sun. Mr. *Ray* says, the Inhabitants may be about 30000. It has two principal Streets, one of which lies along the River and Lake; and the other runs up the Hill. He says, the Temperature of the Air is much like ours in *England*. The City is well govern'd, and Vice suppress'd; tho' they are not very strict in keeping the Lord's-Day. *La Forrest* says, the publick Buildings, and many other private Houses, are fine and curious. The great Street is divided into three, with Shops on the two Sides under the Piazza's; and the Middle is left for Horses and Carriages. A great many of the Inhabitants are employ'd in making Silver and Gold Lace; and they have a considerable Commerce, by reason of their Situation betwixt *France*, *Switzerland*, *Italy*, and *Savoy*. The Town is well fortified after the modern Way; towards which, several Protestant Princes and States have largely contributed, because of the great Respect they have to that small Republick on Account of their steady Adherence to

the Reformation; and that it has been fam'd for some of the greatest Protestant Divines, as *Calvin*, *Beza*, &c. Sheriff *Bethel* says, their principal Trade is, besides what's above-mentioned, in Silks, Thread-lace, Pistols, Shamoy-Leather, Watches, and Printing of Books; but their chief Advantage is from their good Order and Administration, which invites Protestant Travellers from all Parts to visit them; and their Youth are taught their Exercises there as well and cheaper than elsewhere. They connive at Dancing and Cards in Strangers, but forbid them to their own Citizens. The Vulgar speak a bad *French* or *Savoyard*, are somewhat clownish, but honest. The better Sort speak good *French*, and are very polite and easy in their Conversation. The Sheriff says, they have one Municipal Law, which he has not heard of elsewhere, viz. That they will protect no Murtherers; and if any such fly thither, they either try them themselves, or deliver them up to their own Governments when demanded. Their Church is govern'd by their 15 Ministers, and the Burgomaster for Reformation, with 6 Men chosen promiscuously out of the great Council. This Assembly, which consists of 22 Persons, is call'd the Consistory, and their Resolves must be confirm'd by the great Council of 200 before they are of Force. The Territories of the City are about 4 *English* Miles outright, and contain about 13 Congregations, whose Ministers joining at certain Times of the Year with the Consistory of the City, form the Synod, who make Acts for governing the whole Church in their District; but they must be also ratified by the Council of 200. Their Ministers have not above 50 or 60 *l.* Sterling in Money and Provisions per Annum. The famous *Calvin* had scarce any more; so that at his Death, what he left behind him, his Library and all that he had included, did not come to above 60 *l.* Sterling. Upon which Sheriff *Bethel* makes this judicious Observation, That a few Books, well chosen, may serve a learned Minister, especially if he live in a City where there's a publick Library, or Books to be hir'd as here, otherwise it had been impossible for him to have writ his Institutions, Commentaries, &c. which are so much esteem'd by Protestant Divines. And as he liv'd an Ex-

ample of Humility, he order'd on his Death-Bed, that he should be buried in the common Burying-place without the Town, and that nothing but a plain Stone should be laid on his Grave. He adds, that he was remarkable for his Humility, his Contempt of the World, and his not seeking after Dominion, which are 3 Cardinal Virtues in a Church-man. But notwithstanding his eminent Virtues and known Piety, he was defam'd by *Bolsec*, a *Carmelite* Monk, who came to *Geneva* on Pretence of being a Protestant, but sent on purpose, as 'tis suppos'd, to interrupt the Reformation. He practis'd first as a Physician, and afterwards as a Divine; but for his Errors in Opinion, and wicked Life, was oppos'd by *Calvin*, and excommunicated for his Obstinacy by the Advice of the Consistory, which provok'd him so against *Calvin*, that he disturb'd the Peace of the City, and was banish'd with Sound of Trumpet, on Pain of being whipped out of the Town if he returned. Upon this, he retired to *Bern* in *Switzerland*, and complain'd of Injustice done him; but having discover'd a seditious and factious Spirit there, he was also banish'd from thence. After this, he presented himself to the National Synod of the Protestant Church of *France* at *Orleans* in 1562, where he confessed his Errors and wicked Life, and begged Pardon of God and the Church, but return'd again to his Vomit; so that *Beza* in his Answer to *Genebrard*, printed at *Geneva* in 1585, says, he was an infamous Person, who had been 3 times banish'd, chang'd his Religion 4 times; and after having spit his Venom both upon the Living and Dead, died in Despair. This is that *Bolsec* who, to be reveng'd of the City of *Geneva* as well as of *Calvin*, and the whole Protestant Church, did, in order to make himself the more acceptable to the Papists, write an in-venom'd Libel in 1577, with many foul Reflections on *Calvin*, which passes among the Papists for a true History of the Life and Death of that great Man, whom he charges with the most abominable Crimes; and alledges he died in Despair, blaspheming, cursing, swearing, and deresting the Reformation. This he publish'd 13 Years after *Calvin's* Death; whereas 'tis to be observ'd, that not one of those Crimes was ever laid to his Charge during his Life: And the Re-

verend *Beza*, who attended him in his last Minutes, gives him a quite contrary Character; as did all the Citizens of *Geneva*, among whom he lived and died: Tho' such Vices, had they been true, could no more have been conceal'd there, than those of the Popes at *Rome*; of many of whose flagitious Lives, *Platina* and others of their own Writers give so large an Account. *Bolsec's* Calumnies obtain'd no Reputation even among those of the Church of *Rome*, till Cardinal *Richelieu*, about 60 or 70 Years after *Calvin's* Death, reviv'd *Bolsec's* infamous Libel: Upon the publishing of which, wherein many of the Things charg'd upon *Calvin* are said to have been committed at *Chalons* in *Champagne*, the *Dutch* order'd their Ambassadors to the *French* Court to enquire into the Matter on the Place, where they found the whole to be false. The Sheriff adds, That he himself having enquir'd into the Charge during his Travels, was credibly inform'd, That a Canon of the Cathedral of *Chalons*, in his Annals of that Church, did, out of a pure Generosity, not common to those of his Profession, own the whole Charge to be forg'd. This we thought fit to say to vindicate the Memory of that great Man, because he has not only been traduc'd by Papists, but by some who call themselves Protestants, because his eminent Virtues above-mention'd reprov'd their contrary Practices.

Before the Reformation, the ancient Motto of the City was, *Post Tenebras spero Lucem*. But since that Time, they have with very good Reason chang'd it into, *Post Tenebras Lux*; i. e. After Darkness came Light. Their Safety consists principally in their Alliance with the Protestant Cantons, and in the Jealousy of the *French* Crown, lest the D. of *Savoy* should make himself Master of it, because of the Importance of its Situation. The neighbouring Lake, according to *Bleau*, is the largest Fresh-Water Lake in *Europe*, being 16 Leagues long, 4 broad, and so deep in some Places, that it cannot be fathom'd by a Line of 500 Cubits. He says, That it sometimes rages like a Sea when there's no Wind. The Story of the *Rhone's* running thro' it without mixing with its Water, is fabulous, according to *Misson*. The Water is very clear, breeds several sorts of excellent Fish, especially,

Trouts,

Trouts, so large and good of their kind, that they frequently send 'em in Presents to Princes, and others of the greatest Quality; They have fix'd Seasons of going into the *Rhone*, and returning from it into the Lake, when the Fishermen take them by fixing Piles across the River, and leaving open Places, where they fix Wreels of Wire, into which they run, and are caught. The Fishermen pay an Annual Tribute to the City for Liberty to take them. Their Number is diminished of late by the ravenous Pikes which abound in the Lake, and another sort of Fish call'd *Mourelli*, which were never seen there till of late. 'Tis also much frequented by great Flocks of Wild Fowl in the Winter, of which the Inhabitants make great Profit. This City was formerly honour'd with the Title of a Dutchy, and its Territory extended 15 Leag. The City has very pleasant Walks about it, and their Territory abounds with Gardens, Vineyards, Meadows, and fruitful Hills.

6. THE GRISONS COUNTRY,

Lies betwixt *Swisserland* and the Dutchy of *Milan*, is cover'd by almost inaccessible Mountains, made Part of the ancient *Rhetia*, which was subdued by the *Romans* in the Time of *Augustus*. After the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, it fell under the Kings of *Lombardy*; and *Charlemagne* appointed Governors here, whose Successors endeavouring to make themselves absolute, the People shook off their Yoke, and enter'd into an Alliance with the *Swissers* in 1491. The *Rhats* are said to have deriv'd their Name from *Rhetus*, a D. of *Tuscany*, who being expelled his own Dominions by the *Gauls*, retir'd hither with Part of his Subjects; and they afterwards extended their Limits as far as the Lake of *Constance* on the one Side, and the Lake of *Como*, *Verona*, and *Trent*, on the other, which was then its Capital. 'Twas about 200 Miles in Length, and about 120 in Breadth. *Moz* makes it about 80 Miles from E. to W. and 62 from S. to N.

The Country is full of rugged Mountains; yet in some Valleys they have excellent Wine, which was much valued by *Augustus* and the ancient *Romans*, who lik'd it as well as the best in *Italy*. They have

Baths good against several Diseases, abound with Chrystal and other Metals, and have great store of Cattle. The principal Rivers, which owe their Origine to this Country are, the *Rhine*, the *Adda*, the *Inn*, the *Meira*, and the *Langer*.

The People are rough and clownish, but so incredibly proud, that they despise all other Nations, and have no great Esteem for the Friendship of the greatest Princes, tho' they sometimes court their Alliance when 'tis necessary. This gave a *French* Ambassador Occasion to say, That he found in this Country Mountains of Pride, and Valleys of Misery. *Bleau* says, they have a peculiar Way of dancing in Troops with Swords and Spears, in such a Manner as one would think it impossible for them to avoid killing one another, tho' they seldom receive any Hurt. They pretend to have deriv'd this Custom from their *Tuscan* Ancestors, it being their Practice at the Pagan Sacrifices, who thought it would prevail with their Idols to grant them Plenty of Corn and Wine. They have many Families that boast of great Antiquity, who are forc'd to subsist themselves by Agriculture, and other hard Labour, which they think no Disgrace to them; yet some of them are polite and well bred. They have but little Money; and what Revenues the Government receives from their Subjects, or Pensions from Foreign Princes, are distributed among them Man by Man. Their greatest Revenue is from Imposts on Goods that are carried thro' their Valleys, and many of their common People live by carrying them, and by Peddling. The better Sort, and even their Senators, keep Inns for entertaining Travellers. They have no Tradesmen but what absolute Necessity requires. When their Commerce or Travelling thro' their Country is interrupted by War, they are reduc'd to great Misery. They are good Soldiers, and all their Males are bred to the Use of Arms; so that their common People are all furnish'd with Fire-Arms, large Swords and Spears, in which they exercise themselves on Holidays. They have been made use of by many Princes in their Armies, and especially by the *French*. They assisted *Chilperic* against the *Lombards* in 585, serv'd *Thierry K.* of *Burgundy* in 616, and afterwards *Charlemagne* against

against the *Saxons*. *Lewis XI.* made use of 'em against *Lombardy*, *Charles VIII.* against *Naples*, *Lewis XII.* against *Milan*, and *Francis I.* included them in his Treaty of perpetual Peace with the *Swissers* in 1516; but *Lewis XIV.* excluded them in 1663. They wear a white Cross in War, and in other Things imitate the *Swissers*. The Country is defended on all Sides by Mountains, and can be enter'd only by 4 Passes, which a few Men may defend against great Armies. The 1st is by Way of the Lake of *Como* into *Italy*; the 2d by the Valley of *Camonica* into the Dominions of *Venice*; the 3d by the Valley of the *Inn* into the Country of *Tirol*; and the 4th into *Switzerland* and *Swabia* by a Bridge over the *Rhine* near *Coire*. Most of their Houses, both in Towns and Villages, are of Wood; and their Valleys are separated by such rugged Mountains, that they cannot be assisted by one another without great Difficulty, and Loss of Time, when attacked by an Enemy.

The *Grisons* are divided into 3 Leagues, each of which has their particular Laws and Jurisdictions. The 1st is call'd the *Upper* or *Grison* League, which contains 19 Communities; Part of them are Papists, and Part Protestants. Each Community forms a particular State, and the People assemble once a Year to chuse their Judges and their Assessors, whom they continue or change at the End of the Year as they see fit. Those Judges which they call *Amman*s take Cognizance of all Civil and Criminal Affairs; but there lies an Appeal from them to the Assembly of the League, where a Provost, whom they call *Land-Richter*, chosen by the whole Community, presides, and has a Power to call this Assembly when he pleases. The 2d League is that call'd the House of God or *Cadee*, because when they first enter'd into a League for mutual Defence with the neighbouring Communities, the Bishop of *Coire* was at their Head, and they call'd themselves, *The League of the House of God*, with respect to its Cathedral. This League consists of 21 Communities, of which the Burgomaster of *Coire* is Chief, and the far greatest Part of this League is Protestants. The 3d is that of the 10 Jurisdictions. These 3 Leagues united together in 1436, and shook off the Yoke of the House of *Austria*. The next Year they

enter'd into a perpetual Alliance betwixt themselves. The Sovereignty of this Republick lies in the General Diet, which is sometimes held at *Manix* in the *Grison* League, at *Coire* in that of the House of God, or at *Davos* in the 10 Jurisdictions. The Diet consists of 67 Deputies, viz. 28 from the 1st League, 14 from the 2d, and 15 from the 3d. According to their Statutes, they ought to chuse none but disinterested and unsuspected Persons, who have no Dependance upon, or Pension from, any Foreign Prince; nor must any one serve in the Diet or Senate that have any Office under the Bishop of *Coire*. The Deputies must not exceed the Orders which they have in Writing from their Communities, and all Things are carried by the Majority. Here they determine all Things relating to Peace and War, Leagues, Embassies, Laws and Edicts; and they likewise decide Appeals from inferior Courts. When any Matter of Importance happens that requires Dispatch, 'tis referred to the Senate, which consists of the principal Magistrates, and the Chief of the 3 Leagues, who are, the Great Provost of the *Grison* League, the Burgomaster of *Coire*, and the Amman of *Davos*; but their Resolves must be confirm'd by the Communities. In other Things, the Government of this Republick resembles that of the *Swissers*. The *Grisons* enter'd into a League in 1497 with the 7 first Cantons, and the Year after with the whole. They do not allow the Bishop of *Coire*, or any other Clergyman, to appoint Magistrates or Judges; so that the Choice of all the Magistrates is left to the People. Every Parish chuses and pays their own Minister, and have a Power to turn them off upon Occasion. The Ministers have but slender Allowances, receive no small Tythes, and the greater Tythes are not paid in the Field, but when the Vintage and Harvest is gather'd in. All the Inhabitants have the Liberty of Hunting, Hawking, and Fishing, in their respective Communities. *Bleau* says, they allow no publick Disputes about Religion except in the General Diet, and not then but in Cases of Necessity. The Protestants, who are all *Calvinists*, can acquire no Right to the Possessions of Churchmen without a Decree of the Diet; nor are they allowed to build

any new Churches without the Consent of the 3 Leagues; and when Debates happen in the Diet about Religion, they are not determin'd by the Number of Suffrages, but Care is taken generally to compose the Matter amicably; and 'tis lawful for any of them to change their Religion when they please. Their chief Foreign Leagues are with the House of *Austria*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Republick of *Venice*.

The *Grisons* or Upper League, which the *Germans* call *Oberrhoden*, lies from *Belisima* on the Frontiers of *Italy* on the S. to the *Rhine* on the N. *Bleau* says, 'tis from S. to N. about $12\frac{1}{2}$ *Rhetian* Leagues, 12 of which make a Degree; so that 'tis about $62\frac{1}{2}$ Miles long, and about 33 Broad. It contains 8 greater Districts call'd Councils, and 22 Communities. The first and chief is *Discentis* on the *Rhine*, about 10 Miles E. from the Frontiers of the Canton of *Uri*, famous for an Abbacy, whose Abbot is Lord of the Place. Eighteen of the Communities are *Papists*, and the rest *Protestants*. They have no Town of Note but *Flanz*, pleasantly situated on the *Lower Rhine*, about 11 Miles N. E. from *Discentis*. *Memo* says, this League contain'd about 30000 Men, 10000 of whom were fit to carry Arms. The *Papists* here are subject to the Archbishop of *Milan* in Spirituals; and being most numerous, they seldom admit any *Protestants* to be Magistrates. This Part of the Country is full of rugged Mountains and barren; but in some Places on the *Rhine*, and elsewhere, they have Barley, and a coarse sort of Wine, scarce fit to be drank till it be kept 3 Years. They have abundance of Cattle, Butter, Milk, and Cheese. In the Community of *Waltenburg*, they have a Fountain good against Deafness and sore Eyes; but the Water is so cold, that the Touch of it is scarce to be endur'd. In the Valleys of *Liguntia* and *St. Peter*, they have hot Baths good against Fevers. In the Valley of *Thavelsch*, they have store of Chrystal. In other Places they have some Wheat, and good Mines of Silver and Copper, with Lead and Iron. Some of the People speak *German*, and others a corrupt *Italian*.

The League of the House of God has the *Grisons* League on the W. the Country of *Tyrol* on the E. the 10 Jurisdictions on the N. and

the County of *Clavenna* and the *Valtellina* on the S. 'Tis about 67 Miles from S. to N. and 45 from E. to W. It contains 21 Communities, or as some say 24, and most of the Inhabitants are *Protestants*. Their chief Town is *Coire* or *Chur*, Lat. *Curia*. 'Tis the chief and the only fortified City of the *Grisons*. It lies at the Foot of a Rock on the River *Plessur*, a little above where it falls into the *Rhine*, about 12 Miles N. E. from *Flanz*, and has some Cannon mounted on the Ramparts. The *Rhine*, which begins here to be navigable, contributes much to the Trade of the Place. 'Twas an Imperial Town till 1498, that it enter'd into the *Grisons* League. The Bishop of *Coire* had some Jurisdiction over the City till the Reformation; but now he has only his Palace, the Cathedral, and some Houses for the Canons about it, where they live however in full Liberty. Some take it to be the *Ebodurnum* of *Ptolemy*, with which the Traditions of the Citizens agree. The Houses here are not contemptible, but well built, according to the Custom of the Country. They pretend that *St. Lucina* was martyr'd in this City, having turn'd Preacher after he had been the first Christian K. of *England*; but modern Historians reject this as a Fable. The Bishop of *Coire* is a Prince of the Empire; but his Revenues are very low, and his Court mean. Most of the General Diets of the *Grisons* are held in this City. Their Government is much like that of *Zurich*. The Territory of this League is for most part rugged and barren; yet about *Coire* and the Banks of the *Rhine*, they have Fruits of all Sorts, except Oranges and Olives. They have a Well in the Valley of *Tassa*, which flows plentifully some Time of the Day, and is dry at others; and in the Valley of *Scharla*, they have Mines of Silver and Iron, over which the House of *Austria* us'd to set a Governor. The Inhabitants of this League are much more ingenious than those of the *Grisons* League. Their Language is much the same. They have above 35000 Men, 7000 of whom are fit to carry Arms. They have one Convent of Nuns, and another of Monks. All the better Sort are *Protestants*, and few *Papists* come to be Magistrates.

The League of the Ten Jurisdictions has that of the House of God on the S. and W. and

Swiss

Switzerland and the County of *Tyrol* on the N. E. *Bleau* makes it about 25 Miles in Length, and as much in Breadth. It consists for most Part of rugged and desert Mountains. There's no Corn or Fruit in the Country but in that called the *Vallis Rhetica*, on the Banks of the *Rhine*. They have abundance of Pasturage, and Plenty of Cattle, Cheese, Butter and Milk, for their own Use and for Export. The Air on the Mountains is very cold, and the People are many times in Danger by the Snow and Ice which fall from them. They have several Lakes that abound with Fish, and especially with Trouts. They sell many Horses, and have Mines of Silver, Lead and Copper; and in some Places they have very good Wine and Wheat. Most of the People speak *German*. *Bleau* reckon'd the Men about 15000, of whom 4000 were fit to carry Arms. Most of the People are Protestants, there being but 3 or 4 Parishes of Papists among them, and none of that Religion are sent to their Diets. They have one Monastery for the *Sesertian* Order in this League. The only Town of Note here is *Davos* or *Tasas*, about 2 Leagues E. from *Coire*, situated among Mountains. Eight of the Jurisdictions submit so far to the House of *Austria* as to receive a Governor from them, who, with 10 Assessors chosen out of the Jurisdictions, administer Justice; but he is obliged to take an Oath at his Admission, not to meddle with any thing belonging to the Republick.

The Subjects of the Allies of the Swissers.

1. The VALTELIN,

Lat. *Volsurena*, and *Vallis Tellina*. Some derive the Name from the *Tyrheni*, a People of *Tuscany*, who being drove out of their own Country, settled here, and built a great City, which they call'd *Volsurena*; but others derive the Name from the Town and Castle of *Tell*, formerly the best in the Country. The *Valtellin* reaches from the Lake of *Como*, says *La Ferrest*, to *Tyrol*. *Bleau* says, it has the League of the House of *God* and *Bormio* on the N. the County of *Glaucenna* and Part of *Milan* on the W. the Dominions of *Venice*, and Part of *Bormio* or *Ty-*

rol, on the E. He says, 'tis about 60 Miles in Length, but the Breadth is unequal, being where greatest about 26; but where it runs Eastward toward *Tyrol*, 'tis very narrow. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts, call'd the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower Tervero's*. Some say, 'twas inhabited by the ancient *Vennetis*, and after the Decay of the *Roman Empire* fell under the *Lombards*, then under the *German Emperors*, and at last came to the Dukes of *Milan*; one of whom gave it to the *Grisons* in 1512, for the Services they had done him, which was confirm'd to 'em by *Francis I. of France* in 1516. The *Spaniards* seiz'd it in the last Century, and rais'd a terrible Persecution against the Protestants there, where many of 'em were massacred; but 'twas restor'd to the *Grisons* by the Assistance of the *Venetians* and *French*. The Air of the Country is very wholesome, except in the Summer, when a certain Wind blows from the Lake *Lario*, alias the Lake of *Como*, which infects the Air, and obliges the People of better Quality to retire to *Bormio* during that Season. 'Tis also much liable to Inundations by the River *Adda* when swelled with Rain and Snow in the Winter. They have several Baths, particularly those of *St. Martin*, whose Waters, being impregnated with Gold, Sulphur, Allum, and Nitrous Salt, are good against Barrenness, Schiaticks, Cholicks, and all Diseases proceeding from cold Causes; and there are some of the like Sort in the adjoining County of *Bormio*. The Soil is so fruitful, that they have two or three Crops in a Year. They commonly sow Wheat among their Vines, and after that Millet, Turnips, and Pot-Herbs, successively. They have good common Fruit of all Sorts, with Almonds, Pomegranates, Olives, and such abundance of Chestnuts, that the common People use 'em for Bread. They have excellent Wine on the Banks of the *Adda*, especially on those which lie to the Sun; and they are so industrious in raising Vines, that they lay Soil upon the very Rocks which have none, where they grow well. They have one peculiar Grape, which is ripe in July, affords a delicate Wine, and is by them call'd *Lugadica*. Their best Wine is equal to that of *Crete*, which the *Italians* call *Malvasia* or *Malmsey*; so that 'tis used instead of a Cordial, and is good against

against Defluxions. They lay the Grapes for some Time upon Straw before they press them. They say it keeps 100 Years. They have Red Wines, which grow so white after long keeping, that they are scarce discernable from White Wine, and as strong as Brandy. The Strength of their Wine is ascrib'd to the Situation of their Vineyards, which lying E. and W. have the Sun upon them all Day. They have likewise Timber for building of Ships, excellent Pasturage, and large Herds of Cattle. They have many Goats, *Alpin* Mice, Bears, Boars, Wolves, Lynxes, Foxes, Martins, Hares, Squirrels, Hawks of several Sorts, and abundance of Wild Fowl. The *Adda* supplies them with Trouts and other Fish; and there is Gold sometimes found in its Sand. They have Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Allum, and Sulphur.

The Men are comely, strong, good Soldiers, ingenious, and fit for all Arts and Sciences. Their Women are civil, amorous enough, cunning, and of masculine Spirits. Their Language is a sort of *Italian*. They have many People of Quality, who are as polite and civil as any in *Italy*. Their chief Trade is in Wine, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Cheese, which they sell in *Italy*, and in the neighbouring Countries. *Blau* says, the Inhabitants were 25000, of whom 4000 were fit to carry Arms. The Country is defended by Mountains, thro' which there are straight Passes, where a few Men may withstand great Armies.

Their Religion is mix'd, but the Papists most numerous, and are subject in Spirituals to the Bishop of *Como*, tho' he can exercise no Jurisdiction without Consent of the *Grisons*. Most of the People of Quality, and those who have the best Estates, are Protestants of the Helvetick Confession, and they have Churches in all the principal Towns.

Their chief Rivers are, the *Adda* and the *Reudolphus*.

The *Terzeros* are divided into several Jurisdictions, and they again into Communities. The chief Jurisdiction is that of *Sondrio*, the principal Town of the Country, and of the *Middle Terzero*, which is the largest, and consists of 18 Communities.

Here their principal Magistrates and Military Officers reside. The Houses are well built, the Streets handsome, and the Situation of the Town very pleasant. It lies on the *Adda*, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Bormio*, and 40 S. E. from *Coire*. 'Tis pretty well fortified, is the Seat of Justice for the Country; but there lies an Appeal from hence to the Diet of the *Grisons*. Their President is their chief Judge and General. The other Towns of Note are, 1. *Tyran*, or *Tyrano*, on the same River, a small but very ancient Town, Capital of the *Upper Terzero*, and formerly of the whole Country. It lies about 12 Miles S. E. from *Sondrio*. 2. *Teglio*, or *Telino*, on the same River, about 7 Miles E. from *Sondrio*. It has a strong Castle on an high Hill, and from this Place the Country had its Name. There's a Bridge here over the River, call'd *Pont St. Jacomo*, which is defended by a Fort at one End. 3. *Morbegno*, or *Morbanium*, a small Town on the *Biso*, Capital of its District, where some Communities resort. It lies 12 Miles S. E. from *Sondrio*.

The County of *Chiavenna* or *Clavenna* lies N. W. from the *Valtellin*, and has its Name from its principal Town on the River *Mera*, about 18 Miles N. W. from *Sondrio*. It lies at the Foot of a Mountain, and is defended by a strong Castle. The Situation is pleasant, and the Houses well built. 'Twas much larger anciently; for above 500 Years ago, Part of it was destroy'd by the Fall of a Mountain. It has still 6 Churches, the chief of which is that of *St. Lawrence*. 'Tis much frequented by Merchants who travel betwixt *Italy* and *Germany*, and inhabited by many People of Quality. 'Tis well fortified, and was taken by the Marquis de *Cavour*, the General of the *French*, who came to assist the *Grisons* against the *Spaniards* in 1629. It has a Suburb join'd to it by a Bridge over the River. 2. *Pleurs*, near the same River, about 4 Miles E. from *Clavenna*. 'Twas formerly a very fine Town, but in 1618 was destroy'd by the Fall of a Mountain; so that nothing remains now but a Village and some Ruins. 'Tis Capital of its District, and has still some fine Houses belonging to People of Quality. The Ruin of the Town

Town was ascrib'd to the Judgment of God upon the Inhabitants for their Wickedness, most of 'em having been Merchants in *Italy*, &c. where they cheated their Creditors, retir'd hither with great Sums, built themselves stately Houses with fine Gardens, and liv'd in all manner of Riot and Luxury, most of their Urensilis being of Plate.

This County is for most Part fruitful in Wine, but not of Corn; the Want of which is supplied by Chestnuts, of which the common Sort make Bread. The Air is generally wholesome, except some Part of the Summer, when 'tis infected by Vapours from the Lake of *Como*. 'Tis well supplied with Fish by the Rivers *Mera* and *Lyre*. They have great Herds of Cattle, of which, with their Butter and Cheefe, they make great Profit by selling them in *Italy*. They have also considerable Profit from Stone-Kettles hewed out of the Rock near *Pleaur*, which are much valued, because of the Property ascrib'd to them, that if any Poison be cast into them, they throw it out as soon as set on the Fire.

The People of this Country are reckon'd by *Bleau* to be about 5000, are ingenious, courteous, fit for Arts and Arms, and much given to Merchandize. Many of the wealthiest *Grisons* chuse to reside here; and 'tis an usual Place of Retreat for such *Italians* as turn Protestants. They pay some Tribute to the *Grisons*, who have a Right to all the Fines that are imposed by Courts of Justice. They have a considerable Trade by the Lake of *Como*, and their Magistrates are sent once in two Years from the *Grisons*. The Protestants have Churches in all the chief Towns.

The County of *Bormio* lies N. E. from the *Valtelline*, and consist of 5 Communities or Bailiwicks, which lie among inaccessible Mountains. They have considerable Privileges, and have the Liberty to chuse their own Magistrates by Ballot; but have their Governor sent from the *Grisons*. Their chief Town is *Bormio* on the *Adda*, 22 Miles N. E. from *Sondrio*. 'Tis defended by a good Castle, and gives its Name to the Country. The *Germans* call it *Worms*.

C H A P. XXXV.

S A V O Y,

HA S *Geneva*, with its Lake and Territory, on the N. *La Bresse*, Part of the *Lyonoise* and *Dauphine* on the W. Part of *Switzerland*, the *Valais*, and the Valley of *Aost*, on the E. Part of *Piedmont* and *Dauphine* on the S. *Bleau* makes it from E. to W. taking in the Valley of *Aost*, 60 French Leagues, and from S. to N. 40. The Duke's whole Dominions, according to *Sanfon*, from the Lake of *Geneva* to the Town of *Nice* on the *Mediterranean*, are about 180 Miles in Length, but of an unequal Breadth, the greatest Breadth from the Frontiers of *Dauphine* to *Montferrat* being about 100 Miles; and the broadest

Place of *Savoy*, taking in the Valley of *Aost*, is much the same; but in other Places they are not above 40 and 50 Miles broad. The ancient Inhabitants of *Savoy* were the *Allobroges*, who lived betwixt Lake *Lemman* and the *Tarantaise*; the *Centrones*, who lived in the *Tarantaise*; the *Garocelli*, who liv'd in the *Morieune*; the *Nantuates* in *Chablais* and *S. Maurice*; the *Veragri* in Part of the *Valais*; and the *Salassii* in the Valley of *Aost*. 'Twas Part of *Gallia Narbonensis*. *Bleau* says, it had the Name of *Sabaudia* or *Savoy* from *Sabaudus* Archbishop of *Arles*, in the Time of *K. Childbert* of *France*. This Bishop being Vicar and Legat of the See of *Rome* in *France*, converted the People of *Savoy*, and called

call'd the Country *Sabaudia* from his own Name. *Terentius Varro* subdu'd the *Salassii*, and *Augustus* conquer'd the rest of the Country. Upon the Fall of the *Roman* Empire, it came under the *Goths*, and other barbarous Nations: After which, 'twas made Part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*; and then a particular Dominion in the 11th Century, says *La Forreſt*, under *Humbert*, firnam'd the *Fair Hands*, who was its first Count, descended from *Boson*, King of *Arlés*, and laid the Foundation of the House of *Savoy*. But Historians are not agreed as to their Original, of which the *Atlas Historique* gives us several Accounts; for some derive them from this *Boson*, who, they say, was Count of *Ardenne*, and married the Emperor *Lewis II.*'s Daughter, and the Third from him was *Amedeus*, or *Immedeus*, Father to Count *Humbert*. Others again derive them from *Witiking* the *Saxon*, and make *Boral*, or *Bril*, the Fifth from him, Father to *Humbert*. Others make *Boral* Prince of *Magdeburg*, where he was born in 980; and say, he was the Fourth in a Lineal Descent from *Otto I.* Duke of *Saxony*, and Emperor. They all agree, That *Humbert*, whoever he was, received the Investiture of *Chablais*, *Valais*, and *St. Maurice*, from the Emperor *Conrad III.* and that he died in 1046, or 1048, and the present Duke is the Thirty first from him. We refer the rest to the History of this Family, and shall take Notice of its several Branches. The First is that of *Carignan*, whose present Prince is *Emanuel Philibert Amedeus*, who has Two Sons and Two Daughters. From this Branch came that of *Soissons*, descended from *Francis Thomas*, Prince of *Carignan*, who married a Daughter of *Soissons*. The present Prince is *Louis Thomas*, Count of *Soissons*, who has Four Sons and Two Daughters. The Great Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* is Grandson to the First Prince of the Branch of *Carignan*. The other Branch is that of *Nemours*, of which all the Male Issue is extinguish'd.

The Duke's Titles are, Duke of *Savoy*, *Chablais*, *Aosta*, *Geneva*, *Montferrat*, *Oneglia*; Prince of *Piedmont*, *Achaia*, and the *Morea*; Marquis of *Saluzzes*, *Susa*, and *Italy*; Count of *Aſte*, *Nizza*, *Tenda*, and *Remont*; Baron of *Vaux*; Lord of *Vercelle*, *Friburg*, *Marri*,

Prella, *Navelli*, of the Marquisate of *Geneva*, and of the County of *Colonas*; Prince and Perpetual Vicar of the Empire in *Italy*; and King of *Cyprus*.

His Pretensions are, 1. To the Isle of *Cyprus*, by a Marriage in 1432 betwixt *Lewis II.* Duke of *Savoy*, with the Princess Royal of *Cyprus*; but chiefly by the Marriage of his Son *Lewis III.* with *Charlotte*, Daughter to *James II.* King of *Cyprus*. 2. On the City of *Geneva*, for the Reasons formerly mentioned. 3. On the Duchy of *Montferrat*, by a Marriage-Agreement betwixt the Families of *Mantua* and *Savoy* in 1333; but the Dukes of *Mantua* always opposed it, and that Matter is not yet fully decided betwixt the Emperor and the Duke, upon the Death of the last Duke of *Mantua* without Heirs.

His A^R M^S are, A *Croſs Potence* between 4 *Croſſes Coupee*, Quarter'd in the First, and Counter-quarter'd, for *Jerusalem*. 2. *Barre*, *Argent* and *Azure*; a *Lion Gules*, crown'd, arm'd Or, for *Lusignan*. 3. Or, a *Lion Gules*, arm'd, and crown'd Or, langued *Azure*, for *Armenia*. 4. *Argent Lion Gules*, his Tail fork'd, and plac'd Saltirewise, for *Luxemburg*. 5. *Purple*, a *Colt* frighted and running, *Argent*, for *Westphalia*. 6. A *Fesse Or*, and *Sable* of 8 Pieces, with a *Crown Vert*, plac'd bendwise, for *Saxony*. 7. *Argent*, 3 *Shapes* of *Hangers*, *Gules*, for *Angria*. 8. *Argent*, sprinkled with little Notes of *Paper*, *Sable*; and a *Lion* of the same, arm'd and langued, *Gules*, for *Chablais*. 9. *Sable*, a *Lion Argent*, arm'd and langued, *Gules*, for *Aost*. 10. Or, a *Croſs*, *Vert*, for *Geneva*. 11. *Argent*, a *Chief Gules*, for *Montferrat*. 12. *Gules*, a *Croſs*, *Argent*, for *Savoy*.

The Helmets are, A *Lion's Face* betwixt *Wings*, Or, for *Savoy*. 2. Two *German Caps*, crown'd, with each a *Peacock's Tail* on the Top, for *Saxony*. 3. A high *Cap*, crown'd, Or, and adorn'd with a *Peacock's Tail*. 4. A *Crown*, shut like that of *Kings*. 5. The *Escutcheon* is encompass'd with the Collar of the Order of *Amontiaſa*, and underneath there's a *Croſs Botony*, *Argent*, of the Order of *St. Maurice*, hanging at a Riband, canton'd with the Points of the *Croſs* of the Order of *St. Lazarus*.

The Dukes of *Savoy* wear a Crown like that of Kings, have the Title of Royal Highness, and take Place next after Kings. The Duke's eldest Son is call'd Prince of *Piedmont*. The younger Sons can't succeed the eldest, but have Appanages allow'd them; and the *Salick* Law excludes Females, as in *France*. His Government is absolute, and he is under no Obligation to call any Parliament, or Meeting of the States; and tho' he be a Member of the Empire, he is without Controul in his own Dominions. The Situation of their Countries betwixt those of *France* and *Spain*, has always oblig'd the Dukes to a nice Sort of Management, and to take Part with such of 'em, as they thought most for their Interest. Some say, he is able to maintain 10 or 12000 Men in Time of War, and that his Revenues are betwixt 5 and 6000000 Livres of *French* Money; but there's no Certainty as to either of these Things; for he encreases or lessens his Revenue or Troops according to the Exigence of the State. He has a general Farm for the Revenues of *Savoy*, and another for *Piedmont*.

The Duke's chief Officers are, The Grand Master, the Great Chamberlain, the Great Querry, Great Master of the Wardrobe, Great Huntsman, Superintendant of his Buildings, and the Great Master of his Rivers and Forrests, with Captains of the Huntsmen, and other Officers. He has also one Great Almoner, one Chief Almoner, four Almoners in Ordinary, eight Titular Almoners, and one Confessor in Ordinary. His chief Military Officers are, one Great Marechal, a Lieutenant General for *Savoy*, and another for *Piedmont*. He has a Regiment of Horse-Guards, and another of Foot; and there's belonging to the Arsenal of *Piedmont* and *Savoy*, the Great Master of the Order, a Lieutenant-General, a Lieutenant of the Artillery, and several inferior Officers and Commissaries.

The Dutchess has, one First Querry. one Chief Lady of Honour, with several others, besides Ladies and Maids belonging to her Chamber. She has also one Chief Almoner, with several others, and a Confessor.

The D. has Two Orders of Knighthood. The First is that of *Annunciada*. 'Twas

first begun by Count *Verc*, upon his Mistress's presenting him with a Bracelet; but *Amedeus* VIII. chang'd it into that of the *Annunciada*. Their Chief is the Grand Master. The Second is that of *St. Maurice* and *St. Lazarus*. 'Twas founded by that same Prince as a Mark of Acknowledgment to such of his Courtiers as retir'd with him to *Ripaille*. 'Twas united to that of *St. Lazarus* afterwards. They have also a Grand Master for their Chief.

His Government is administr'd by a Council of State, wherein he presides himself. Next to him sit the Princes of the Blood. The others that compose it, are, Six Counsellors of State, the Chief Secretary, the Clerk of the Council, and some other Officers. He has also a Council of Finances, which consists of the Superintendant of the Finances, Two Presidents with a Chamber of Accounts, Two Presidents of the Finances, One Comptroller, One Secretary, and several other Officers. His Chamber of Accounts consists of Three Presidents of the Long Robe, Three Presidents of the Finances, Three Chevaliers of Accounts, Sixteen Masters of Accounts, One Treasurer General, Two Secretaries of the Chamber, Two Clerks of the Chamber, One Comptroller of the Accounts, and several other Officers.

The Senate of *Savoy* consists of Four Presidents, Sixteen Senators, of whom the Abbot of *Hautecombe* is always One; One Advocate General, One Attorney General, Two Clerks of the Senate, Two Secretaries, and several other Officers.

The Senate of *Piedmont* consists of 4 Presidents, 2 Knights of Honour, 18 Senators, 1 Advocate-General, 1 Attorney-General, 1 Clerk, and several other Officers. The Chamber of Accounts for *Piedmont* consists of 4 Presidents of the Long Robe, 2 Chevaliers of Accounts, 16 Masters of Accounts, 4 Advocates of the Chamber, 5 Attorneys, and 2 Clerks of Accounts.

The Senate of *Nice* is compos'd of 2 Presidents, 6 Counsellors, 1 Advocate-General, 1 Attorney-General, 1 Clerk, and several other Officers. By these several Councils, the Administration of the Duke's Government is managed.

The HISTORY of the Dukes of
Savoy, from the Atlas Historique.

1. **Berold**, Son to **Hugh D.** of *Saxony*, was born at *Magdeburg* in 980, and married to the Heiress of the *Palatine of Schi-rm*. When his Uncle the Emperor *Orto III.* went to *Italy*, he made him Vicar of the Empire in that Country, and General of his Armies. He commanded his Troops sent to assist *Boson K.* of *Arles*, and of the *Albroses* against the *Ligurians*, whom he defeated. *Rodolph King of Burgundy*, Son to *Bijm*, made him Viceroy of *Burgundy*. He afterwards made War upon the Pr. of *Salus-fu*, who besieged *Gap* in *Dauphine*, defeated him, and recover'd all the Places he had taken: For which Service, *Rodolph* gave him the Countries among the *Alpes*, to hold in Sovereignty, as being the properest Person to keep those People from continually harrassing the People of *Burgundy*. *Berold* afterwards defeated *K. Hardoutn*, who took Part with the Marquis of *Suza*, pursued him as far as *Turin*, and took *Rivoles* and *Pignarol*. Being thus Master of *Savoy*, the *Maurienne*, and other Countries, he fix'd his Seat in *Savoy*, and founded that illustrious Family. He died at *Arles* in 1027, and was buried near the Church of *Honore* there in an Urn of Stone of curious Workmanship, with Bas-Reliefs, and encompass'd with Eagles.

2. **Humbert I.** his Son succeeded, was born in *Saxony* in 998. He attended the Emperor *Conrad* to *Rome* with *Canute King of England*, and assisted at his Coronation there by Pope *John XX.* The Grandees of *Burgundy*, after the Death of their *K. Rodolph*, would fain have brought *Humbert* over to their Side; but he thought it more for his Interest to adhere to the Emperor his Kinsman. He defeated and took *Eudes Count of Champagne*, who had invaded *Burgundy*, that King *Rodolph* had left to the Emperor. *Conrad* for his Service gave him the *Valais*, *Chablais*, *St. Maurice*, and Part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, crown'd him Count of *Savoy*, and made him Viceroy of *Arles*. *Humbert* defeated the Marquis of *Suza*, who invaded *Maurienne*, and having frequently defended Queen *Ermengarde*, Daughter to the Empe-

ror *Lewis II.* She gave him several Towns and Castles belonging to *Burgundy*. He died at *Maurienne* in 1047, and was buried in the Cathedral.

3. His Son *Amedeus I.* succeeded, was firnam'd the *Piemontois*, as appears by his Coin stamp'd with a Spread-Eagle, because he was born at *Suza*. He defended *Burgundy* against the *Normans*. He married a Daughter of *Burgundy*, receiv'd the Emperor *Henry*, Son to *Conrad*, with great Magnificence in his Dominions, and attended him with the Chief of his Nobility as far as *Ast* in his Way to *Rome*, and reduced that Town, which held out against the Emperor. He died at *Maurienne* in 1050 without Issue.

4. His Brother *Odo* succeeded, and by marrying *Adelais* of *Suza*, he acquir'd that Country, *Turin*, and the Valley of *Aost*. He died in 1055, and his Widow administred the Government with great Success. The Popes call'd her the Daughter of *St. Peter*, because of the great Support she gave them against their Enemies, and the large Endowments she gave to Abbies and Churches. She liv'd to a great Age, and died in 1080.

5. *Amedeus II.* her Son by *Odo*, succeeded, and married *Jane*, Daughter, to the Count of *Geneva*. He protested the Popes against the *Normans*, splendidly entertain'd the Emperor *Henry IV.* in his Dominions, and restor'd the Peace of *Europe*, by reconciling that Emperor and Pope *Gregory VII.* for which he had *Bugey* in Recompence, and died in 1095.

6. His Son *Humbert II.* succeeded, and married a Daughter of the Count of *Burgundy*. He deliver'd the *Tarantaise*, at the Request of their Archbishop, from the Tyranny of the Lords of *Briançon*; for which the People swore Fealty to him, and he was invested with their Sovereignty by the Emperor. He went to the *Holy Land* with *Godfrey D. of Bouillon*; and after acquiring great Glory there, return'd, and died at *Moutiers in Tarantaise* in 1103.

7. His Son *Amedeus III.* succeeded. He attended his Kinsman the Emperor *Henry V.* to his Coronation at *Rome* by Pope *Pascal II.* for which the Emperor made him Count and Perpetual Vicar of the Empire, and Viceroy of *Arles*, as *Berold* had been before him. He married first a Daughter of *Lorraine*, who died without Children, and next

a Daughter of the Count of *Vienne* in *Dauphins*. Her Brother having afterwards invaded his Dominions, he defeated him in a bloody Battle near *Mount Fabriques*, and founded several Monasteries near that Place on Account of this Victory. He had War with *Lewis VI.* of *France*, who also invaded him, tho' his Brother-in-Law. Upon which, *Amedeus* having invaded *France*, they came to a Peace. He afterwards defeated *Guy* the Dauphin near *Montmellian*. He died as going in an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, with the Emperor, Kings of *France* and *England*, in 1149.

8. His Son *Humbert III.* succeeded, defeated the Dauphin of *Vienne* in the same Place where his Father had done. He adher'd to the Emperor *Frederick I.* during his Wars in *Italy*, till he declar'd against Pope *Alexander VI.* and then he took Part with the See of *Rome*, for which the Emperor invaded his Dominions, took and burnt *Susa*, restor'd the Bishop of *Turin*, whom *Amedeus* had depos'd, gave the Bishopricks of *Maurienne*, *Tarentaise*, *Geneva* and *Bellai*, to their several Bishops, whom he made Princes of the Empire, as he did also the Bishop of *Turin*; but *Amedeus* chac'd out the latter, and oblig'd the Marquis de *Salusses*, who had revolted from him, to submit. *Henry*, Son to the Emperor *Frederic*, invaded *Piedmont* from the *Milaneses*; and as *Humbert* was marching against him, he died at *Chambery* in 1186. He was very liberal to the Churchmen and Poor, for which he was reckon'd a Saint.

9. His Son *Thomas* succeeded at 11 Years of Age. *Boniface* Marquis of *Montferrat* procur'd him the Emperor's Favour. When he came of Age, he married the Count of *Geneva's* Daughter, reduc'd the *Astians*, who invaded his Country, and defeated the *Milaneses*, who enter'd *Piedmont*. The Emperor *Philip* made him Vicar of the Empire in *Lombardy*, and confirm'd the Privileges granted to his Predecessors by former Emperors. At the Request of the *Venetians*, he made War upon the Infidels, who were prosperous in *Asia*, and with an Army of 8000 Foot, and 450 Horse, retook *Zara*, and enter'd *Candie*, chac'd the Tyrant *Alexis* from *Constantinople*, and entirely chang'd the Face of Affairs. At his Return, he took *Catal*, and several other Places from the

Prince of *Montferrat*, who broke with him. He reconcil'd those of *Marseilles* with the Emperor *Frederic II.* his Alliance with whom procur'd him many Enemies. While he made War with the *Milaneses* for the Emperor, and defeated them, the Marquis of *Montferrat* seiz'd *Turin*. *Thomas* march'd to recover it, and defeated the *Astians* who came to relieve it; but the Season being too far advanc'd, he was forc'd to turn the Siege into a Blockade, and go into *Savoy* to raise more Troops. He died at *Aost* in 1233. His Tomb is in the Cathedral, upon which there's a Marble Statue, representing him in Armour.

10. *Amedeus IV.* his Son, succeeded. Those of *Turin* submitted to him, on Promise of Pardon. The *Valaisans* invaded the Valley of *Aost*, at the Instigation of the Bishop of *Sion*; but *Amedeus* defeated them, pursued them to their own Country, took *Sion* their Capital after an obstinate Siege, and seiz'd the whole *Valais*. The Emperor *Frederic II.* having prevail'd with *Amedeus* to make War on the *Milaneses*, he made him D. of *Aost* and *Chablais*. He reconcil'd that Emperor with Pope *Innocent IV.* for which he was made General and Vicar of the Empire in *Italy*, which was then much distracted by the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins*. *Amedeus* was very bountiful to Churches and Monasteries, and died at *Montmellian* in 1253.

11. His Son *Boniface* succeeded, under the Guardianship of his Mother, and Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy* his Uncle, with whom he went to *Flanders*, where he assisted to reduce the *Flemmings* to the Obedience of *Margaret* of *Savoy* their Countess. Upon his Return, he had War with the D. of *Anjou*, because he took Part with *Manfrey* King of *Naples*. That Duke, at the Solicitation of Pope *Urban IV.* and the Count of *Montferrat*, took *Turin*, and several other Towns. *Boniface* march'd against him, and after an obstinate Battle, defeated him at *Rivoli*. This Success made him push on too far to retake *Turin*, before which he was defeated and taken, and died of Grief in 1263 without Issue.

12. *Peter*, the 7th Son to Count *Thomas*, succeeded, in Prejudice of the Sons of his eldest Brother. He married the Heiress of *Faufsigns*, which he added to his Dominions. He

He reveng'd the Death of his Nephew upon those of *Turin*, who were oblig'd to surrender at Discretion. He us'd them kindly after rebuking them for their Pride, and return'd to *Savoy*, where he defeated the Count de *Coffinge*, who had invaded the Dutches of *Chablais* and *Aost*. Peter took him Prisoner, forc'd him to do Homage, and to give him Part of the Country of *Vaux*. After this he went to *London*, where he was honourably receiv'd by King *Henry III.* his Nephew, who gave him the Earldoms of *Richmond* and *Essex*. While he was there, and very useful to that King by his Counsels, his Enemies invaded *Savoy*. Upon which he return'd with a Body of *English* Troops, defeated the Count of *Geneva*, and forc'd him to do Homage. He oblig'd several neighbouring Princes to do the like, maintain'd his Sister *Margaret* of *Savoy* against the Count of *Lauffemberg*, and took those of *Bern* under his Protection against that Count. *John* Bishop of *Lausanne* gave him half that City, and Count *Eubalus* of *Geneva* left him his Pretensions to that County by Will. The Emperor *Richard* gave him the Lordship of *Condamin* near *Bern*, with the Pretensions, which the Count of *Kyburg* had over the *Vandois*. He reduc'd the *Astefans* after a terrible War, and died in 1286, having some Time before resign'd the Government to his Brother *Philip*. He made *St. Maurice* the Place of his Residence, the Bishop of which presented him with the pretended Ring of *St. Maurice* the Martyr, on Condition that he should leave it to his Successors as a Mark of their Sovereignty.

13. *Philip I.* his Brother, succeeded; being the 8th Son of Prince *Thomas*. He was bred a Clergyman, and tho' he never received Orders, Pope *Innocent IV.* approv'd his being chosen Archbishop of *Lions*, which See he govern'd long and well. He was advanc'd in Years when he succeeded his Brother, and marry'd a Daughter of *Burgundy*. Those of *Bern* and *Geneva* put themselves under his Protection. He was successful in his War against the Dauphin, and assist'd the Count of *Neufchatel* against the Counts of *Hapsburg* and *Montbelliard*, who invaded the Country of *Vaux*, and defeated them. He acquir'd *La Bresse* and *Bugei* by Legacy and Marriage, and the Country of

Dombs submitted to him. He had afterwards War with the Emperor, which was made up by Pope *Martin IV.* and died in 1284.

14. *Amedeus V.* succeeded, in Prejudice of *Philip* his eldest Brother's Children; for *Philip* having none of his own, disinherited his eldest Brother's Son, because of his Ambition to reign. *Amedeus* was Son to *Thomas* of *Savoy* Count of *Flanders*, and born there. He defeated the Count of *Geneva* and Dauphin of *Vienne*, who made War upon him. He join'd with *Albert* of *Austria* against *Adolph*, who disputed the Empire, and went after to assist *Edward I.* against the *Scots*. He was successful against the Marquises of *Montferrat* and *Salusses*. Having made Peace betwixt the K. of *France* and the Count of *Flanders*, he went with a powerful Fleet to assist the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* against the *Turks*, whom he defeated, took their Admiral, kill'd their Commander, sunk most of their Brigantines and Galleys, and by this famous Victory preserv'd the Isle of *Rhodes*, when 'twas just ready to surrender to the *Turks*; and in Remembrance of this Action, he chang'd the Eagle of *Savoy* into a white Cross, which he took for his Arms. He had the Town of *Ast* from the Emperor *Henry VII.* and was his Vicar in *Italy*. Those of *Bern* and *Geneva* submitted to him, and he was successful over the Dauphin and several other Princes. When the Emperor *Henry VIII.* died, he was unanimously chosen at *Pisa* by the *Italians*, who pray'd him to mount the Imperial Throne; but he would not accept it. He press'd Pope *John XXII.* for a Croisado, to support his Son-in-Law *Andronicus* Emperor of the East against the *Turks*, who had drove him out of his Dominions, and died in 1323, having obtain'd the Surname of *Great*, because of his mighty Actions.

15. His Son *Edward* succeeded, assisted *Philip* of *France* against the *Flammings*, and rescu'd him at the Battle of *Mont-en-Pueley* where he defeated the Enemy. He afterwards defeated the Dauphin, and the Counts of *Mountaban* and *Geneva*, who join'd them during his Father's Life-time. After his Death, he was defeated by the Dauphin and his Allies, and narrowly escap'd being taken. But before the Year was at an end, he

he took the City of *Geneva*, and soon regain'd what he had lost in the War with the Dauphin and his Allies. He assisted the K. of *France* against the *Flemmings*; and the *English*, set those of *Bern* at Liberty, for the good Service they did him against the Dauphin, and died without Issue Male at *Paris* in 1329.

16. His Brother *Aimon* succeeded. He married the Marquis of *Montferrat's* Daughter, on Condition that his eldest Children should succeed in case the Male Issue of *Montferrat* should fail. The Dauphin having surpris'd *Geneva*, *Aimon* recover'd it, and defeated the Dauphin's Army. He bid fair to have subdu'd all *Dauphine*, had not the K. of *France* supported the Dauphin on Account of the Surrender which he made of his Dominions to the *French* King and his Successors, tho' the D. of *Savoy* pretended to have the better Title. Pope *Bennet XII.* allow'd him the Rank next to Kings at the Court of *Rome*. He assisted the King of *France* against *Edward* of *England*, made Peace betwixt them afterwards, and died in 1343.

17. His Son *Amedeus VI.* succeeded. He took several Towns beyond the *Alpes* from the Kings of *Naples* of the Family of *Anjou*, defeated *James* of *Savoy* Prince of *Piedmont*, who oppress'd his Subjects that held of *Savoy*, took him Prisoner, but set him at Liberty, upon swearing Homage to him on stricter Terms than formerly. He oblig'd the Marquis of *Saluzzes* and the Count of *Maifin* to do him Homage, and to immortalize the Memory of his Grandfather, who obtain'd the above-mention'd Naval Victory over the *Turks* on the Day of the Annunciation. He appointed the Order of the *Annunciada*, and interlac'd those 4 Letters, F. E. R. T. with the Knots of the Collar, which has since been the Device of the Family, and is suppos'd to imply, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. He subdu'd the *Milanese* at the Instance of Pope *Gregory XI.* and the Emperor *Charles IV.* and as he was pushing on his Conquests, he was taken sick. Having recover'd, the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted him many new Privileges, and Pope *Gregory XI.* call'd him the Defender of the Authority of the Holy See. *John Paleologus*, Emperor of the *East*, being made Prisoner by the King of *Bulgaria*, who kept him in Chains, Pope *Urban VI.* perswaded

Amedeus to rescue him. Accordingly he sail'd from *Venice*, and attack'd *Gallipoli*, defeated the *Turks* that came to relieve it, took the Town by Storm, put all the Infidels there to the Sword, and chas'd them out of *Greece*. He afterwards invaded *Bulgaria*, took several Towns, and came before *Varna*, which he attacked with so much Bravery, that the K. of *Bulgaria* releas'd the Emperor *Paleologus*, and made a Treaty with the D. who attended that Emperor in Triumph to *Constantinople*, and perswaded him to an Union with the Church of *Rome*. *Amedeus* was after this made Arbitrator by the Princes of *Italy* of all Differences among them; but while he was endeavouring to get *Lewis K.* of *Naples* restor'd to his Throne, he died of the Plague in the middle of his Victories in 1383.

18. His Son *Amedeus VII.* succeeded. He oblig'd the Lords of *Dombes* and *Beauvoisin* to do him Homage, assisted *Charles V.* of *France* against the *Flemmings*, where he obtain'd great Honour, and likewise against the *English*. He several times reduc'd the *Valesans*, who revolted from their Bishop, and had their Capital of *Sion* and other Places put into his Hands till the Bishop could reimburse his Charge. The People of the Valley of *Barcelonnette* and County of *Nice* put themselves under his Protection. The Emperor *Wenceslaw* gave him great Rewards for his Services. He died by a Fall from his Horse as a Hunting in 1391.

19. His Son *Amedeus VIII.* succeeded. He was call'd the *Solomon* of his Age. He reduc'd the Marquis of *Saluzzes*, and forc'd him to swear Homage. He went to *France*, where he compos'd the Differences that had happen'd betwixt the Princes of the Blood. He receiv'd Pope *Bennet*, who was forc'd to leave *Avignon*, and to come to *Nice*; and endeavour'd to make up the Difference betwixt him and Pope *John XXIII.* The Emperor *Sigismund* made him a Duke. He publish'd 5 Books of Ordonnances, which met with a general Approbation. He ransom'd the King of *Cyprus*, whom the Sultan of *Egypt* had taken Prisoner. He assisted *Charles VI.* of *France* against the *English*. He acquir'd some Places from the Duke of *Milan*, who had marry'd his Daughter; and *Lewis* of *Savoy*, Prince of *Piedmont*, *Morcia*, and *Achia*, dying without Is-

due, *Amedeus* succeeded to his Dominions. He had a great Hand in the Treaty of *Arras*, where the Duke of *Burgundy* and *Charles VII.* of *France* were reconcil'd, which oblig'd the *English* to leave that Country. After having made Peace in *Italy*, augmented his Dominions, and enlarg'd his Title, he retir'd from the World, and with 10 Knights of the Order of *St. Maurice*, which he had founded before, took up his Abode in the Priory of *Ripailles*, on the Lake of *Geneva*. While he continu'd in this Retreat, he was chosen Pope by the Council of *Basse* against his Will. He was afterwards recogniz'd at *Augsb.* by the Name of *Felix V.* and after having govern'd above 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years, and being own'd by the greatest Part of Christendom, he was unwilling to be a Subject of Division in the Church; and therefore resigned in the Council of *Lausan*, retir'd again to *Ripailles*, and died in 1451.

20. His Son *Lewis* succeeded as soon as his Father was made Pope, and marry'd the King of *Cyprus's* Daughter. He was successful in his War against the Duke of *Milan* and the Marquis of *Saluzzes*, and obtain'd that Part of *Montferrat* on this Side the Po by Treaty. He had also War with the Dauphin, which was compos'd by Mediation. He made a League with the *Venetians* and King of *Naples* against the Duke of *Milan*. Pope *Nicholas V.* in Consideration of the Services done to the See of *Rome* by the House of *Savoy*, gave this Prince, and his Successors, a Right to name all the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, in his Dominions; and that no Benefice should be confer'd on a Stranger in his Territories without his Consent, which Privilege was afterwards ratify'd by several Popes. Perceiving that the Division of Principalities frequently occasion'd their Ruin, he was the First who made the Domain of *Savoy* unalienable. He had War with *France*, because his Sister married the Dauphin without his Consent; but that was soon compromis'd. He establish'd the Senate of *Turin*, and died in 1465. 'Tis proper to observe here, That his Second Son *Lewis* marry'd *Charlotte*, the only Daughter of *John*, King of *Cyprus*, *Jerusalem*, and *Armenia*. *John* dying at *Nicosia* during his Daughter's Marriage, she was crown'd in 1458; but she and her Husband were soon

dispossess'd by her Bastard Brother *John* Bishop of *Nicosia*, assist'd by the *Turks* and the *Venetians*. The Bastard reign'd but One Year, and left his Wife with Child of a Son, who died as soon as born. His Mother succeeded according to the Laws of the Country, and the *Venetians* succeeded to her. *Charlotte* and *Lewis*, retir'd to *Savoy*, and he died there in 1482. *Charlotte*, after several unsuccessful Attempts to recover her Dominions, went to *Rome*, and in Presence of the Pope, and several Cardinals, resign'd her Crown to *Charles*, Duke of *Savoy*, Son to *Amedeus IX.* who died 6 Years before his Father. 'Tis by Vertue of this Donation, and from this Time, that the Dukes of *Savoy* have taken the Title of Kings of *Cyprus*.

21. His Son *Amedeus IX.* succeeded. He marry'd *Yoland*, Daughter to *Charles VII.* of *France*, and to preserve Peace in his Dominions, made a League with that King, the Republick of *Venice*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*. He reduc'd the Marquis of *Montferrat*, who took Arms against him, to his own Terms. He reform'd the Luxury of his Court, lessen'd the Taxes on his Subjects, and was so charitable, that they call'd him the Father of the Poor. He was a great Benefactor to the Clergy, who therefore reckon'd him a Saint, and pretended, that the Day he died, when they were making a Procession for his Recovery, they saw him sitting in the Skies, surrounded with Beams, as if he sat in the Middle of the Sun. He died in 1477. at *Verceil*, was buried in the great Church there, and they pretend, that his Tomb has work'd Miracles.

22. His Son *Philibert I.* succeeded, during his Infancy, under the Guardianship of his Mother. Her Brother *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, the D. of *Burgundy*, and other Princes, controverted her Guardianship; and the D. carried off his Mother, with his Brother *Charles* then at the Breast; and the Council of *Savoy* carried *Philibert* to *Chambery*. After the D. of *Burgundy* was defeated at *Murat*, the Dutchess Dowager and her Son *Charles* return'd to *Savoy*, and made a strict Alliance in *Philibert's* Name with the *Swissers*, who restor'd him the County of *Vaux*. *Galeas D.* of *Milan* invaded *Savoy*; but being murder'd by Assassins, that War was

was concluded. *Philibert* contracted a Fever by excessive Hunting, and died without Issue in 1482.

23. His Brother *Charles I.* succeeded, under the Guardianship of his Mother. When he came of Age, he receiv'd the Resignation, with the Crown of *Cyprus*, from his Aunt Queen *Charlotte* abovemention'd. He defeated the Marquis of *Salusses*, who invaded *Piedmont*, depriv'd him of his Fief, and seiz'd his Dominions. He fortify'd the Castle of *Nice*, reduc'd some rebellious Lords to their Duty, went to *France*, where he was well receiv'd by *Charles VIII.* and died in 1490.

24. His Son *Charles John Amedeus II.* succeeded in his Infancy, under the Guardianship of his Mother, which occasion'd great Disputes between her and the Grandees, so that it came to Arms; but his Mother, by her Courage and prudent Administration, reduc'd the Rebels, and made Leagues with the King of *France*, and neighbouring Princes. *Charles* died at 7 Years of Age in 1496.

25. *Philip II.* Son to *Lewis*, Duke of *Savoy*, succeeded. Having Abundance of Brothers, he had only *La Bresse* in Appannage; and therefore was call'd *Philip without Land*. Entertaining Resentments against his Brother the Duke *Amedeus IX.* because he us'd him too hard, the King of *France* imprison'd him Two Years, contrary to publick Treaty. When set at Liberty, he took Part with the Duke of *Burgundy* against the *French*, whom he defeated in several Battles; and when Peace was made betwixt those Princes, the Duke sent him to reduce *Liege*. After this, he serv'd the King of *France* his Brother-in-Law with Auxiliary Troops, reconquer'd *Guyenne* from the *Spaniards*, was made Governor of *Dauphine*, and several other Provinces of *France*, and likewise of *Perpignan*, near which he defeated the *Spaniards*. He follow'd his Nephew *Charles VIII.* of *France*, and did him great Service at *Florence*, *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*. He first marry'd *Mary of Bourbon*, by whom he had *Philibert*, his Successor, and *Louisa*, Mother to *Francis I.* of *France*. He afterwards marry'd *Claude of Britanny*, by whom he had 6 Children. He made War upon the *Genoese* by Sea and Land, and took their Capital. He did the King of *Naples* such

considerable Service, that he had several Territories from him as a Reward. He defeated the Marq. of *Montferrat*, and brought him to a Submission; and acquir'd such Reputation, that most of the neighbouring Princes refer'd their Differences to him. He was far advanc'd in Years when he succeeded *Charles II.* was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Joy at *Turin*, redress'd all the Disorders of the former Government, gave every Thing a new Face, and died in November 1497.

26. His Son *Philibert II.* succeeded. He was bred under *Charles VIII.* of *France*, serv'd him in the Wars of *Naples* and *Genoa*, assisted the Emperor *Maximilian* against the *Florentins*, and help'd *Lewis XII.* of *France* to reduce the *Milanese*, for which he gave him a Pension of 300000 Livres upon that Duchy. His first Wife, Daughter to *Charles D.* of *Savoy*, being dead, he married *Margaret of Austria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian*, whom he accompanied to *Rome*, to consult with Pope *Alexander VI.* about the Wars of *Jerusalem*. *Maximilian* gave him several Counties in *Piedmont*, and a Right to the Principality of *Dombes*, and other Things belonging to the D. of *Burbon*. He kept those of the Vallies of *Luzern* and *Angrigne* from publicly professing the Protestant Religion, establish'd good Laws in his Dominions, and obtain'd a Declaration from *Lewis XII.* of *France*, dated the 29th of July, 1499. by which he renounc'd for himself and his Successors all Pretensions to any of the Dominions then possess'd by that Duke. He died in 1504.

27. *Charles III.* Son by a 2d Marriage to *Philip II.* succeeded, because *Philibert* his Brother had no Issue. He assisted his Nephew *Francis I.* of *France* to conquer the *Milanese*, and engaged most of the *Swissers* in his Interest. Those of *Geneva* having a Design to enter into an Alliance with some of the Cantons, *Charles* pulled down their Gates, enter'd the City with Troops, and prevented it. He assisted in the secret Conference at *Nice* betwixt the Pope, the Emperor, and *Francis I.* of *France*, and prevail'd with the Pope and Emperor to make *Chambery* in *Savoy*, and *Bourg* in *Bresse*, Capital Towns; and got *Turin* made an Archbishoprick, independant of *Milan*. He married *Beatrice*, Daughter to K. *Emanuel* of *Portugal*,

regal, and Sister to Charles V.'s Empress. He assisted with a magnificent Court at the Consecration of Charles V. in Bologna, where he had the first Rank of the Princes of the Empire, and carried the Crown before the Emperor, who gave him great Presents, and the County of *Ast* to be held by Males of the direct Line proceeding from his Dutche's *Beatrice*. He rejected the Proposals of the Canton of *Bern* for suffering those of *Geneva* to profess the Protestant Religion, which occasion'd those of *Bern*, *Friburg*, and the *Valaisans*, to invade the Country of *Vaux* and *Chablais* at the same Time. When Francis I. of France designed to possess himself of *Savoy*, to open his Way into Italy against the Emperor, Charles not being able to resist so many Enemies, put a Garrison into *Turin*, and retir'd to *Verceil*, where he died in 1553.

28. His Son *Emanuel Philibert* succeeded, was brought up in Arms by the Emperor Charles V. his Uncle; and as soon as of Age, made General of his Horse. He signaliz'd himself at the Battle of *Nordlingen*, and contributed much to the Defeat of the Emperor's Enemies, tho' they consisted of brave Troops. He defeated them also at *Muhlberg*, where he took the Elector of *Saxony* their General; and by the D. of *Alva*'s Assistance, finish'd the War in Germany. The French having invaded his Dominions, he return'd from the Empire, retook the Castle of *Bra* from the French in *Piedmont*, and would have pushed his Advantages further, had not the Emperor recall'd him to the Siege of *Metz*, which miscarried. When he was General for the Spaniards in *Flanders*, he took *Terouane* and *Hesdin* from the French. He contributed to their Defeat at the Battle of *St. Quintin*, and took that Town, with their chief Generals. And when Philip II. made him Governor-General of the Netherlands, he defeated the French again, which occasioned the Treaty of *Chateau Cambresis*, where he brought the French to his own Terms. One of which was, That he should be restor'd to his Dominions, and have *Margaret*, Daughter to Francis I. for Wife. He built the Citadel of *Turin*, did afterwards assist the King of France against the Factions in his Kingdom, and the Emperors and Knights of *Malta* against the Turks. Pope Gregory XIII. grant-

ed him and his Successors the Privilege to be Great Masters of the ancient Order of *St. Lazarus*, which was united to that of *St. Maurice*. He added the Counties of *Morero*, *Tende*, and *Prela*, to his Dominions, and died in 1580.

29. His Son Charles Emanuel I. succeeded and inherited his Father's Valour. He married *Katharine* of Austria, seiz'd the Marquisate of *Saluzzes*, drove the Protestants from thence, defeated the *Swissers* and those of *Geneva* who had leagu'd against him, besieg'd that City, and defeated those of *Bern* who came to relieve it. He afterwards recover'd *Provence* for the Spaniards from the French; and in all his Wars against France, Spain, the *Swissers*, *Genoese*, *Mantuaans*, and *Genevese*, he came off for most part victorious, took many Places that were thought impregnable in the Sight of great Armies that came to oppose him, rais'd the Siege of many others, and particularly that of the Castle of *Verue*, where with a few Men he forc'd the Spaniards to leave the Siege, and abandon *Montferrat*; and he scarce ever made Peace but on advantageous Terms for himself. He persecuted the *Vaudois*, and not being able to force them in their Strengths, blocked them up, so that many of 'em died of Famine. Having acquir'd the Character of a great Prince both in Peace and War, he died July 26, 1630.

30. His Son *Victor Amadeus I.* succeeded. He was bred in Arms under his Father, besieg'd and recover'd *Turin*, and reliev'd *Perrue*, where he was wounded by a Musquet-Bullet. He married *Christina* of France, Daughter to Henry IV. and came to the Government when his Dominions were infested by War, Plague, and Famine. Being invaded by the French, he encamp'd himself so, that they could not force him; and that he might be at hand to relieve whatever Place they attacked. he hinder'd their passing the *Po*, and relieving *Cassal*; but soon after came to a Peace with Lewis XIII. of France. Several Places in *Montferrat*, and Territories belonging to the Empire, but inclos'd within his Dominions, were grant- ed to him. He was afterwards made General of the French Army, defeated the Spaniards, and reduc'd most of *Milan*, but died in the midst of his Victories the 7th of October, 1637.

31. His Son *François Hyacinthus* succeeded about 5 Years of Age, under the Guardianship of his Mother, who manag'd Affairs with great Prudence. She prevented the Surprizal of *Vercell* by the *French*. The Kings both of *France* and *Spain* did court her Alliance; but she join'd with the former, which renew'd the War. During which, the *Spaniards* took several of her Towns, and the D. her Son died the 4th of *October*, 1638.

32. His Brother *Charles Emanuel II.* succeeded at 4 Years old, under the Guardianship of his Mother. The Country was full of Diffentions, because the Princes her Brothers-in-Law were in the Interest of *Spain*; but at last she and they agreed. When *Charles* came of Age, he married a Daughter of *France*, and after her Death a Daughter of the D. of *Nemours*, a Branch of his own Family. Finding his Dominions had suffer'd much by Foreign and Civil War, he renew'd the League with the *Swissers*, and kept himself in Peace with his Neighbours; but persecuted the *Vaudois* on Account of their Religion. He reconcil'd a Difference that was ready to come to a Rupture betwixt the Popish and Protestant Cantons, built a stately Palace in his Capital, and several Country-Houses. * He gave a magnificent Reception to the Qu. of *Sweden* in her Journey to *Rome*, eas'd his People of their Taxes, made *Vercell* one of the strongest Places in *Italy*, erected Forts at *Vernue* and *Ceva*, made a Way over the Mountains of *Savoy*, which the *Romans* thought too hard an Undertaking, and invaded the Dominions of *Genoa*; but put an End to that War at the Instance of *Lewis XIV.* of *France*, and made an Alliance with him; after which he applied himself to make publick Buildings, and died as he was enlarging *Turin*, the 12th of *June*, 1675.

33. His Son *Victor Amedeus II.* the present Duke, succeeded, under the Guardianship of his Mother, who govern'd with so much Prudence, that she made his Dominions to flourish, kept them in Peace during the War betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and made her self acceptable to both. She was so far impos'd upon by the Intrigues of the *French*, who design'd to seize her Dominions, as to agree to a March betwixt her Son and the

Infanta of Portugal in 1680, by which he was to have succeeded to that Crown; but the Snare being discover'd, and his Subjects utterly against it, because they foresaw that they should thereby lose their Sovereign, and become subject to Foreigners, that Match was broke off. When the D. came of Age, he married the Duke of *Orleans's* Daughter, Niece to the *French* King, and to *K. Charles II.* of *Great Britain*. He was so much under the Influence of *France*, that he persecuted his Subjects the *Vaudois* very severely at the Instance of that Court; but finding himself ill us'd by the *French* King, he enter'd into the Grand Alliance in 1690. The *French* being informed of it, demanded *Turin* and *Vercell* as a Security for his Treaty with them; but he refusing, *M. Catinat* enter'd *Piedmont* with 16000 Men, defeated the D. at the Battle of *Staffarda*, and took several of his Towns. The D. retir'd to *Moncalier*, while the *French* took *Nice*, and several other Places. The *French* Fleet bombarded *Oneglia*, and forc'd it to pay Contribution. The *French* laid Siege to *Coni* in 1691; but *Pr. Eugene*, who then began to signalize himself in *Italy*, oblig'd them to raise it. The D. of *Schomberg* having enter'd *Savoy* with some of the Confederate Troops, the D. by this Assistance recover'd several of his Towns from the *French*. In 1692, he enter'd *Dauphine*, took *Embrun*, made them redeem themselves from Plunder by a great Sum, and extended his Contributions as far as *Gap*; but falling sick, or for other Reasons which are not publick, he repass'd the Mountains, and blocked up *Casal*. In 1693, he besieg'd *Pignerol* in vain, and was defeated in a Battle by *M. Catinat*, where the D. of *Schomberg*, one of the Confederate Generals, was killed. In 1694, he continued the Blockade of *Casal*, and the *Vaudois*, who had return'd to their Country, did much harrahs the Troops of *France*, cut off 3 of their Battalions in the Valley of *Pragelas*, pursued their Parties as far as *Embrun*, and made a Booty of above 100000 Florins in Value. In 1695, the Duke and the Allies took *Casal*, where they found 200 Pieces of Cannon, and great Store of Ammunition, which were divided among the Confederates. In 1696, he made a separate Peace with the *French*

French King, who restor'd him all but *Pignoral*, gave him 4000000 of *Livres*, accepted his eldest Daughter as a Match for the Duke of *Burgundy* without Dowry; upon which, the Duke join'd his Forces with the *French*, and oblig'd the Allies to agree to a Neutrality in *Italy*. In 1697, his Daughter was solemnly marry'd to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Nuptial Solemnities were perform'd with great State. In 1698, the Duke banish'd all the *French* Refugees out of his Dominions, and forbad his Subjects to have any Converse with the *French* new Converts. That same Year, the Inhabitants of *Mondovi* rebell'd against him, because of their heavy Taxes; but were reduc'd. *K. Charles II. of Spain* dying in 1700, the D. of *Savoy* was perplex'd how to behave himself; but the *French King*, to keep him in his Interest, made him Generalissimo of his Army in *Italy*, and accepted his second Daughter as a Match for the Duke of *Spain*, whom he had declar'd King of *Spain*; and the Duke was oblig'd to furnish the *French King* with 2500 Horses, and 8000 Foot, for which he was to receive 250000 *Livres* per Month. The Duke march'd with *Monf. Catinat* in 1701 at the Head of the *French Army* and his own Troops against *Prince Eugene*, who had taken several Places in the Dutchy of *Mantua*. The *Mareschal de Villeroi*, with a superior Number of *French*, attack'd *Prince Eugene* at *Chieri*, from whence the Prince made a noble Retreat, and escap'd with great Danger of his Life. This Year the Duke's second Daughter was marry'd to *King Philip*, according to the Treaty: And next Year the Duke and Dutcheffs waited upon that Prince when he came into *Italy*. In 1703, the *French King* being inform'd that the Duke had a Correspondence with the Allies in order to join them, he order'd his Troops to be disarm'd in the Camp of *S. Benedetto*; for which the Duke of *Savoy* call'd a great Council, where it was resolv'd to arrest the Ambassadors of *France* and *Spain* in their Houses at *Turin*, together with all the *French* in that City, and a *French Regiment* of Horse that was in the Neighbourhood. Much about the same Time, the Duke receiv'd the following Letter from the *French King* by the Duke of *Vendosme*.

Monsieur,

" Since Religion, Honour, Alliance, Treaties, and your Subscription, are of no Force betwixt you and me, I have sent my Cousin the Duke of *Vendosme* to explain my Mind to you, and he will give you 24 Hours Time to resolve what you will do.

The Duke of *Savoy* answer'd, That the ill Treatment his Troops had met with, and the disdainful and haughty Carriage towards himself, had determin'd him to take necessary Precautions; That he would explain himself no further, nor listen to any Propositions. Upon this, the D. of *Vendosme* summon'd *Vercel* to surrender, seiz'd upon *Asti*, and the Count de *Tesse* invaded *Savoy*. In 1704, the *Vandois* having chosen themselves a Leader, made Incursions, and rais'd Contributions in *Provence* and *Dauphine*. And the *French* took *Vercel*, *Susa*, and *Turesa*. In 1705, *Verné* was oblig'd to surrender, after a brave Defence of 6 Months; in which the *French King* lost 6 General Officers, 547 other Officers, 30 Engineers, and 12000 Soldiers. The *French* took *Nice*, *Chivras*, &c. In 1706, the *French* took *Montmellian*, and the Castle of *Nice*, both which they demolish'd. The Duke of *Savoy* fortified *Turin*, which the *French* afterwards besieg'd, oblig'd the D. of *Savoy* to retire to the Vallies, and his Mother and Dutcheffs fled for Refuge to *Genoa*. The *French* pushed on the Siege with great Vigour; but *Pr. Eugene*, by a speedy and dangerous March of 34 Days, equal to *Xenophon's* Retreat, join'd the Duke at *Asti*, where they attack'd the *French* in their Camp, forc'd their Intrenchments, entirely routed them, and deliver'd the Town; and the D. of *Orleans* retir'd with the Remains of the *French Army*. We have already given an Account of the Loss of the *French* in that Siege in the History of the present Emperor, P. 496. In 1707, the Duke and his Confederates reduc'd the *Milanese*, enter'd into *Provence*, and besieg'd *Toulon*, of which we have already given an Account; and the Close of the same Year the Duke retook *Susa*, which shut up the Passage of the *French* from *Dauphine* into his Dominions. In 1708, he receiv'd the Investiture of *Montferrat*, and of some other Places,

Places, formerly belonging to the *Milanese*, from the Emperor, took *Oulx*, *Sesun*, *Exilles*, and *Fenestrelles*, and made the Garrisons of the latter Prisoners of War.

The *Atlas Historique* observes of this Family, That never any Sovereign reign'd here but what was the Son of another Sovereign, which cannot be said of any other in *Europe* except the *Ottoman* Family; That they have been allied by Marriage 8 times with the Emperors of the *East* and *West*, once with the Family of *Arragon*, twice with those of *Castile* and *Leon*, three times with the Kings of *Portugal*, three times with the Kings of *Sicily*, twice with those of *Cyprus*, once with those of *Poland*, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Bohemia*, and that for 670 Years there has been no Count or Duke of *Savoy* who has not been either Son-in-Law, Brother-in-Law, Grandfather, Uncle, or Cousin-German, to some Emperor or King; and their Alliances with the Royal Family of *France* has been so frequent, that the greatest Part of 'em have been of that Nation.

The GEOGRAPHY of Savoy.

THE Dutchy of *Savoy*, properly so called, lies betwixt the Dutchy of *Geneva*, the *Tarentaise*, *Dauphine*, and *Burgundy*, and has several Valleys, which produce excellent Wine, Corn, Fruit, and Pasturage.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Chamberry*, Lat. *Cameriacum*, at the Conflux of two little Rivers, about 55 Miles S. from *Geneva*, 10 N. from *Montmelian*, and 28 S.W. from *Anney*. Long. 24. 45. Lat. 45. 28. 'Tis the Capital of the Dutchy, was the ancient Seat of the Dukes for several Ages, as 'tis now of a Parliament and Chamber of Accounts. Some take it to be the *Forum Voconii* of *Pliny*, or the *Civitas* mention'd by *Tully* in his Epistles. It stands pleasantly in a Plain, surrounded with several Hills, was rich, populous, and well built before the present War, had fine Fountains and other Ornaments conferred upon it by its Princes. The Streets are straight, with Piazza's for the People to walk under secure from Rain, &c. It depends upon the Bishop of *Grenoble* for Spirituals. Their Parliament consists of 15 Senators, and 4 Presidents: And this Court

has been famous for its Decisions. *Alex* says, 'twas formerly much larger, but suffer'd much by Fire about 300 Years ago. It has 3 Suburbs, and many Gentlemen's Seats in the Neighbourhood. 'Tis well furnish'd with Water brought in Conduits from the Hill of *St. Martin*. 'Tis defended by an ancient Castle. Their principal Church is dedicated to *St. Leger*, had formerly that call'd the Holy Handkerchief kept in it, has 22 Canons and a Dean, who is Chief of the Clergy of *Savoy* under the Bishop of *Grenoble*. There's a Jesuit's College and several Monasteries here. He says, their Women are beautiful, but dress very ill. The Inhabitants, he tells us, are much troubled with Swellings in their Jaws, which is ascrib'd to the Coldness of their Water, and that in several Places of the Neighbourhood among the Mountains, where the Sun seldom comes, the Ice that lies from Age to Age grows as hard as Chrystal, and polishes as well; and being melted or powdered, and put into Wine, is good against several Distempers. *Bleau* likewise gives us the Description of the *Alpin* Mice found in the Neighbourhood, that they are about the Size of a Cat, with short Legs, rough Hair, have a Mouth and Ears like a Squirrel; and that their Flesh is wholesome, and good against several Diseases. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1690, restor'd by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1696, but seiz'd again by the *French* since the Death of the late K. of *Spain*, and was in vain attacked by the *Savoyards* in 1704.

2. *Bourget*, a large open Town on the S. Corner of the Lake of that Name, above 3 Miles N. from *Chamberry*.

3. *Aix*, Lat. *Aque Gratiæ*, the Capital of a Marquisate on the E. Bank of the Lake of *Bourget*, 10 Miles N. from *Chamberry*, much frequented because of its Mineral Waters, and Hot Baths, which were built by the Emperor *Gratian*, who call'd them by his own Name. They are impregnated with Allum and Sulphur; and there are several *Roman* Inscriptions in this City, which show its Antiquity.

4. *Hautecombe*, a large open Town, on the West-Side of the Lake of *Bourget*, about 18 Miles N. from *Chamberry*, noted for a *Cistercian* Abbey founded in 1124 by *Amedeus IV.* of *Savoy* at the Desire of *S. Bernard*, and





and for the Burying-place and Tombs of many of the Counts and Dukes of *Savoy*.

5. *Tenne*, or *Jenne*, near the *Rhone*, about 12 Miles N. W. from *Chamberry*, suppos'd to be the ancient *Epanium*, where a Council was held in 517, under *Sigismund*, King of *Burgundy*.

6. *S. Genes d'Hote*, a large open Town near the *Rhone*, about 19 Miles N. W. from *Chamberry*, betwixt *Hautecombe* and *Pont de Beauvoisin*.

7. *Les Echelles*, an important Passage formerly mention'd, betwixt *France* and *Savoy*, 2 Leagues N. W. from the great *Charter-House*, and 21 S. W. from *Chamberry*. 'Tis suppos'd to be the Place where *Hamul* open'd his Way through the *Alpes* into that Part of *Gaul* now call'd *Dauphine*, and to have had its Name from the Stairs cut out of the Rocks. It has a noble Monument of a Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, and a *Commendary* of *Maltheſa*.

8. *Montmellian*, a small Town, on the North Point of the River *Isere*, or the *Larch*, as *Bleu* calls it, about 8 Miles S. E. from *Chamberry*; but according to *Moll*, 12. 'Tis remarkable for its Citadel on a steep Rock, and its good Fortifications, which made it be reckon'd one of the strongest Fortresses in *Europe*. There's a Well in the Rock, which supplies the Garrison with fresh Water. 'Twas taken by the Constable of *France* *Lafiguieres*, November 9. 1600; by the *Mareschal de Catinat*, after a brave Defence, in 1691; restor'd by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1696; retaken again by the Duke de *La Feuillade* in 1705, when he demolish'd its Fortifications. 'Twas formerly reckon'd one of the Keys of *Savoy*, being situated on the Frontiers of *Dauphine*.

9. *Miolans*, another Fortrefs, on a steep Rock, about 8 Miles N. E. from *Montmellian*, over-against the Place where the River *Arche* falls into the *Isere*.

10. *Conſtans*, a large open Town, on a Rising Ground near the Conflux of the *Isere*, and a small River which comes from the Mountains of *Foffigny*, about 23 Miles N. E. from *Chamberry*; or as *Moll* says, 28.

The Dutchy of GENEVA.

So call'd from its Capital, was a long Time possess'd by particular Counts, who

held in Fee of the Dukes of *Savoy*. Pope *Clement VII.* was the last of that Family; and after his Death, in 1364, says *La Forest*, the Emperor *Sigismund* adjudg'd it to *Amedeus VIII.* of *Savoy*, in Prejudice of the Pope's two Sisters, one of whom was marry'd to the Family of *Villars*, and the other to the Prince of *Orange*. *Philip*, youngest Son to *Philip* Duke of *Savoy*, had this Dutchy, with the Baronies of *Foffigny* and *Beaufort*, for his Appannage. He founded the illustrious Family of *Nemours*, which ended in *Henry de Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*, who died without Issue in 1659, by which this Dutchy was united to the Domain of *Savoy*. This Country lies betwixt that of *Gex* and *Chablais* on the N. the Dutchy of *Savoy* on the S. *Foffigny* on the E. and *La Bresse* on the W. is about 15 Leagues from N. W. to S. E. and 8 from E. to W.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Amney*, Lat. *Amecium*, or, *Anueciarum*, on the North-End of the Lake of the same Name, about 30 Miles N. from *Chamberry*, and 30 S. from *Geneva*. There are several Streams that flow from the Lake through the Town, which, with the other little Rivers that run by it, is suppos'd to have given it its Name, *quasi Annexus Aquarum*. Those Streams are very convenient for the Inhabitants, and make the Situation of the Town very pleasant. This City was formerly more considerable; but two Thirds of it being burnt down in 1448, it has not since recover'd its ancient Greatness, or Number of Inhabitants. 'Tis still a large and neat Town, and most of the Houses have Piazza's, under which the People walk in Time of Rain, &c. It has been the Residence of the Bishops of *Geneva*, ever since they were expell'd at the Reformation. They have a Castle here; but neither that nor the Walls of the Town are of any Strength, so that 'twas easily taken by the *French* in 1630, and 1690. 'Twas restor'd in 1696 by the Treaty of *Turin*, but retaken by the *French* in 1704. The Cathedral Church is rich, and noted for having the Body of *Francis de Sales*. They have 2 Collegiate Churches, a Seminary of Priests, a College of *Barnabites*, a Convent of *Dominicans*; a Monastery of *Capuchins*, and one of *Benedictins*, several of which are very magnificent. There are many ancient Monuments and Inscriptions,

tions, and several Medals have been found in this City. The neighbouring Lake is 3 Leagues long, and 1 broad, and flows into the Town by 4 Channels. There's a Court of Judicature, from which there lies an Appeal to the Parliament of *Chamberry*.

2. *Alby*, a large open Town, on the River *Seyran*, near the Frontiers of *Savoy*.

3. *La Roche*, a small Town, of good Trade, on a Rising Ground, near the River *Arve*, 16 Miles N. E. from *Anncy*.

The Dutchy of CHABLAIS,

Lies on the South-Side of the Lake of *Geneva*, N. of *Fossigny*, W. of *Valais*, and E. from the Territory of *Geneva*. 'Tis about 15 Leagues from S. E. to N. W. and 5 or 6 from S. to N. The *Valaisians* are Masters of most Part of it.

The chief Places are, 1. *Thonon*, Lat. *Tu. nonium*, a small and pleasant Town, at the Mouth of the River *Dramé*, where it runs into the Lake of *Geneva*, about 18 Miles N. E. from that City. 'Tis inhabited by several Persons of Quality, the Houses are well built, and they have Two Monasteries and a Collegiate Church. The Country about is pleasant and fruitful, has many Gentlemen's Seats, and is suppos'd to have been the Residence of Part of the *Roman Colonia Equestris*, and that it deriv'd its Name of *Chablais* from thence, *quasi a Caballis*.

2. *Ripaille*, on the same Lake, about 2 Miles S. E. from *Thonon*, noted for the Retreat of *D. Amedeus VIII.* of *Savoy* thither, both before and after he was chosen Pope, as above-mention'd.

3. *Evian*, on the same Lake, 6 Miles N. E. from *Thonon*, a very neat Town, suppos'd to be the *Aquinum* of the Ancients, a City of the *Nantuates*.

The Barony of FOSSIGNY,

Had formerly particular Lords, came afterwards by Marriage to the House of *Savoy*, in like Manner to the Dauphin of *Viennois*, and at last by Treary to the House of *Savoy* again. It has *Chablais* on the N. the *Tarantaise* on the S. the *Valaisé* and the Dutchy of *Aost* on the E. and the Dutchy of *Geneva* on the W. is about 10 Leagues from S. 20 N. and 8 from E. to W. There's a high

Mountain here, which being constantly cover'd with Snow and Ice, the Inhabitants call the *Cursed Mountain*. 'Tis so high, says *Bleau*, as to be seen at *Lyons*, tho' 40 Leagues distant, and the Ice continuing there from Age to Age, becomes Chrystal. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower.

The chief Places are, 1. *Bonneville*, Lat. *Bonnopolis*, or *Bonnevilla*, about 22 Miles S. E. from *Geneva*, on a Rising Ground near the River *Arve*. 'Tis the Seat of the Judge of the Country, and defended by an ancient and strong Castle.

2. *Cluse*, a small, but strong, Town, 15 Miles S. E. from *Bonneville*, with a Bridge over the River *Arve*. It has 2 Suburbs and an Abbey of *Recollets*, and lies near that call'd the *Icy Mountain*.

3. *Salanches*, on the same River, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Cluse*, Capital of *Upper Fossigny*, the largest Town of the Barony, with a famous Market.

4. *Passy*, at the Conflux of the *Arve* and another River, a large open Town, noted for its excellent Wine. It lies about 8 Miles S. E. from *Cluse*.

5. *Taninge*, a small Town, noted for a Nunnery, a Market for Sicles, and excellent Cheese, call'd *Vascherins*. *Bleau* says, there's a Lake on the Top of a Hill near *Bonneville*, about 2 Miles in Circumference, call'd the *Blessed Lake*, because the People of Two neighbouring Parishes meet there annually on *S. Claud's* Day to bless it, that it may not injure them by its Inundations.

The County of TARANTAISE,

Lies betwixt *Fossigny*, the Dutchy of *Savoy* on the N. the County of *Maurienne* on the S. the Dutchy of *Aost* on the E. and Part of *Savoy* and *Maurienne* on the W. It had formerly Lords of its own, but was usurp'd at the Close of the 11th Century by the House of *Savoy*. 'Tis about 8 Leagues from S. to N. and 9 or 10 from E. to W.

The chief Places are, 1. *Monfiers*, or *Monstieres*, Lat. *Monasterium*, or *Forum Neronis*, but by some mistaken for *Forum Claudii*. It lies in a Valley upon the River *Iseré*, a little above where the River *Doron* falls into it, about 40 Miles S. E. from *Chamberry*, and 20 S. E. from *Comblans*. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, whose Predecessors are frequently mention'd in the ancient Councils.

The

The Town is but small, divided by the River *Iser*; but there's a Communication betwixt the 2 Parts by a Stone Bridge. The most remarkable Thing in the Town is the Archbishop's Palace. The See was transferr'd hither from *Forum Claudii*, or the ancient *Tarenfis*, after that Town was destroyed. The neighbouring Valley is very pleasant, encompassed with high Mountains, so that there is no Access to this Town but through narrow Passes, betwixt Brooks and Precipices.

2. *Brianconnet*, about a League W. from *Moutiers*, formerly a good Fortrefs, but demolished in the late War.

3. *St. Maurice*, a large open Town, at the Conflux of the *Iser*, and another small River which comes from Little *St. Bernard*.

The Country of MAURIENNE,

Lies S. of *Tarantaise*, in Form of a Crescent. It abounds with high Mountains, is about 19 Leagues long, and 5 where broadest, is Part of the Ancient Domain of the Family of *Savoy*, and their oldest Title. In the Southern Parts they have Wine, Corn, and excellent Saffron. It contains about 100 Parishes, but thinly inhabited, and for most Part by poor People; the Seats of those of Quality having been formerly destroy'd, because of their Conspiracy against the Government. The chief Places are, *St. John de Maurienne*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Johannis Mauriani*, on the Bank of the River *Arche*, about 18 Miles S.W. from *Moutiers*, and 37 S.E. from *Chambery*. It lies in a pleasant Valley, and is the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*. There are some Mausoleums of the Dukes of *Savoy* in the Cathedral. The Town is populous, and well built, but has no Walls; 'twas formerly the Capital of the *Madulli*, and gives the Title of Count to the Duke of *Savoy*.

2. *La Chambre*, a small Town with the Title of a Marquisate, 7 Miles N.W. from *St. John de Maurienne*.

3. *St. Michel*, a large Town, with a Bridge over the *Arche*, about 7 Miles E. from *St. John de Maurienne*.

4. *Tremignon*, on the same River, a large Town about 29 Miles N.E. from *St. John de Maurienne*.

5. *Lanabourg*, a Village well known because of its Situation at the Foot of Mount *Genis*, where Travellers are furnished with Mules to ascend it. Dr. *Northleigh* gives us the following Description of that Mountain: 'Tis, says he, the *Ciniscum* of the Ancients; exceeds in Height those of *St. Goudard* and *Sampion*, by which we enter *Italy* from *Switzerland*: 'Tis in some Places covered with Pine and Fir-Trees from the Top to the Bottom, ascending regularly one above another with the gradual rising of the Mountain; so that they represent the most pleasant Grove that can be expressed by Nature or Art. The Snow begins to melt upon this and the neighbouring Mountains in *May*, which swells the Rivers 'till *October*, when the Frost becomes violent; so that the Snow lies incrustated there in hard Cakes, from Year to Year, the Sun not being strong enough to dissolve them. The Passage of the Mountain, tho' high, is not unpleasant, the Precipices not being very perpendicular. On the Top of the Mountain, about the Middle, there's a pretty large Lake near the Road, formed by the melted Snow: In the Middle of this Lake the Duke of *Savoy* has a handsom House for his Diversion, and another on the Road for his Devotion, which is taken Care of by Priests. Here they have Wooden Chairs, carried by two Poles, for the Conveniency of those who descend the Mountain through rocky Precipices, which are not so dangerous as commonly represented, for they may be descended without much Difficulty on Foot; which the Doctor says he chose, rather than to be jolted in those uneasy Chairs. The Plain on the Top of the Mountain is about 4 Miles long, has an Inn for accommodating Passengers, an Hospital for such as fall sick by the Way, and a Chappel for burying such as perish by Snow or Cold. The Ascent of this Hill is 4 Miles, and the Descent about 2.

The Dutchy of AOUST, or AOSTA,

Lies E. from the Dutchy of *Savoy*, is by some Geographers included in it, and by others reckoned a Part of *Italy*. It is bounded by the *Novarese*, *Valais*, *Fossigny*, *Tarantaise*, and *Piedmont*, consists of 8 large Valleys, is about 15 Leagues from E. to W. and 10 from

to from S. to N. The Inhabitants make more Use of the *French* than *Italian* Tongue. 'Twas Part of the ancient Domain of *Savoy*, and gives Title to their youngest Son. It had formerly particular Lords, from whom it descended to the Family of *Suza*, and from them to the Family of *Savoy*.

The Chief Places are, 1. *Aosta*, on the Great *Doire*, or *Doiera*, where it receives the *Bauteggio* in the Middle of a Valley of the same Name, 45 Miles N. E. from *Mouliers*, and about 87 E. from *Chambery*. 'Twas at first called *Cordella*, from *Cordellus*, Chief of the *Salaffes*, who is supposed to have founded it, and afterwards *Augusta Prætoria*, either because *Augustus* rebuilt it, or settled the Roman Colony there, who built that Triumphant Arch, which is still to be seen almost intire in one of its Suburbs, in Remembrance of the Victory which that Great Emperor obtained over the People of the *Alpes*, and for that Reason was called, *The Trophy of the Alpes*. There is likewise an Amphitheatre, and other Roman Monuments, in this Place. There's little else remarkable in it, except 2 or 3 Palaces, one of which belongs to their Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Tarentaise*. The *French*, under the *D. de la Fenillade*, took this Place the 29th of September, 1704.

2. *Avise*, 3 Leagues W. from *Aosta*, on the same River.

3. *La Tuille*, a noted Village at the Foot of *Mont St. Bernard*, frequented by Travelers.

4. *Morques*, a Town on the same River, 2 Leagues above *Avise*.

5. *Court Major*, Lat. *Curia Major*, where the *Romans* held their Tribunal of Justice.

6. *St. Remi*, a Town at the Foot of Great *St. Bernard*, from whence there's an Ascent of 3 Leagues into the *Valais*.

7. *Donas*, noted for a Way of above 200 Steps cut out of the Rock, by which *Hannibal* is said to have entred *Italy*.

8. *Chatillon*, a small Town near the Great *Doire*, 4 Leagues below *Aosta*.

9. *Bart*, or *Bardo*, about 18 Miles S. E. from *Aosta*, on the Top of a Mountain betwixt the *Doire* and the *Valesa*, a good Fortrefs, which commands the neighbouring Valley. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1704.

Bleau, after a particular Description of the Country of *Savoy*, gives us this in ge-

neral, That many of their Hills and Valleys are very fruitful of Corn and Pasturage, but in other Places 'tis very barren, because of the frequent Snow. 'Tis sometimes 13 Months betwixt the Seed-Time and Harvest of their Rye, which is usually sown in *August*, and not reaped till *September* the next Year, and not then perhaps, because of the Snow. They have large Flocks of Cattle of all Sorts, so that they have Plenty of Flesh, Wool, Hides, Butter, and Cheese, for their own Use and Exportation. They have also Oats, Pease, and Pulse, of all Sorts. Their best Wine is produced about *Montmellian*, *Chambery*, *Fossigny*, the Dutchy of *Geneva*, and the *Maurienne*. In the latter, and in the Valley of *Aost* is their best Saffron. Their Mountains and Woods abound with Wild Beasts, such as Boars, Harts, Deer, Bears, Wolves, Lynxes, and a Sort of Monkeys peculiar to this Country and *Dauphine*, which make excellent Meat. They have Hares which are white in the Winter, and ash-coloured in the Summer, and their Skins are applied to one's Breast for Weakness of the Stomach. They have also common Hares, 2 Sorts of Pheasants, and Heath-cocks, and Partridges of white, red, and ash-colour. The Lakes of *Geneva*, *Amuz*, *Bourget*, &c. furnish them with excellent Fish, which they prefer to their River Fish, because they have a middling Tast betwixt salt and fresh-Water Fish. The Lake of *Bourget* has a Sort of Fish called *Louarets*, scarce to be found elsewhere. They have abundance of Salt-pits, and especially in *Tarentaise*, at a Village from thence called *Salins*. They have many Salt Fountains, from which they make a white Salt that supplies all the Country; and they have Plenty of Coal for boiling it. Their most common Timber is Fir, Oak, and Pitch-Tree, besides lesser ones, of which they make Deals. They have likewise Walnut and Box-Tree, Quarries of Slate, Lime, Stone, and Marble. In the Valley of *Aost*, they have hot Baths of Mineral Water, but not much frequented, because of their difficult Access. Those of *Aix*, near *Chambery*, are much resorted to from the neighbouring Provinces of *Froust*. They have all Materials for making Powder, of which great Quantities are made at *Montmellian*, and near *Salanches* in *Fossigny*. They have Fountains and Mines of Allum,

and in the Valley of *Aost*, they have Sand fit for making Chrystal Glafs, and bought for that End in great Quantities by Foreign Merchants. The Blood of their Mountain-Goats, which are very large, is reckon'd good against many Diseases, and the Fat of their Monkies the like. They have abundance of Walnuts, from which they make Oil; Chesnuts, of which the poorer Sort make Bread; and store of Apples, Pears, and other Fruit in their Vallies. The Water of *Chamberry* and *Anney* is so good for Dying, that Merchants value the Silk dy'd with it more than others.

The County of N I C E.

La Forrest observes very justly, That since the *Alpes* separate *Italy* from ancient *Gaul*, and that the County of *Nice* lies on this Side those Mountains, 'tis strange that any learned Geographer should reckon this County to be Part of *Italy*; and we may say the same as to the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and the other Countries we have now describ'd. This County was for many Ages reckon'd Part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and afterwards of *Provence*, from which 'twas dismember'd in 1388, when the Inhabitants submitted to *Amedeus VII.* of *Savoy*, and was confirm'd to *Amedeus VIII.* by the Treaty of *Chambery* in 1419, by the Mother and Guardian of *Lewis III.* King of *Naples*, for a Sum of Money that the Duke of *Savoy* had lent to *Lewis I.* Count of *Provence*. It has on the N. the Marquisate of *Salusses*, the *Mediterranean* on the S. *Piedmont* Proper on the E. and *Provence* on the W. *La Forrest* makes its Extent from S. to N. 13 Leagues, and from E. to W. 18. Under the Name of *Nice* are comprehended the County properly so call'd, those of *Tende* and *Bueil*, and the Principality of *Barcelonette*. *Bleau* makes the Length of it 22 Leagues, and the Breadth 11.

Nice, properly so called, lies betwixt the Marquisate of *Salusses*, the County of *Tende*, the Frontiers of *Genoa*, the Sea, *Provence*, and the County of *Bueil*. Tho' the Country be mountainous, 'tis fruitful in Wine and Oil, but has not much Corn. It has many Places fortified by Nature and Art, and abundance of straight Passes, which a few Men may defend against many Thou-

sands. 'Tis divided into 4 Vicariats, which together contain above 30 Towns.

The chief Places are, 1. *Nice*, or *Nizza*, Lat. *Nicea*, in a pleasant Plain at the Foot of the *Alpes*, on the Bank of the *Mediterranean*, about 10 Miles N. from *Antibes*, Long. 26. 30. Lat. 43. 35. *La Forrest* says, 'twas built by the Inhabitants of *Marseilles* in their Return from an Expedition against the *Ligurians*, and became a considerable Town while the *Romans* were possess'd of *Gaul*, as appears by the Remains of an Amphitheatre, and some Inscriptions that are not yet effac'd. Some take it to have been built from the Ruins of the ancient *Comelium*, a City of the *Vediantii*. After the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, it came to the *Burgundians*, and then to the Counts of *Provence*, who imbellish'd it. *Bleau* says, 'tis a beautiful, well fortified, and populous Town. The Houses are high, the Streets straight, the Inhabitants courteous, and equally fit for Trade and War. Near the City there rises a Mountain, upon which stood most of the ancient Town. *Charles* Count of *Provence* did so fortify the Citadel in 1543, that it held out against the *Turks* and *French*, the former being commanded by *Barbarossa* K. of *Algier*. 'Tis built on a steep Rock, and inaccessible on all but one Side, where there's a difficult Pass. 'Twas afterwards better fortified by *Emanuel Philibert D.* of *Savoy*; so that 'twas reckon'd one of the strongest Places in *Europe*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ambrun*, and the Seat of a Parliament. 'Tis also noted for an Interview in 1538 betwixt Pope *Paul III.* the Emperor *Charles V.* and *Francis I.* of *France*, when they concluded a Truce for 10 Years. *La Forrest* says, 'twas taken afterwards by *Frederic Barbarossa*, out of Revenge for his miscarrying formerly before the Citadel. The *French* under *M. de Catinat* took it in 1691; but 'twas restor'd to the D. of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1696. The Town was taken again by the D. de la *Fenillade* in 1705; upon which the Garrison retir'd to the Citadel, which was taken by the D. of *Berwick* in 1706 on Terms, and the *French* have since demolish'd its Fortifications. They have a neat Cathedral, with a rich Chappel belonging to the *Jesuits*, and a fine Palace, richly furnish'd and beautify'd with Relievo's in Marble. On the Declivity of

the adjacent Mountains there are many Houses, which form an agreeable Prospect from the Sea. There's a Harbour belonging to the Town, which was commanded by the Citadel and the neighbouring Forts; but the Anchorage is not good. 'Twas formerly one of the best Towns on all that Coast except *Marseilles*, and the Customs brought in a great Revenue to the Duke.

2. *Villa-Franca*, or *Ville-Franche*, about 5 Miles E. from *Nice*, is a small Town built by *Charles II. K. of Naples*, and Count of *Provence*, in 1295, from the Ruins of the ancient *Olivula Portum*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis the only Harbour which belongs to the D. of *Savoy*, and has good Anchorage, where Ships being cover'd by the Mountains, ride safe from Tempests. 'Tis defended by two Forts, call'd *Montalban* and *S. Hospitio*, and a Citadel built by *Emanuel Philibert D. of Savoy*. The French took it in 1691, restor'd it in 1696, but retook it twice in 1705.

The County of T E N D E,

Has *Piedmont* on the N. the Territories of *Genoa* on the E. and the County of *Nice* on the S. and W. 'Twas a long Time possess'd by the Family of *Lascaris*, descended from *Theodorus de Lascaris* Emperor of *Constantinople*; but came by Marriage to a Son of the House of *Savoy*, and then to *Charles of Lorvain D. of Mayenne*, who chang'd it for other Lands with the D. of *Savoy* in 1579. The only Town of Note here is *Tende*, at the Foot of the *Appenin Hills*, 30 Miles N. from *Villa-Franca*. 'Tis a small Town, but defended by a strong Castle. *Briga* in this County is a large Village of 4 or 500 Houses, and noted for White Wine, Corn, excellent Honey, Cattle, Manna, Agaric, and Turpentine.

The Principality or Valley of BARCELONETTE,

Lies betwixt *Ambrunioise* and the Marquisate of *Saluzzes* on the N. the County of *Bueil* on the S. that of *Nice* on the E. and *Provence* on the W. It formerly depended on the County of *Provence*; but the Inhabitants submitted to *Amedeus VII. Count of Savoy* in 1388. 'Tis 22 Miles from S. to N. and about 30 E. and W. The only Town of Note here is *Barcelonne* or *Barcelonette*, at the Foot of the *Maritime Alps*, about 52 Miles N. W. from *Nizza*, 16 S. E. from *Gap* in *Dauphine*, and 15 S. from *Ambrun*. 'Twas built by *Raimond V. Count of Tolouse* about 1230, but some say in Remembrance of *Barcelona* in *Catalonia*, where his Ancestors had commanded. Others say, he only rebuilt it.

The County of BUEIL or BOGLIO,

Lat. Comitatus Bogliensis, has the Valley of *Barcelonette* on the N. the County of *Nice*, of which it now makes Part, on the E. and *Provence* on the S. and W. is about 22 Miles from S. to N. and as much from E. to W. It belong'd to the Family of *Grimaldi*, who were dispossessed, and their Chief beheaded for putting himself under the Protection of *France* during the War betwixt *Savoy* and *Spain* in 1617.

The chief Town is *Bueil* or *Boglio*, a large Borough, 3 Leagues N. E. from *Glandèves* in *Provence*. 'Tis said to have been formerly a considerable Town, but was ruin'd first by the *Goths*, and then by the *Lombards*, and the present Town was built out of its Ruins by the Counts of *Bueil*.

C H A P. XXXVI.

I T A L Y.

BEfore we come to describe the ancient and present State of this Country, we think fit to describe the Principality of *Piedmont*, which makes Part of it, because it agrees with the Course of the Map, and that we would not interrupt the Thread of the History and Geography of the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, but give it altogether.

The Dominions of this Prince in *Italy*, according to *La Forrest*, are, *Piedmont* properly so call'd, the Marquisates of *Suza* and *Saluzzes*, the Principality of *Oneglia*, the Marquisate of *Ceva*, the County of *Asti*, Part of the Dutchy of *Monferrat*, the Lordship of *Verceil*, and the Marquisate of *Ivrea*.

The Principality of Piedmont,

WHich makes the principal Part of the D. of *Savoy's* Dominions, and gives Title to his eldest Son, was formerly comprehended in *Gallia Subalpina*, and afterwards in *Lombardy*. The Counts of *Provence* of the Family of *Anjou* possessed it a long Time; but *Peter* Count of *Savoy* took it from them in 1220, and his Successors have kept it ever since. 'Tis very irregular as to its Boundaries and Extent. It has the Marquisate of *Ivrea* on the N. the Republick of *Genua*, the Sea, and County of *Nice*, on the S. the County of *Asti* on the E. and the Marquisates of *Suza* and *Saluzzes* on the W. The Name seems to be deriv'd from its Situation at the Foot of the Mountains. *Sanfon* makes it above 100 Miles from S. to N. and above 70 where broadest from E. to W. taking in all its Dependencies. Others make it 140 Miles S. and N. and 100 E. and W. but then they include the Valley of *Asti*, and other Places, which do not pro-

perly belong to it. When *Theodoric* King of the *Goths* subdued *Odoacer* King of *Italy*, he gave this Country to the *Heruli*, who being subdued by the *Lombards*, their 17th K. *Aripert* gave it to the See of *Rome*; but it lying far off from them, and not being confirm'd by his Successors, it fell into other Hands, as above-mentioned. Its principal Rivers are, the *Po*, *Tanaro*, *Stura*, *Duria*, or *Doire*, besides about 28 others. There has been Gold found in the Sand of the *Tanaro*, of which *Volaterranus* says, he saw a Chain of great Value. *Bleau* writes, there's no Country in *Italy* more pleasant, or that abounds more with Corn, Wine, Fruits, Meat wild and tame, Cheese, Hemp, Flax, and Metals; so that no Country of its Dimensions yields a greater Revenue to the Prince. Its Fruitfulness appears from this, that for above 20 Years War betwixt the *French* and *Spaniards*, when both of 'em had great Armies there, there was no Want of Provisions: And as a Proof of its Riches, during the War which *D. Charles Emanuel* made in *France* and in his own Dominions, in a few Years Time he levied above 11000000 extraordinary, besides what he rais'd for maintaining his Garrisons. They export Corn, Cattle of all Sorts, Hemp, Rice, Cheese, Wine, Iron-work, Paper, Cloth, and Raw Silk. It contains about 50 Earldoms, 15 Marquisates, a great Number of rich Lordships, 20 large Abbacies, and a vast Number of rich Benefices; and 'tis usual for Gentlemen here to have from 6 to 15000 Ducats per Annum. There's no Place in *Italy* where Villages and Castles are more frequent and large; from whence a *Piemontese* Lord answer'd a Foreigner who ask'd him a Description of *Piedmont*, That 'twas one continu'd City of about 300 Miles in Circuit. *Bleau* says, it has the 8 Bishopricks

of *Verceil*, *Asti*, *Ivrea*, *Aosta*, *Turin*, *Mondov*, *Offano*, and *Saluffes*: But, as we have mention'd before, *Aosta* rather belongs to *Savoy*.

The chief Places of *Piedmont* are, 1. *Turin*, Lat. *Taurinum*, *Augusta Taurinorum*, *Taurasia*, and *Taurania*, in one of the pleasantest Valleys of *Italy*, near the *Doire*, a little above where it falls into the *Po*, 10 Miles S. W. from *Chivas*, 18 S. E. from *Susa*, 12 N. E. from *Pignerol*, 20 W. from *Verue*, and 40 N. E. from *Ambrun* in *Dauphine*, Long. 26. 52. Lat. 44. 52. Fabulous Authors say, it was founded by *Eridanus* an *Egyptian*, who settled here with a Colony, and call'd it by his own Name. *Pliny* says, it was inhabited by some of the ancient *Ligures*; and *Stephanus Grammaticus* says, it was built by a Colony of *Marfilians*, who call'd it *Taurinum* from a remarkable Bull found in the Neighbourhood. *Livy* mentions its being possessed by *Hannibal*. *Paulus Diaconus* and others say, 'twas afterwards the Seat of the Dukes of *Lombardy*, and continued so till their King *Desiderius* was subdu'd by *Charlemagne*. After which, 'twas possessed by the Kings of *Italy*, Emperors, Marquisses of *Monterrat*, and at last by the Family of *Savoy*, from whom 'twas taken by *Francis I.* of *France*, suffer'd much by War, and was afterwards restor'd. *La Forrest* says, 'tis one of the finest Cities in *Italy* for the Magnificence of its Buildings, the Beauty of its Streets and Squares, the Number and sociable Temper of its Inhabitants, and all the Commodities of Life. The *French* is spoke there almost as much as the *Italian*. Its chief Advantage is from the Residence of the Duke and his Court, which is one of the politest in *Europe*. The Duke's Palaces are of noble Architecture; but their principal Beauty consists in their Apartments. The other remarkable Structures are, the Palace of the Pr. of *Carignan*, the two Convents of the *Jesuits*, the Chappel of the Holy Handkerchief, which they pretend was our Saviour's, and is kept there in their Cathedral; the Convent of the *Minims*; the Citadel, which is every where countermin'd; the Royal Square before the Ducal Palace; that of *St. Charles*, surrounded with Houses of a beautiful Proportion, and under them very fine and lofty Galleries. The Street which crosses those two Squares from the first to the new Gate, and most of the

Streets of the New Town, have Piazza's on both Sides. The Old Town is irregular, the Streets narrow and crooked, and the Houses mean. *Emanuel Philibert* built a Castle here of a Pentagone Form, to which *Charles Emanuel* added a Park of 5 or 6 Miles in Compass, pleasantly situated, encompassed with Rivers, and abounding with Woods, Lakes, Fountains, and all Sorts of Game for the Diversion of the Court. The *Atlas Historique* says, That 'tis one of the finest and most regular built Cities in *Europe*, and the last Dukes have done all that is possible to make it one of the finest in the World. Others say, their Churches are magnificent Structures, with Painting, Gilding, and other Ornaments suitable. The Shops are all well furnish'd, and their Academies for Riding, Dancing, and Martial Exercises, are noble, and well furnish'd with Masters; so that there's scarce any thing wanting to make it a most glorious City. The Palace abounds with fine Paintings, and the Duke has a noble Collection of rare MSS. Medals, Vases, and other Curiosities of that Nature. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, of an University erected in 1406 by Pope *Bennet XIII.* and of a Tribunal or Court of Parliament establish'd by *D. Lewis I.* in 1459. *Mr. Ray* says, the University here pretends to have first brought Printing into *Italy*; and the first Invention of Oil'd Cloth is ascrib'd to one of their Citizens. Some of the *Vandois* whom he met there, upon their lately having obtain'd Liberty of Conscience from the Duke, told him, That there were about 15000 Souls in the Valleys of *Lucer* and *Angrona*; that they inhabited 14 or 15 Villages; and their Fighting Men being about 2000, were divided into 14 Companies, under as many Captains; that they had killed above 500 of the Duke's People in the last War, with the Loss only of 40 or 50 of their own Men. He says, they are the only Protestants in *Italy*, and have maintain'd their Religion in Purity for above 1200 Years. *Mr. Lassels* says, the Dutcheff's Cabinet in the new Palace, and the curious Bathing-place above it, are hung with Original Pictures in Miniature of all the great Ladies in *Europe*; and that she can convey her self to it from her Bed-Chamber by a Pully and Swing. *Misson* says, the City is not large, but regularly inclos'd with

new Fortifications by the present Duke; and the Citadel exceeds all the rest for Strength and Beauty, and consists of 5 regular Bastions. The Walks of Oaks on the Ramparts are very delightful, afford an agreeable Shade, and a delicious Prospect towards the Rivers. He observes, That the Chappel dedicated to the *Holy Handkerchief* is very stately, adorn'd with black Marble, and of the same Figure of that of *St. Lawrence* in *Florence*, but much short of it. He adds, That there are 5 or 6 of these pretended Handkerchiefs, all of which produce Papal Bulls for their being genuine; but that of *Cadoin* has the Preference, being supported by 14; whereas that of *Turin* has but 4. The Avenues to the City are very pleasant; as is the Walk of Elms about a Mile in Length, down to the Banks of the *Po*, where the Dutchess Dowager has a Palace call'd *Valentin*, nobly furnish'd with Paintings and rich Hangings. About 3 Miles from the City, the Duke has a noble Country-House call'd *La Veneray Royal*, excellently well furnish'd with the finest of Pictures. 'Twas ruin'd by the *French* in the last War, but repair'd since. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Mile from the City, on the Banks of the *Po*, lies that call'd *Monte d'Oro*, or the Golden Mountain, which *Bleau* says has such Variety of high and low Grounds, so many Windings and Turnings, and abounds so much with Fruit, Trees, Fountains, and Country Seats, that it well deserves the Name, and resembles a City of it self. *Turin* has been several times taken, particularly in 1220 by *Peter* Count of *Savoy*, and in 1640 by the *French*. Their last Siege of it we have mention'd in the History of the present Duke. The *Ressoli*, and other Liquors made here, are much esteem'd in *France* and elsewhere.

2. *Brandis*, a large Town, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Leag. from *Turin*, on the Road to *Verceil*.

3. *Chivras*, near the *Morgo*, a little above where it falls into the *Po*, is famous for the noble Siege it held out before it surrender'd to the *French* in 1705.

4. *Quiers*, at the Foot of a Mountain betwixt *Chivras* and *Turin*, was a mighty and free Town before it came under the Dukes of *Savoy*, but now much decay'd. 'Tis remarkable for making of Fustians, and a Grain for Dying produc'd in its Neigh-

bourhood. The *French* defeated the *Spaniards* here in 1639.

5. *Moncalier*, built from the Ruins of *Tessene*, on a Mountain near the *Po*, 4 Miles S. from *Turin*. 'Tis noted for a fine Pleasure-House belonging to the Duke, and for several others that belong to the Nobility.

6. *Cavignan*, a small City with the Title of a Principality, belonging to a Branch of the Family. It lies about 8 Miles S. from *Turin*, and has a Bridge over the *Po*.

7. *Paucalier*, about 6 Miles S. W. from *Cavignan*, near the *Po*. 'Twas a fine Town, but suffer'd much by the Wars of the last Century.

8. *Quieraz*, or *Quierasio*, noted for the Treaty concluded there in 1631 betwixt the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and for the fine Trouts taken in the *Tanaro*, which runs near it.

9. *Mondovi*, 38 Miles S. E. from *Turin*, Lat. *Mons Vici*, or *Mons Regalis*, upon a rising Ground at the Foot of the *Apenin* Mountains. 'Tis a large, fine, and well Peopled City, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Turin*, has an University, a fine Church, where they pretend they have a miraculous Image of the Virgin, and a good Citadel built by *D. Emanuel Philibert* in 1573. It formerly belong'd to *Montferrat*, and *Pope Pius V.* was Bishop of this Place. The Inhabitants pretended to Independency for a long Time; and in order to assert it, join'd with the People of the neighbouring Country, disgusted by the Duke's Severity, in 1698, had several Skirmishes with his Troops, of whom they killed a great many; but were reduc'd at last, and the Chief of the Revolters executed. The City is very strong, defended by a noble Castle, and is reckon'd the 2d in *Piedmont*. There's abundance of Wine, Corn, and Chestnuts, in the Neighbourhood. *Bleau* says, 'tis suppos'd to have been built by the Emperor *Conrad*; and the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins* continu'd longer here than any where else.

10. *Coni*, a small Town very well fortified, has a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill. It lies at the Conflux of the *Stura*, and another River, 30 Miles S. from *Turin*. *Francis I.* of *France* besieg'd it in vain; but the *French* took it in 1641. They attempted it again in vain in 1691. The neighbouring Country abounds with Chestnuts.

nut Trees, amongst which they sow their Corn. They have also Vineyards and pleasant Meadows.

11. *Fassano*, so call'd from the Multitude of good Fountains in its Neighbourhood, lies about 15 Miles N. E. from *Coni*, defended by a good Castle, and has a Bishop Suffragan of *Turin*. The neighbouring Country is so fruitful of Corn, that it yields above 100000 Sacks Annually. It abounds also with Pasturage and Cattle.

12. *Savillano*, about 8 Miles W. from *Fassano*, is so pleasantly situated, that the Emperor *Charles V.* was mightily taken with it, and *D. Emanuel Philibert* thought to have made it the chief Place of his Residence. It suffer'd much during the Wars of the last Century, has a good Castle, and a Monastery, and is noted for the Industry of the Inhabitants.

13. *Lucern*, on the *Polise*, 5 or 6 Miles S. W. from *Pignerol*, is Capital of the County of the same Name, or of the Valleys of the *Vaudois*, whose Inhabitants are all Protestants. This Country lies betwixt that called *French Piedmont* on the W. and N. *Piedmont Proper* on the E. and the Marquisate of *Saluzzes* on the S. 'Tis commonly divided into 5 remarkable Valleys, viz. *Pragelas* or *Cluson*, *Perusa*, *St. Martin*, *Angrogna*, and *Lucern*. The People were called *Waldenses* and *Vaudois* from *Peter Waldo* or *Vaud*, a Merchant of *Lyons*, formerly mention'd, who discovering the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, by studying the Scriptures, converted Multitudes; but being persecuted by the *Roman* Clergy, many of 'em retir'd into these Valleys. Having given an Account of 'em in the Description of *France*, we shall only add, That *Aeneas Sylvius*, in his *Bohemica Historia de Waldensum Dogmatibus*, sets down the chief Articles of their Doctrine; by which it appears, that 'twas the same with what's profess'd by the Generality of Protestants now; and that they allow'd no Church Officer to be superior to a Presbyter by Divine Institution; and *Reinertus*, one of their Persecutors, and an Inquisitor, who wrote of them in the very Time when they first appear'd, gives an Account of the Piety of their Lives, and of thir being so well vers'd in the Scriptures, that many of 'em could repeat the whole New Testament, and several Books of the

Old. We refer the Curious for a further Account of 'em to the above-mention'd Authors, to *Mr. Fox's Book of Martyrs*, and to *Dr. Allix's Remarks upon the Ancient Churches of Piedmont*; with *Leger* and *Morland's History of the Valleys*. They were cruelly persecuted by the D. of *Savoy* in 1688, as was mention'd in the History of *Switzerland*. In 1689, about 4200 of them, who had retir'd to *Switzerland*, arm'd themselves privately, and under the Conduct of *Mr. Arnaud*, a Minister, who was their General, and a *Maso* nam'd *Turel* that commanded under him, they forc'd their Way thro' *Savoy* into their own Country, after 5 or 6 successful Rencounters with the Troops of *Savoy* and *France*; and in 1690, the D. of *Savoy*, upon *K. William's* Mediation, recall'd the rest, and restor'd them to their Privileges. In 1696, the Duke having made a separate Treaty with *France*, banish'd them once more. But in 1703, when he broke with *France*, he recall'd them again, and encourag'd them to take Arms for Defence of his Dominions against the *French*. They have always been remarkable for their Affection and Loyalty to their Princes, and have done them great Services, being naturally brave and valiant. But when oppressed by their Princes on Account of their Religion, they have from Time to Time defended themselves with incredible Courage, and by Handfuls of Men have defeated great Bodies of their Persecutors. The Exploits they perform'd of this Nature under the Conduct of a Smith, called *Joshua Gianavella*, in the last Century, do almost exceed Belief. He was a Person of great Piety, and Strength of Body as well as of Mind, and had defeated the Duke's Troops so shamefully in many Rencounters, that when he made Peace with the *Vaudois*, he insisted on having *Gianavella* banish'd. Upon which he retir'd to *Genova*, where he liv'd with great Reputation, and died in Peace not long ago, tho' his Life had been several times attempted by Assassins from *Savoy*.

14. *St. Martin*, the principal Town of another of those Valleys, which lies N. from that of *Lucern*.

15. *Perusa*, another Town which gives its Name to a fruitful Valley, that lies betwixt *Pignerol* and *St. Martin*. It lies 4 Miles N. from

from *Pignerol*. The *French* took it in 1631, but restor'd it by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1696.

16. *Pignoral*, or *Pinarolo*, Lat. *Pianariolum*, on the River *Ghiuson* or *Il Chiese*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Turin*, and 30 N. E. from *Ambrus*. 'Twas formerly an Appannage to the younger Sons of *Savoy*, was taken by the *French* under the Conduct of Cardinal *Richelieu* in 1630, and so well fortified, that 'twas reckon'd one of the strongest Fortresses in *Europe*. The *French* King us'd it as a Prison for Criminals of State, and by Means of this Fortress had one of the Keys of *Italy* in his Hand. 'Twas confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Quierasco* in 1631, when Duke *Victor Amadeus* sold it, with the Fort and Valley of *Perusa*, for 494000 Crowns, and the City of *Alba* in *Montferrat*, with the adjacent Territories. The present Duke laid Siege to it in 1693, and blew up the Fortress of *St. Bridget*, which had a Communication with the Citadel by a Covert-way, and a Passage under Ground. But *M. Catinat* advancing to its Relief with the *French* Army, the Duke was oblig'd to break up the Siege. 'Twas restor'd to the D. by the Treaty of 1696, the Fortifications being first demolish'd.

17. *Marsaglia*, or *Marsaglia*, on the small River *Nona*, about 11 Miles S. W. from *Turin*, and 5 N. E. from *Pignerol*, noted for a bloody Battle Octob. 4. 1693. betwixt the D. of *Savoy*, who commanded the Confederate Army, and *M. Catinat*, who commanded the *French*. The latter had the Victory, which cost him above 6000 Men, and the Allies lost about 5500.

18. *Rivoli*, 5 Miles N. W. from *Turin*, on the Road to *Susa*, a small Town, with a fine Castle, which was ruin'd by the *French* the Close of the last Century.

The Marquisate of S U S A,

Lies betwixt the *Alps*, which separate it from *Dauphine* and *Savoy*, and *Piedmont* properly so called, from Mount *Cenis* to *Pignerol*. 'Tis about 40 Miles in Length, and 10 in Breadth. The chief Places are,
1. *Susa*, on the River *Dora*, at the Foot of the *Alps*, 20 Miles N. W. from *Turin*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, as appears by a Triumphant Arch still remaining, which was

rais'd there in Honour of *Augustus*, in the 740th of *Rome*. Some think it to be also the Place where that Emperor set up his Trophy 14 Years before our Saviour's Birth; tho' others think 'twas at *Tourbie*, at the Foot of the *Maritime Alps*, where there's a Stone with this Inscription, *Sentes Alpina devicta*. At *Susa* was found the Sepulchre of *Cottus*, from whom the neighbouring Mountains were call'd *Alpes Cottiae*. This Place is so important by its Situation, that the *French* always endeavour'd to take it when they had Wars with the D. of *Savoy*. *Lewis XIII.* enter'd it in Triumph in 1629, after defeating D. *Victor Amadeus*, who disputed the Pass of *Susa* against him. *M. Catinat* took it in 1690, and the Fr. K. restor'd it with its Fortifications in 1696. But the D. de la *Fenillade* took it again in 1704, when he demolish'd the Citadel, with its other Fortifications.

2. *Novalesa*, a noted Village at the Foot of Mount *Cenis*, about 8 Miles N. W. from *Susa*, much frequented by Travellers, who take Mules here to pass that Mountain.

3. *Beaufort*, or *Bossolens*, on the *Doire*, over which it has a Bridge. It lies betwixt *Susa* and *Turin*, and was a fine, large, well built Town, before the *French* ruin'd it in 1690.

4. *St. Ambrose*, near the same River, about 11 Miles N. W. from *Turin*. 'Twas also a considerable Town, with an ancient Castle, on the Top of an adjoining Mountain, but ruin'd by the *French* at the same Time.

5. *Veillana*, or *Vigliana*, 9 Miles W. from *Turin*, noted for a Victory by the *French* in 1630 over the *Spaniards* and *Piedmontese*. 'Twas also burnt, and its Castle demolish'd, by the *French* in 1690.

The Marquisate of SALUSSES, or SALUZZO,

Lat. *Salutarum Marchionatus*, has *Piedmont* Proper on the N. and E. the Counties of *Nice* and *Tende* on the S. *Barcelonette* and *Dauphine* on the W. 'Tis about 20 Miles broad from S. to N. and 30 long from E. to W. 'Tis a very fruitful and pleasant Country, and gives Rise to the River *Po*, at the Foot of *Mont Vesulo*. It had Lords of its own from the 10th Century to the middle of the 16th, that K. *Francis I.* reunited it to the Crown

of France. Duke Charles Emanuel of Savoy seiz'd it afterwards; but Henry IV. of France made himself Master of it, but quitted it by Treaty to the D. of Savoy in 1601, for quitting his Pretensions to *La Bresse*, *Bugey*, *Valromey*, and the Country of *Gex*. Tho' the Duke lost a greater Extent of Ground, he acquir'd more Power and Security, because this Marquisate lies almost in the Center of *Piedmont*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Saluzzes* or *Saluzzo*, Lat. *Salutia*, and *Augusta Vagiennorum*, on the *Po*, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Turin*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop, who pretends to depend immediately on the Pope; but the Archbishop of *Turin* calls him his Suffragan. They have a very magnificent Cathedral, and an ancient Castle, which defends the Town. 'Twas taken by the French in 1691, but retaken that same Year.

2. *Staffardo*, an Abbey on the *Po*, about 5 Miles W. from *Saluzzes*, noted for a Victory by the French over the Duke of Savoy in 1690, wherein the D. lost about 1000 Men, and the French about 500.

3. *Carmagnola*, a small Town defended by a good Castle. It lies about 15 Miles S. E. from *Turin*, and is reckon'd Part of the Marquisate of *Saluzzes*, tho' it be out of its Bounds. 'Twas taken by D. Charles Emanuel of Savoy during the Civil Wars of France in the 16th Century, and confirm'd to him by Treaty in 1600. The French took it in 1691, but lost it again that same Year.

The Principality of ONEGLIA,

'Is almost inclos'd in the Western Part of the Dominions of *Genoa*, about 26 M. long, and 8 where broadest. 'Twas formerly a Lordship possess'd by the Family of *Doria*, but purchas'd by D. Emanuel Philibert in 1576. His Son made it a Principality in 1620, joining to it the Marquisate of *Marro*, and the Lordship of *Prele*. It abounds with Wine, Oil, and other Fruits. The only Town of Note here is *Oneglia*, on the Bank of the Sea of *Genoa*, about 65 Miles S. E. of *Turin*. 'Tis a very populous and trading Town, was bombarded by the French in 1692, but repair'd since.

The Marquisate of CEVE,

Lies betwixt the County of *Asti* on the N. *Montferrat* on the S. and E. and *Piedmont Proper* on the W. In this Country the *Apennine Hills* begin to rise. It had formerly Lords of its own, who sold it to the Town of *Asti* in 1195. The only Town of Note in it is *Ceva* on the *Tanaro*. 'Tis Capital of the Marquisate, a small, but very pretty Town, with a Harbour on the River, and a Fort on a Rock, which defends its Approaches. It lies about 26 Miles N. from *Oneglia*, and about 7 S. E. from *Mondovi*.

The County of A S T I,

Lies betwixt *Montferrat*, the *Alexandria*, *Piedmont Proper*, and the Territories of *Genoa*, is 30 Miles from S. to N. and 18 from E. to W. 'Twas a long Time govern'd in Form of a Republick, came afterwards to the Dukes of *Milan*, then to the Dukes of *Orleans*. Francis I. of France quitted it to the Emperor Charles V. in 1529, who two Years after gave it to Charles III. of Savoy.

The chief Places are, 1. *Asti* or *Assa Pinelmy* makes it a Town and Colony of *Gallia Cisalpina* in *Liguria*. It stands on the *Tanaro*, about 27 Miles S. E. from *Turin*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*, defended by a Castle and Citadel, and a large, populous, and well built Town. 'Tis divided into the City, Borough, Citadel, and Castle. *Bleau* says, That for the Number and Largeness of its Palaces, 'tis equal to the best Towns in *Lombardy*. Its Territory is well water'd, abounds with Groves, pleasant Hills; spacious Fields, fruitful in Corn, and has Plenty of excellent Honey. 'Twas formerly so powerful, that it maintain'd a War against the Marquis of *Montferrat* and his Confederates. 'Twas taken by the Duke of *Vendosme* in 1703, abandon'd by the French afterwards, and has been since well fortified by the D. of Savoy. The French attack'd it in vain in 1705.

2. *Verue*, or *Verua*, stands on a rising Ground near the Bank of the *Po*, about 20 Miles E. from *Turin*. 'Twas so well fortified by Duke Charles Emanuel, that 'twas reckon'd impregnable. The Spaniards besieg'd it in vain in

in 1625, but taken by the D. of *Pendosme* in 1705, after one of the most famous Sieges we meet with in History. It held out 6 Months, and the *French* lost 20000 Men before it. The Governor did not surrender till the Town was reduc'd to a Heap of Rubbish, and then he blew up all his Artillery, Ammunition, and Fortifications, but the *Dominion*. There are two or three Eminencies on the E. of the Town, with a strong Fort called *Guerbignan*, where the Duke of *Savoy* encamp'd during the Siege, and continu'd there till the Beginning of November 1705, which encourag'd the Town to hold out so bravely; but the Garrison was forc'd to surrender at last Prisoners of War.

3. *Villa Nuova d'Asli*, a large fortify'd Town, about 14 Miles S.E. from *Turin*.

The Dutchy of MONTFERRAT,

Has the Lordship of *Verceil* on the N. the Dominions of *Genoa* on the S. the *Lomellin* and *Alexandrin* on the E. and the Country of *Asli* on the W. 'Tis a very pleasant and fruitful Country, and some derive its Name from *Mons Ferrax*, because of its fruitful Hills, which abound with Corn, Wine, and Fruit of all Sorts. It begins within a Day's Journey of the *Alps*, from which 'tis separated by a Plain. 'Tis water'd on one Side by the *Tanaro*, and on the other by the *Po*. The Emperor *Otho I.* made it a Marquisate about the middle of the 10th Century, in Favour of *Aleran*, one of the 7 Sons of *Aleran D. of Saxony*, to each of whom that Emperor assign'd a Marquisate in *Lombardy*. 'Twas afterwards possess'd by the Family of *Palaeologus*, the last of whom dying in 1534, the Emperor *Charles V.* gave it to the D. of *Mantua*, because he had married a Daughter of that Family. The Succession was disputed by the D. of *Savoy* and the Marquis of *Saluzzes*, which occasion'd a War, that lasted from 1613 to 1631, when 'twas divided by Treaty betwixt the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*.

This Country in general is fruitful in Corn, Rice, excellent Wine, and Game of all Sorts, particularly Partridges and Pheasants. 'Twas formerly divided into the *Mantuan*, and *Savoyard Montferrat*.

The chief Places of the *Mantuan Montferrat* are, 1. *Casal*, sometimes call'd *St. Vas*.

It lies in a pleasant Plain on the *Po*, about 33 Miles E. from *Turin*, 15 S. from *Paragli*, 13 N.W. from *Valenza*, and 15 N.W. from *Alexandria*. 'Twas call'd by the *Ligurians*, *Bodincomagus*; by the *Romans*, *Industria* & *Sadulia*, and had the Name of *St. Vas* from *St. Evasius* its Patron. 'Twas made a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Milan* by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1474, was endow'd with great Inmunities by *Frederic I.* and several other Emperors; but afterwards depriv'd of 'em, because it conspir'd with other Towns against the Emperor *Henry*. Upon which they put themselves under the Protection of *Andronicus Palaeologus*, Emperor of the East, whose Son *Theodorus* was Prince of *Montferrat*. *William II.* of that Family first wall'd it. It has been famous for many remarkable Sieges, particularly by the *Spaniards*, who besieg'd it in 1629; but were oblig'd to raise it on the Approach of *Lewis XIII.* of *France*. They renew'd the Siege in 1630, under *Ambrosio Spinola*; but the Marquis de *Toria* defended it so bravely, that they miscarried. In 1640, they besieg'd it again under the Marquis de *Leganes*; but the Count de *Harcourt*, who commanded the *French*, oblig'd them to retire, with the Loss of several Standards, their Baggage, Ammunition, 2000 Men taken, and 2000 killed. In 1642, the *Spaniards* taking the Advantage of the Civil Wars of *France*, besieg'd and took it, and afterwards surrender'd it to the D. of *Mantua*, who kept it till 1681, that he sold it to *Lewis XIV.* 'Twas reckon'd one of the best fortify'd Places in *Europe*, says *La Forrest*, till 1695, that 'twas besieg'd by the D. of *Savoy*, and surrender'd by the *French* to the D. of *Mantua*, after having demolish'd the Citadel and Fortifications. The Town is well built, and very populous.

2. *Pontevra*, or *Pont de Stura*, an important Pass on the *Po*, 5 Miles above *Casal*.

3. *Lucedia*, a famous Abbey near *Trino*, which depended on the D. of *Mantua*, tho' inclos'd in the *Savoyard Montferrat*.

4. *Acqui*, Lat. *Aqua Statyella*, or *Statella*, on the *Bormia*, has its Name from its Mineral Waters impregnated with Sulphur, of which the *Romans* made great Account. They are very much frequented in May and September by People who are troubled with cold Distempers. It lies about 22 Miles S.

from *Casal*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*. 'Twas formerly a large and populous City, but came to Decay by the Discord of its Inhabitants. The Ruins of its ancient Walls shew it to have been a Town of great Antiquity. 'Tis larger than *Casal*, but not so populous, nor the Air so good. They have Tables and Stairs of Stone in their Baths; and *Bursellus* takes Notice, that there's an Herb which grows in the hot Water here.

5. *Nice de la Paille, or de la Paglia*, a considerable Town 6 Miles N. W. from *Acqui*.

Montferrat Savoyard contains, 1. *Trino*, or *Turin*, 6 Miles W. from *Casal*, near the *Po*, almost over against *Ponteura*. 'Tis noted for being frequently taken and retaken during the Wars of the last Century, and for the Defeat of the D. of *Savoy* in 1703.

2. *Alba*, Lat. *Alba Pompeia*, on the *Tanaro*, Capital of that called the *Albisan*. It has been frequently fortify'd, but without Success, because 'tis commanded by the neighbouring Heights. It lies about 19 Miles W. from *Acqui*.

The Lordship of VERCEIL,

Lies N. of *Montferrat*, and W. from the *Milansc*, on which it formerly depended. It contains the Principality of *Masseran*, and Territory of *Bielle*. *Bleau* makes it about 24 Miles from S. to N. and about 32 from E. to W. The Country produces Wine in Plenty, with Corn and other Fruits. It had formerly Gold Mines, according to *Pliny* in his Natural History. 'Twas anciently subject to Lords of its own, call'd *Tirones* and *Advocati*, who engaging in Civil Wars, the latter usurp'd the whole about 1310. It came afterwards to the Marquisses of *Montferrat*, then to the Dukes of *Milan*, and at last to the Dukes of *Savoy* in 1427 by Treaty, when the D. of *Milan* reserv'd to himself only that Part which lies betwixt the River *Sesia* and the *Novaresc*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Vercelli*, or *Vercell*, Lat. *Vercella*, upon the River *Sesia*, on the Frontiers of *Milan*, 15 Miles N. from *Casal*, 37 N. E. from *Turin*, and 22 S. E. from *Ivrea*. Fabulous Authors ascribe the Building of it to a Trojan Lady call'd *Venera*, from whom they derive the Name, *quasi*

Veneris Cella. 'Tis certainly an ancient Town, and mention'd by *Tacitus*, *Strabo*, *Protony*, &c. *St. Jerome* mentions it as a ruinous Town in his Time. Pope *Leo X.* held a Council here against *Berengarius* Archdeacon of *Angers*. *Eusebius* its Bishop is reckon'd among the Saints, and it has produc'd several other great Men. *La Perre* says, 'tis now a large and neat Town, adorn'd with several Churches, and some fine Structures, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*. 'Twas taken several times during the last Century by the Spaniards, but restor'd to the D. of *Savoy* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. 'Twas afterwards strongly fortified, because of its Importance; but the D. of *Vendosme* took it in 1704, after a Month's Siege, and demolish'd its Fortifications, which consisted of 5 regular Bastions, with treble Ramparts and Ditches. Their Cathedral is an ancient Gothic Structure, in which there are Tombs with Gothic Inscriptions.

2. *St. Germain*, or *Germavo*, a large Town about 6 Miles S. W. from *Vercell*.

The Territory of *Bielle* has only one Town of Note of the same Name, a small City on the River *Cervo*, about 14 Miles N. W. from *Vercell*.

The Principality of MASSERANO,

Lies betwixt the Lordship of *Vercell* and the *Bielloise*, depended on the Bishop of *Vercell*, but was granted to the Family of *Fiesque* by Pope *Boniface IX.* in 1394, to hold of the Pope. Its only Towns of Note are, 1. *Masserano*, which lies about 16 Miles N. W. from *Vercell*. 2. *Crevolero*, or *Crevolero*, a good Town, 7 Miles N. from *Masserano*.

The Marquisate of I V R E A,

Was the ancient Country of the *Salassi*, and had Lords of its own from the 9th Century, several of whom call'd themselves Kings of *Italy*, and Dukes of *Lombardy*. 'Twas anciently a considerable Part of *Gallia Subalpina*, and afterwards call'd *Eporidensis Marchionatus*, but was divided into several Parts, some of which are now called by other Names. The Inhabitants of the Capital,

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pled, and of its Neighbourhood, submitted to the D. of Savoy in 1313. That Part of it which lies S. of the Valley of Aost is very fruitful in Corn and Wine.

The chief Places are, 1. *Torcs*, Lat. *Epo-re-dia*, built according to some above 100 Years before our Saviour's Birth. 'Twas the Capital of the ancient *Saluffi*, and is mention'd by *Tacitus*, *Pliny*, and others of the Ancients. The latter says, 'twas order'd to be built by the *Romans*, who made it a Colony. It lies on the *Duire*, or *Duera Balua*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Vercelli*. 'Tis not large nor fine, but very populous. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Turin*. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1554, during the Wars of *Italy*, and afterwards restor'd to the D. of *Savoy*. 'Twas taken again by the D. of *Vendosme* in 1704, when he demolish'd its strong Fortifications. 'Tis famous for the excellent Cheese made in its Neighbourhood.

2. *Veruene*, a large Town on a small Lake of the same Name, 12 Miles S. E. from *Torcs*.

Having thus finish'd the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, we come now to the General Description of *Italy*, Ancient and Modern.

ANCIENT ITALY.

Cluverius, in his famous Work called *Italia Antiqua*, gives us an Account of its ancient Names: The 1st is *Argessa*; but he doubts whether the Word be not ill writ, wonders whence *Tzetza* had it, and supposes the *Greeks* might have call'd it *Argeswar*, or *Arguwar*, from the sluggish Temper of its Inhabitants. 2. *Camefene*, from one *Camefe* a Native, who sharing her Power with *Janus*, according to *Macrobius*, &c. the Country was call'd *Camefene*, and the Town *Janiculum*; but *Cluverius* rejects this as a Fable, and a Piece of Greek Vanity, since none of the other *Italian* Antiquaries but *Macrobius* and *Protaarchius* mention it. 3. *Hesperia*, so call'd by the *Greeks*, because of its Westerly Situation from them, or from *Hesperus*, Brother to *Atlas*, who being drove out by his said Brother, possess'd *Italy*. *Brieti* says, 'twas called *Hesperia*

Magna, because of the great Actions done in it; as *Spain* was *Hesperia Ultima*, because of its more Westerly Situation. 4. *Latium*, says *Brieti*, because *Saturn* flying from *Jupiter*, lurk'd here, from whom it was call'd. 5. *Saturnia*. 6. *Tyrrhenia*; but *Cluverius* thinks this was not the Name of the whole; but only of its greater Part, and *Rome* it self was call'd *Urbs Tyrrhenica*. 7. *Magna Gracia*, when most of the *Greek* Colonies were settled here after the *Trojan* War. 8. *Ausonia*, as the fabulous Poets say, from *Ausone*, Son to *Ulysses*, and *Calyps*. But that this is false, is evident, because the *Greeks* call'd the oldest Inhabitants of *Italy* *Ausones* long before *Ulysses's* Time. 9. *Oenotria*, either from *K. Oenotrus*, Son to *Lycan*, who first pass'd the *Ionian* Sea, and settled here; or because of the excellent Wine the Country produces. 10. *Chone*, from *Chone*, a little Country betwixt *Sybaris* and *Crotone*. 11. *Italy*, either from *Italus* a King of *Sicily*, or from the Oxen which the *Greeks* call *Ita*, according to *Varro*. But we refer the Reader for further Satisfaction in those Things to *Cluverius* himself.

The Boundaries of Ancient *Italy* may be seen at large in *Cluverius*, Cap. 2. of *Italia Antiqua*, Tom 1. And *Brieti* gives us this short Account of them as follows: 1. From the River *Esis*, now *Jesi*, to the River *Arnu*, now *Arno*; and when they overcame the *Senones*, to the *Rubicon*, *Fiumicino*, or (according to some) *Pisatello*. They were afterwards extended from the River *Varus* at the Foot of the *Alps* on the W. to the River *Arfia*, now *Arja*; or, as some say, to the Town of *Pola* to the E.

The Length of *Italy*, according to *Pliny*, from the *Alps*, or *Augusta Pretoria*, now *Aoust* or *Aosta*, by Way of *Capua* and *Reggia*, was 1020 Miles; and with him agree *Solinus*, and *Martianus Capella*. *Strabo* and *Rutilio* make it 1000 Miles. The Breadth, according to *Pliny*, from the River *Varus* to the River *Arfia*, 703 Miles; but *Cluverius* makes it 710. *Pliny* and *Solinus* make the greatest Breadth elsewhere but 310; but *Brieti* thinks it to be a Mistake of the Writer for 810.

Pliny makes the Breadth of the Middle 136, and so does *Solinus*, and *Rutilius* makes it 130, and the least Breadth at that he calls *Hannibal's Port*. 40 Miles; whereas it should

but 16, according to *Martianus Capella*.

The Form of it, according to *Polybius*, was Triangular; but *Strabo* refutes him. *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others, say, it resembled the Shape of an Oaken Leaf. Modern Writers compare it to a Man's Leg from the Hip to the Toe, which agrees well enough with our Maps. Writers differ as to its Length and Breadth, because some reckon according to the Military Roads, and take in all the Windings and Turnings; but others reckon in a direct Line. The whole Circumference is reckon'd by *Bleau* about 2350 Italian M. He places it betwixt Long. 25 and 38. and Lat. 37 and 47. *Moll* places it much in the same Long. but betwixt Lat. 38. and 46.

The Qualities of Ancient Italy are describ'd thus: *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, *Lib. 1.* prefers it to *Babylon*, *Egypt*, and all other Countries, for Fruitfulness. *Ælian*, *Varro*, *Pliny*, and *Strabo*, say much the same, and commend it for the Number and Largeness of its Rivers and Harbours. *Pliny* calls it the Bosom of the Earth, expanded every where into the Sea for the Benefit of Mankind: And for its Populoufness, *Ælian* *Lib. 9. Varior. Cap. 36.* says, That anciently it contain'd above 1097 Towns; and that the mild Temper of its Inhabitants entic'd many Colonies thither; and *Pliny* *Lib. 3. Cap. 20.* says, That during the Consulship of *Æmilius Pæulus*, and *C. Attilius Regulus*, upon the News of the Gallick War, Italy alone, without reckoning that Part beyond the *Po*, rais'd 80000 Horse, and 700000 Foot. *Pliny* and *Strabo* make it equal to any Part of the World for Metals and Minerals; but say, the Senate forbid digging them by an ancient Decree.

The Languages of Ancient Italy were, the *Umbrian*, the *Tuscan*, that of the *Volscei*, and that of the *Opici*, *Ofci*, and *Sabini*; which three latter were reckon'd one and the same, according to *Brieti*.

The ancient Inhabitants were divided into Foreigners and Natives. The Foreigners who were entic'd thither by the Goodness of the Soil, and the Manners of the Inhabitants, were, 1. The *Asiatiks*, and they were of 3 Sorts: 1. The *Veneti*, who under the Conduct of *Antenor* came from *Troas* and *Paphlagonia*. 2. The *Etrusci*, pro-

perly so called, who seated themselves betwixt the *Liber* and the *Arno*. 3. The *Rhetii*, who planted themselves near the *Alpi*; and both these came from *Lydia*.

2. The *Greeks* or *Arcades*, and they were of 3 Sorts: 1. The *Oenotrii*, who afterwards call'd themselves *Aberigines*; and from them came the *Latins*, of whom the *Rutuli* were a Part, and perhaps the *Volscei*, of whose Origine we have no certain Account. 2. The *Peucetii*, call'd by the *Greeks* *Japyges*, and by the *Latins* *Apuli*, of whom the *Dauuii* and *Messapii* were Part. 3. The *Pelastgi*, who join'd with the *Oenotrii* and *Sabini*.

The 3d Colony were the *Celte*, or those of Celtic Origine. They were subdivided, 1. Into the *Ligures*, who reach'd as far as the River *Rhone*. 2. Into the *Carni*, who subdued the *Euganei*. 3. The *Galli* or *Galatæ*, divided into *Transpadani* and *Cispadani*. The former were subdivided into the *Lubici*, *Lævi*, *Insubres*, *Orobii*, and *Canomani*; the latter into the *Amanus*, *Lingones*, *Bœi*, and *Senones*.

The *Indigenæ* or Natives were, 1. The *Umbri*, the most ancient Inhabitants of Italy. 2. The *Siculi*, who were drove from Italy to Sicily by the *Ausones*. 3. The *Euganei*, who were subdued by the *Veneti* and *Carni*. 4. The *Opici* or *Ofci*, and the *Ausones*, who were a Part of 'em: From them came the *Sabini*, who also call'd themselves Natives; and their Offspring were, the *Picentes*, of whom the *Picentini* being a Part, were transplanted from the Upper to the Lower Sea.

2. The *Frentani*. 3. The *Marrucini*. 4. The *Peligni*. 5. The *Vestini*. 6. The *Marfi*. 7. The *Æqui*, or *Æquicole*. 8. The *Hernici*. 9. The *Sammites*, from whom descended, 1. The *Hirpini*. 2. The *Lucani*, and from them came the *Brutii*. 3. The *Compani*.

The ancient General Division of Italy was into Northern and Southern, and the Islands on the Coasts. The Northern was divided, 1. Into *Gallia Cisalpina*, and that was subdivided, 1. Into *Transpadana*, the Capital *Mediolanum*, Milan. 2. *Cispadana*, *Bononia*. 3. *Liguria*, *Genoa*. 4. *Venetia*, *Patavium*, *Padua*. 5. Part of *Rætia*, *Tridentum*, *Trent*.

The 2d Division was into *Tuscia*, in which there were 12 People nominated from

from 12 Towns. 3. *Umbria*, the chief Towns *Spolegium*, and *Areminum*. 4. *Sabinia*, *Cures*, *Reate*. 5. *Latium*, the Metropolis *Rome*.

The Southern Part was divided, 1. Into *Samnium*, which contain'd the *Piceni*, *Samnites*, *Marfi*, *Peligni*, &c. 2. *Campania*, the chief Town *Capua*. 3. Into *Magna Græcia*, divided into *Apulia* and *Oenotria*. *Apulia* was subdivided into *Apulia* and *Messapia*. *Apulia* contain'd, 1. *Daunia*, the Capital *Sipontum*. 2. *Pucetia*, *Canusium*. *Messapia* contain'd, 1. The *Calabri*, Cap. *Brundisium*. 2. *Salentini*, Cap. *Tarentum*. *Oenotria* contain'd, 1. The *Lucani*, the chief Towns *Peftum*, and *Sybaris*. 2. The *Bruttii*, the chief Towns *Rhegium*, and *Hipponium*.

The Islands were divided, 1. Into the *Majores* or Greater. 2. Into the *Minores Præcipue*, or principal Lesser Ones. The Greater were, 1. *Sicilia*, the chief Towns *Syracusa*, *Messana*. 2. *Corfica*, the chief Towns *Aleria*, and *Mariana*. 3. *Sardinia*, Cap. *Calaris*.

The lesser principal Islands were, 1. *Ilus*, 2. *Pontia*. 3. *Ænaria*. 4. *Caprea*. 5. *Dionæda*. 6. *Æolia*. 7. *Ægades*. 8. *Melita*.

Northern Italy was divided into *Gallia Transalpina*, *Tuscia*, or *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Sabinia*, and *Latium*. *Gallia Transalpina* was divided, 1. Into *Venetia*, which contain'd, 1. The *Istri*, Cap. *Polia*. 2. *Carni*, Cap. *Aquileia*. 3. *Veneti*, Cap. *Patavium*, *Padua*.

The 2d Division *Pars Rhætorum*, Cap. *Tridentum*, *Trent*.

The 3d Division *Gallia Transpadana*, subdivided, 1. Into the *Cenamani*, the chief Towns *Cremona*, and *Mantua*. 2. *Euganei*, Cap. *Tuscanum*, now *Tusculano*. 3. *Insubres*, Cap. *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*. 4. *Orobii*, Cap. *Bergomon*, now *Bergamo*. 5. *Lepontii*, Cap. *Osella*, now *Domo Osella*. 6. *Salassi*, Cap. *Augusta Prætaria*, now *Aosta*. 7. *Libini*, Cap. *Verceil*, now *Verceil*. 8. *Lævi*, Cap. *Ticinum*, now *Parvia*. 9. *Taurini*, Cap. *Augusta Taurinorum*, now *Turin*. 10. *Segusini*, Cap. *Sugbo*, now *Susa*.

The 4th Div. was *Gallia Cispadana*, subdivided, 1. Into the *Anamani*, Cap. *Placentia*, now *Placencia*. 2. *Boii*, Cap. *Matina*, now *Modena*. 3. *Lingones*, Cap. *Forum Cornelii*, now *Imola*. 4. *Senones*, Cap. *Ravenna*.

The 5th Division was into *Liguria*, subdivided, 1. Into the *Capillati*, Cap. *Genoa*, and 2. Into the *Mintani*, Cap. *Dertona*, now *Tortona*.

Tuscia or *Etruria* was divided, 1. Into the *Trans-Arnum*, where dwelt the *Apugni*, Cap. *Pisa*. 2. Into the *Cis-Arnum*, where dwelt the 12 People called, 1. The *Volaterrani*. 2. *Vesulunii*. 3. *Ruffelani*. 4. *Tarquini*. 5. *Cæretani*. 6. *Vientes*. 7. *Volfinii*. 8. *Falisci*. 9. *Clusini*. 10. *Arretini*. 11. *Cortoneses*. 12. *Perusini*.

Umbria was divided, 1. Into *Vilumbri*, or *Transapenninum*, Cap. *Areminum*, now *Rimini*. 2. Into *Olumbri*, or *Cisapenninum*, Cap. *Spolegium*, now *Spoleto*.

Sabinia was divided, 1. Into *Cisfoelinum*, Cap. *Cures*, the Bishoprick of the *Sabini*. 2. *Transfoelinum*, Cap. *Reate*, now *Rieti*.

Latium was divided, 1. Into the *Latini*, Cap. *Roma*. 2. *Rutuli*, Cap. *Ardea*. 3. *Æquiculi*, Cap. *Algidum*, now ruin'd, and call'd *Ostia*. 4. *Hernici*, Cap. *Anagnia*, now *Anagni*. 5. *Volsci*, Cap. *Antium*, ruin'd, and now call'd *Antio Ruinata*. 6. *Aurunci*, Cap. *Cajeta*.

Southern Italy was divided, 1. Into *Samnium*. 2. *Campania*. 3. *Magna Græcia*. *Samnium* was divided into the *Picentes* or *Picentini*, which was subdivided, 1. Into the *Verum Picenum*, Cap. *Ancona*. 2. Into the *Picenum Adjæctitium*, which contain'd, 1. The Territory of *Palmenfis*, Cap. *Asculum*, *Picenum*, now *Ascoli*. 2. *Præstutius*, Cap. *Castrum Novum*, now *Flaviano*. 3. *Hadriapus*, Cap. *Hadria*, now *Atri*.

The 2d Division was into the *Vestini*, Cap. *Ameternum*, ruin'd, now *Ameterno*.

The 3d Division *Marucini*, Cap. *Teate*, now *Chieti* or *Tieti*.

The 4th *Frentani*, Cap. *Ortona*.

The 5th *Peligni*, Cap. *Corfinium*, the Ruins of which are to be seen near *Pentina*.

The 6th *Marfi*, Cap. *Marrubium*, now *Morone*, or *Marno*.

The 7th the *Samnites*, properly so call'd, Cap. *Ben-ventum*, formerly *Maleventum*, now *Benevento*.

The 8th the *Hirpini*, Cap. *Abellinum*, now *Avellino*.

Campania was divided, 1. Into the *Campani*, the chief Town *Capua*. 2. The *Picentini*, Cap. *Salernum*, now *Salerno*.

Magna Græcia was divided into *Apulia* and *Oenotria*. *Apulia* was subdivided as formerly mention'd in the General Division of Ancient Italy, and *Oenotria* the same, with this Difference, that the *Lucani* were divided,

ded, 1. Into *Cu-Apenninum*, where dwelt the *Posidoniatæ*, Cap. *Pestum*, or *Posidonium*, now ruin'd, and call'd *Piefti*. 2. Into *Trans-Apenninum*, where dwelt the *Sybaritæ*, Cap. *Sybaris*, and *Thurii*, now ruin'd, and call'd *Sybari*.

The *Brutii* were divided in the same Manner. The Inhabitants beyond the *Apennina* were, 1. The *Hipponiensæ*, Cap. *Hipponium*, now *Monte Leone*. 2. The *Rhegini*, Lat. *Rhegium*, now *Reggio*. Those *Trans-Apenninum* were, 1. The *Crotomitæ*, Cap. *Croton*, or *Crotone*, now *Cortona*. 2. The *Locri*, Cap. *Locri*, now *Gierazzo*.

As to Ancient *Italy* in general, *Pliny Lib. 3. Cap. 5.* gives us this Majestick Description of it. *Italy* is the Nursing Mother and Parent of all Countries, being chosen by the Gods to make Heaven it self more illustrious; to unite scattered Empires, to civilize their Customs, and to give an universal Language for Commerce betwixt jangling and barbarous Nations; to give Humanity to Mankind, and, in short, to be the Country of all People of the World. But how shall I find Words to express it? All the Places we meet with are so noble, each of its particular People and their Actions are so famous. *Rome* alone is the worthy Head of so great a Body, that I know not how to describe it. How happy and pleasant is *Campania*, as if Nature her self triumph'd there? The Climate is so healthful and temperate, the Fields so fruitful, the Sunny Hills so pleasant, the Passes so safe, the Woods and Forrests so shady, beautiful and profitable; the Quantity of Corn, Wine, and Oil, so great, the Wool of the Sheep so fine, their Black Cattle so excellent, and the Country abounds so with Lakes, Rivers, Fountains, Bays of the Sea and Harbours every where lying open to the Bosom of the Earth for Commerce; so that it greedily extends it self into the Sea for the Benefit of all Mortals. 'Tis needless to mention the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and what Nations they have conquer'd by their Eloquence and Valour; let the *Greeks* themselves be Judges of that, who being very much intent on their own Praise, have call'd a great Part of it *Græcia Magna*. The Curious may see more in Commendation of Ancient *Italy* by *Dionysius Halicarnassæus*, Ro-

man *Antiq. Lib. 1.* *Brietiæ* gives us the History and Geography of Ancient *Italy* as follows: 1. *Gallia Cisalpina*, which was call'd also *Gallia Citerior*, *Gallia intra Alpes*, *Subalpina Italia*, *Gallia circum Spadana*, *Italia Gallica*, and *Gallia Trogata*, to distinguish it from *Gallia Ulterior*, *Ultima* & *Trans Alpes*, *Gallia Subalpina*, and *Braccata*.

The Causes of the passing of the *Gauls* into *Italy* are reckon'd 4. 1. Their Intestine Discords, according to *Justin*. 2. The Report of the Fruitfulness of the Country by *Elico a Gaul*, who follow'd the Carpenters Trade at *Rome*, according to *Livy* and *Pliny*. 3. Their having more People than they could maintain, according to *Plutarch*, *Zonaras*, and *Justin*; the last of whom says, they sent out 300000 Men to seek new Habitations. 4. The Pleasantness of the Country, according to *Polybius*. This they accomplish'd by 5 Expeditions, of which *Polybius*, *Livy*, *Plutarch*, *Justin*, and *Strabo*, give us the following Account: The first was by the *Celta*, who inhabited that Part of *Gaul* betwixt the *Seyne*, the *Marne*, and the *Cevennes*, being subject to the *Bituriga*, and their K. *Ambigatus*, who finding his Country oppress'd with Multitude of People and Sedition, he sent his two Sisters Sons, *Bellovesus* and *Sigovesus*, with 300000 Men to seek new Habitations. *Sigovesus* went with his *Boii* to *Germany*, and call'd the Place where he settl'd *Bohemia*. *Bellovesus*, with several other People of *Gaul*, attempted to enter *Italy*; but settl'd first in that Country call'd *Gallia Narbonensis*, where he assist'd the *Marsiliani*, and afterwards pass'd the *Alpes Taurina* with his *Insubres*, and seiz'd the Country about *Milan*. 2. Not long after the *Senones* under *Elicovius* pass'd the *Alps* that same Way with the Assistance of *Bellovesus*. 3. The *Libicii* march'd into *Italy* the same Way, according to *Livy*. These 3 Expeditions seem to have happen'd betwixt the Year of *Rome* 154 and 232, when the 4th Expedition was undertaken by the *Boii* and *Lingones*, who expell'd the *Etrusci*, according to *Livy*. The 5th Expedition was that of the *Senones*, about the Year of *Rome* 359; for then *Livy* says, the *Etrusci* said in their publick Council, That they could not help the *Veii* against the *Romans*, because new *Gauls* were come among them, with whom they had neither certain Peace

not certain War; and about the 364th of Rome, these Gauls burnt that City. Authors differ whether those Gauls liv'd in Villages or Towns. Polybius asserts the former; but Plutarch and Camillus say, they liv'd in 18 Towns, from whence they drove the Etrusci.

The Boundaries of *Gallia Cisalpina* is prov'd by *Bristius*, from several Roman Authors, to have been betwixt the Rivers *Arno* and *Æsis*, and as far as *Ancona*, and from the River *Varus* to the *Arno*; but sometimes their Boundary was fix'd at the *Æsis*, and afterwards at the *Rubicon* by the Magistrates of Rome.

Bristius gives us the following Account of the Alps which encompass *Gallia Cisalpina* from several Authors. 1. As to their Name, they are call'd *Alpes* in the Plural, and *Alpis* in the Singular, both by Poets and Itineraries. Some derive the Name from the Whiteness of their Colour, because of the Snow which lies upon them; and others from the old Gaulish Word, which signifies both their Height and the Straightness of their Passes. The Mythologists derive it from *Albion*, Son to *Neptune*, who they say was killed here by *Hercules*; and *Taxter* says, 'twas from one *Alpis*, who was killed there. *Cluverius* says, they were anciently called *Tauri*, and the Inhabitants *Taurisci*: Some Footsteps of which remain still in *Noricum*, where the Word *Tauern* is added to those Mountains, which they call *Riber-Tauern* or *Felber-Alben*. *Athenæus* says, they were anciently called *Riphei Montes*, afterwards *Olbis*, and in his Time *Alpis*. *Plutarchus* says, they were also call'd *Riphei*, and the People who liv'd beyond them *Hypanthi*.

Authors differ as to the Beginning and Ending of the Alps, and by Consequence about their Extent. *Strabo*, and the old Scholiast on *Horace*, begin them at Mount *Vogesus*, now *de Vauge*, betwixt *Alsace* and *Lorraine*, and bring the Rivers *Saone* and *Seyne* from them. *Polybius* begins 'em near *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, or the Territory of *Marfeilles*; but the most common Opinion is, that this Name belongs only to the Mountains, which begin at the River *Var*, which falls into the Sea near *Nisa*, and separates *France* from *Italy*.

As to the End of the Alps, *Mela* places

it in *Thracia*, *Pliny* at Mount *Scodrus*, now *Scadar*, or *Scutari* in *Dalmatia*; but *Strabo*, *Herodian*, and most Authors, carry them only to Mount *Oera*, now Mount *Cese*, the Eastern Border of *Italy*.

As to their Extent, *Strabo* makes them 2200 Stadia. *Pliny*, according to *Cluverius's* Emendation, from the Upper to the Lower Sea, makes them 1000 Miles; but *Cluverius* himself, from the River *Var* to the *Arvis* in *Istria*, makes them only 800.

As to their Breadth, *Cornelius Nepos* makes it 100000 Stadia, and *Livy* but 3000, which is true if we consider them in their different Parts; tho' in other Places they are not above 70000 Stadia, especially where they separate *Germany* from *Italy*, and in other Places they are less.

As to their Height, Authors differ. *Pliny Lib. 2. Cap. 65.* says, some were of Opinion, That from their first Ascent to the Top, they were in some Places no less than 50 Miles; and *Strabo* says, they could not be pass'd in less than 5 Days Time, so that they are much higher than *Olympus* and *Pindus*; both of which, according to *Strabo*, might be ascended in one Day by a nimble Footman.

As to the Quality of the Alps, *Silius Italicus*, *Polybius*, *Livy*, and *Petronius Arbitr*, say, the Snow upon them did almost reach the Sky; that the Cattle upon them were almost starv'd with Cold; that the Inhabitants were barbarous and unpolish'd; that there was no Pasturage on the Hills; that the Vallies were pleasant and well water'd; that no People dwelt on the Tops of the Mountains; that the Sides of 'em were every where inhabited, and produc'd Woods and Trees.

The Alps were divided, 1. Into the *Maritima*, which reached from the Sea to Mount *Vesulus*, now *Mont Viso*, betwixt *Dauphine* and *Piedmont*. 2. The *Alpes Cottige*, called by *Tacitus* *Cottiana*, from *Mont Vesulus* to Mount *Cenisius*, now Mount *Cenis* in *Savoie*. 3. The *Alpes Graia* or *Græcia*, from Mount *Cenis* to the *Summus Penninus*, now *Great St. Bernard*, betwixt *Sion* in *Valais*, and *Aosta* in *Savoie*. 4. *Alpes Pennina*, or *Panina*, betwixt *Great St. Bernard* and *Adula*, now *Mont St. Godard*, betwixt *Milan* and *Switzerland*. Part of 'em about *St. Godard* were called *Summe*, and Part of 'em near the Head

Head of the *Rhine Lepontia*. 5. *Alpes Rha-*
vica, so called from the *Rhati*, and also *Tri-*
dentina from *Tridentum*, now *Trent*. They
 reach from Mount *St. Godard* to that Part of
 the *Alps* from which the *Drave* and the *A-*
facus, now the *Laisach*, spring; but a great
 Part of these Mountains go now by the
 Name of *St. Godard*, *Crispalta*, and *Braulis*.
 6. The *Alpes Norice*, so called from the *No-*
rici: They reach from the Fountains of the
Drave to the Fountains of the *Natisson*, now
Lispenz, betwixt the County of *Tirol*, the
 Archbishoprick of *Salzburg* and *Carinthia*.
 7. *Alpes Carnica*, so call'd from the *Carni*:
 They reach from the Fountains of the *Na-*
tisson to those of *Nauportus*, now *Laubach*,
 that falls into the *Save*, or (as some say) to
Mont Cenis, formerly call'd *Occa*, and now
Monti della Vna. This is the lowest Part of
 the *Alps*, by which Goods are carried in
 Waggon from *Aquileia* to the River *Laub-*
bach. 8. *Alpes Julia*, which reach from the
 Fountains of the *Laubach* and *Formio*, now
Rixano, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea,
 to the Fountains of the River *Wipach*, and
 the Bay of *Carnarium*, now *Carnero* in the
Adriatick. They were so called from *Julius*
Cesar, who first open'd and fortify'd the
 Passes through them; tho' *Rufus Festus* says,
 he only begun it, and that *Octavianus* finish'd
 it when he carry'd on the War in *Illyricum*.
Ammianus Marcellinus calls the same Moun-
 tains the *Alpes Veneta*, and *Tacitus* calls them
Pannonica.

Gallia Cisalpina was so encompassed by the
Alps, that there was no entering it but by
 10 straight Passes: The 1st was that by the
Maritima Alps, or the *Ligures*, now the
 Country of *Genoa*, which *Cesar* passed fre-
 quently. Some say, *Hercules* pass'd it long
 before, and built *Portus Hercules*, now call'd
Monaco. This Passage lay by the Shore;
 but another was cut out afterwards from
Seguster, now *Cisteron*. The 2d was by the
Alpes Graia, thro' which *Hercules* is said to
 have pass'd, and some say *Hannibal*, but
 without good Authority. The 3d was by
 the *Alpes Cozia*, which was fortify'd by King
Cottius, *Augustus*'s Friend, says *Ammianus Mar-*
cellinus. The Gauls under *Bellovesus*, the *Ge-*
nomani and *Libicii*, pass'd the same Way; as
 did *Pompey*, according to *Salust*, which he
 says was a better Pass than that made by
Hannibal. The 4th differ'd little from the

former, and is thought to be that thro'
 which *Asdrubal* march'd, which is from the
Val de Maurienne by *Mont Cenis*, and *Susa* to
Turin; and *Cesar* seems to have pass'd the
 same Way, since in his *Bello Gallico*, *Lib. 1.*
 he mentions the *Garocelli* and *Ocell*, now
Exilles, by which they go to *Susa*, and then to
Turin. The 5th was that of *Hannibal* thro'
 the *Peninna*. *Livy* contradicts it; but *Poly-*
bins asserts it, and says, he view'd the Place
 himself, and this is confirm'd by *Pliny*.
 This Way is divided into two, the one
 shorter, but straighter, is now call'd *Val Pe-*
lina; the other longer, but broader, is now
 call'd *Val d'Aoste*, and *Val di Bardo*, in which
Hannibal refresh'd his Horses and the Ele-
 phants. What is said of cutting his Way
 thro' the Rocks by Fire and Vinegar, is
 reckon'd fabulous, since the accurate *Poly-*
bins says nothing of it. The 6th is also
 thro' the *Peninna*, by Way of *Mont S. Godard*
 and *Belitio*, now *Belizana*, into *Switzerland*.
 The Emperor *Constantinus* march'd this Way
 into *Germany*, and the *Germans* invaded *Italy*
 this Way in the Reign of the Emperor
Claudius. The 7th is by the *Alpes Rhetica*,
 by Way of the Lake *Larius*, now *Como*, *Ca-*
ria, *Coir*, and *Brigantium*, *Brigentz*. *Tiberius*
 and *Drusus* march'd this Way when they put
 an End to the *Rhetian* War; and *Stillicus* did
 also march thro' this Pass. The 8th is by
 the *Tridentine Alps*, which lead from *Trent* to
Augsburg. 'Tis suppos'd from *Florus*, that
 the *Cimbri* march'd this Way into *Italy*, be-
 cause he says, *Lib. 3. Cap. 5.* that they fell
 down upon *Italy* from the *Tridentine* Moun-
 tains. The Gauls are also suppos'd to have
 fallen this Way into the *Agrum Veneticum* in
 the 566th of *Rome*, when they endeavour'd
 to build a Town in *Aquileia*, according to
Livy. The 10th is by the *Julian Alps* into
Pannonia, now *Hungary*, by Way of *Laubach*,
 formerly mention'd.

Brietius gives us also the following Ac-
 count of the *Apenin* Mountains, which run
 thro' *Italy*: He rejects the Opinion of
 those who derive its Name from the *Patri* or
Carthaginians, and says, its Origine is not
 known. 'Tis divided into two Branches,
 the one of which runs into the *Ionian*, and
 the other to the *Sicilian* Sea; and *Strabo*
 says, That where it runs out to the Pro-
 montory *Japigium*, the Natives call'd it *Pul-*
sar. For Height, some compare them to the

the *Alps*, and others say, they exceed them; but this is hyperbolical. Authors agree as to the End of them, but differ as to the Beginning. *Appian* in *Annibalicis* says, they begin at the *Alps*. *Polybius* agrees with him, and says, they take their Rise in the Territory of *Marfeilles*. Others place their Beginning at the *Vada Sabatia*, now *Vado* on the Coast of *Genoa*, according to *Tully* L. 12. *Emil. Strabo* in his 4th Book begins 'em at the Town of *Genoa*; but he mistakes in the same Place when he terminates the *Alps* at *Vado*, for no body did ever find any Distance or Gap betwixt those Mountains. *Livy* joins the *Alps* and *Apennin* at the Head of the River *Tribia*, within 15 Miles of *Genoa*. Writers of the middle Age carry the *Alps* as far as *Tuscany*, now *Tuscany*, and the End of *Emilia* in the Ecclesiastical State; and *Lucan* says, That the *Rubicon* swelled with Snow from the *Alps*; but *Cluverius* would solve this, by supposing that the *Gauls* call'd this Part of the *Apennin Alps*, which was their Word for all high Hills. *Baudrand* says, these Mountains run 700 Miles from W. to S. that is, from the *Maritime Alps* to the further Part of the *Terra d'Otranto*, and that call'd *Bruttium Promontorium*, now *La Punta della Saetta* in *Further Calabria*, near the Streights of *Sicily*. The Course of 'em may be seen by the Map; so that we shall say no more of 'em here, but that they are called by several Names, according to the Countries they pass through.

The *Padus*, now the *Po*, which washes *Gallia Cisalpina*, is by ancient Authors describ'd thus: Some derive its Name from the *Gaulish* Word *Pades*, a Pitch-Tree, because many of them grow at its Head. The *Ligurians* call'd it *Bodincus*, which signifies Bottomless. *Virgil* calls it *Eridanus*, and the King of Rivers, from *Eridanus* or *Phaeton*, whom the Poets alledge to have fallen into this River when he was struck from the Chariot of the Sun by a Thunderbolt. The Curious may consult *Cluverius's Germania* and *Italia Antiqua*, in order to find out the Mistake of the Ancients, who confounded this *Eridanus* with the *Sarmatian* River of the same Name, which falls into the *Baltick* at *Dantzick*, and of their ascri-

bing the *Amber* gather'd there to the *Po*. This River has its Rise from Mount *Vesulus*, now *Vesio*, betwixt *Dauphine* and *Piedmont*. Some say, it has 3 Fountains; but *Martianus Capella* says, it has but one, gives an Account, that during the Summer 'tis dry in the middle of the Day; and after this Stream has run 3 Miles, it sinks under Ground, and rises up again at two Miles distance. It swells most in the Dog-Days by the melting of the Snow, according to all the Ancients. They differ much as to its Mouths. *Polybius* assigns it two, viz. *Padua* and *Olana*; but *Cluverius* says, *Padua* should be read *Padusa*; and *Pliny* observes, that *Olana* was afterwards call'd *Volana*. *Virgil*, *Claudian*, and *Pliny*, mention *Padusa*; and the latter says, 'twas anciently call'd *Messanicum*. Now the *Volana* is call'd *Il Po di Volana*; and the *Padusa*, *il Po d'Argenta*. *Pliny*, *Herodian*, *Mela*, and others, say, it had 7 Mouths, which they call Seas. The first and most Southerly was that call'd *Augusta Fossa*, or *Fossa Asconia*, which went as far as *Ravenna*, and is now call'd *Il Canale de S. Alberto*. 2. *Padusa*, alias *Messanicum Ostium* or *Spineticum*, and *Vatreni Portus*, into which, according to *Pliny*, *Claudius Cesar* enter'd in Triumph from *Britain* in a very large Ship. 'Tis also call'd *Padus Magnus*, because 'tis the principal Mouth of the River; *Spineticum* from the River *Spina*, on which the Town of *Spina* was built; *Vatreni* from the River *Vatrenus*, now *Santerno*, which washes *Forum Cornelii*, now *Imola*: But why 'twas called *Messanicum*, is not known. 'Tis now call'd *Il Po d'Argenta*, and *Primaro*. The 3d Mouth was *Caprasia*, now call'd *Becca di Bel Ochio*, and the Channel *Virginese*. The 4th is *Sagis*, which falls into the Sea below *Porto Magno*. The 5th is *Volana*, formerly *Olana*, now *Il Po di Velana*. The 6th *Fossa Carbonaria*, now *Il Porto di Goro*, and the Channel is call'd *Il Po d'Ariano*. The 7th is *Fossa Philistina*, alias *Tartarum*, because here was formerly the Mouth of the River *Tartarus*, which *Ptolomy* calls *Atrianus*, now the *Tartaro*. The Mouth and Channel are call'd *Il Po Grande*; and the Canal, which joins the three latter Mouths, is called *Fossa Nervonis*.

The ancient Inhabitants and History of Gallia Transpadana.

THE *Hiftri*, *Garni*, and *Veneti*, are by most Authors reckon'd to have inhabited *Gallia Transpadana*, which is deny'd by some; but all agree, that the *Cenomani*, *Euganei*, *Insabres*, *Orobii*, *Lepontii*, *Salassii*, *Libicii*, *Larvi*, *Taurini*, and *Segusini* did; of all which in their Order.

1. The Name of *Hiftria* is by most deriv'd from the River *Iſter*, by which the *Argonautes* sail'd up into the Country as far as they could; and then coming into the *Savo*, advanc'd as far as *Laubach*, and carried their Vessel by Engines to the River *Timavus*, now *Timavo* in the Province of *Friuli*, and settled on the Coast of the *Adriatick*, in that Place now call'd *Iſtria*. According to this, the *Iſtrians* came from *Colchia*; but some make them *Thracians*, and others *Celtae*. *Cluverius* agrees with the latter. *Theodoricus* and *Martial* commend this Country for Wine, Oil, and Corn. Their Boundaries were the River *Arsa* on the Borders of *Italy*, and that Part of the *Alps* call'd *Albia*, or *Monte della Nova*. They were divided from the *Veneti* by the River *Timavus*, and from the *Carni* by the River *Formio*, now *Rizano*.

2. The *Carni*, by *Livy* call'd *Sarni*, were *Celtae*, or (as *Orosius* says) *Gauls*, and subdued by *Quintus Martius* in the Year of *Rome* 635, says the same Author, and the *Abridger* of *Livy*. They had the *Alps* on the N. and therefore were call'd *Alpina Gens*. They border'd on the *Veneti* and *Iſtri*, and had the *Ariatick* on the S. after they were drove out of their former Habitations.

3. The *Veneti* or *Heneti*. *Strabo* thinks they were *Gauls*; but *Livy*, *Mela*, and *Pliny*, bring them from *Asia* with *Antenor*, alledge they join'd the *Trojans* after that City was taken, drove out the *Euganei*, settled in their Place, and were afterwards call'd *Veneti*. *Seymenius* and *Stephanus* say, 'twas a very populous and fruitful Country; that their Cattle brought forth twice *per Annum*; their Goats had 3, 4, and 5 Kids at a Time; that their Hens laid twice a Day; and that they had excellent Horses. They border'd

formerly on the *Tusci*, as far as the *Adige*; but when the *Tusci* were subdu'd by the *Gauls*, they were confin'd within the hottest Stream of the *Po*, or *Po d'Argenta*, which *Propertius* calls *Eridanus Venetus*. They likewise border'd on the *Iſtri* and *Carni*, and reach'd as far as the *Adia*; but were afterwards drove back to *Verona*.

4. The *Cenomani* were originally *Gauls*, tho' some by Mistake reckon them *Germani*. They settled about *Verona* and *Brescia*, had the *Euganei* on the N. the *Po* on the S. the *Veneti* on the E. and the *Insabres* on the W.

5. The *Euganei* derive their Name from *Εὐγενής*, which signifies Noble, or well born, because, says *Strabo*, they were of *Hercules's* Retinue, and left here with the *Lepontii*. *Juvenal* mentions their excellent Wool. They had the *Gracian Alps* on the N. the *Orobii* and *Cenomani* on the S. the Hills betwixt *Lacus Verbanus* and *Larius*, or Lake *Major* and *Como*, on the W. and the River *Atthesis*, now the *Adige*, on the E.

6. The *Insabres*. They are call'd *Isombri*, *Insombres*, *Isombri*, *Insabares*, and *Sombri*, by different *Greek* Authors, but always *Insabres* by the *Latins*. *Livy* thinks they were a Mixture of several *Gaulish* Nations; but having defeated the *Tusci* near the River *Ticinus*, now the *Tessin*, and understanding the Place was call'd *Insubrium*, which was the same Name with the Country of the *Adii*, some of whom join'd them, they call'd themselves *Insabres*. *Polybius* reckons them the greatest Colony of the *Gauls* in *Italy*. They had the *Levi* on the S. the *Orobii* on the N. the *Libicii* on the W. and the *Cenomani* on the E.

7. The *Orobii*. *Pliny* derives their Name from the *Greek* *Ὀρεσ* and *βίος*, because they liv'd in Mountains: This is supported by the Name of *Bergamo*, their chief Town, which in the *Teutonick* signifies the same. They had the *Lepontii* and *Euganei* on the N. the *Insabres* on the S. the *Euganei* on the E. and the *Lepontii* on the W.

8. *Lepontii*. *Pliny* derives their Name from the *Greek* Word, as being the Remainder of *Hercules's* Companions. *Strabo* places them by Mistake among the *Rheti*. *Cesar* says, the *Rhine* had its Rise in their Country, and *Cato* derives them from the *Taurisci*. They had the *Seduni* and *Rheti* on the





the N. the *Libicii* on the S. the *Salassii* on the W. and the *Euganei* on the E.

9. The *Salassii* were originally *Gauls*, according to *Orosius*; but *Cato* calls them *Taurisci*. Historians name them *Inalpina Gens*; and *Strabo* says, they liv'd in a Valley walk'd by the *Doire*, where they cleansed their Gold, with which their Country abounded. *Florus* says, they were subdued by *Appius Claudius* the Consul, not without a great Slaughter of the *Romans*, in the 610th of *Rome*. *Dio* says, they rebelled about 100 Years after, and were subdu'd by *Augustus* and *Valerius Mesalla*; but rebelling again 10 Years after, *Dio* says they were totally destroy'd, 36000 of 'em sold, 10000 of 'em who carried Arms put to the Sword, and their Land divided among the *Prætorian Bands*. They had the *Veragri* and *Seduni* on the N. the Kingdom of *Idemnus* on the S. the *Centrones* on the W. and the *Lepontii* on the E.

10. The *Libicii*, *Libici*, *Libui*, *Leui*, or *Leucii*. *Livy* derives them from the *Salui*, *Pliny* from the *Salti*, and says, *Verceil* was their Capital. *Livy* mentions them frequently, and says, they liv'd upon the River *Triffen*, *Ticinus*. They had the *Taurini* on the W. the *Lavi* on the E. the *Salassii* on the N. and the *Po* on the S.

11. The *Lavi* and *Marischi*. They were originally *Gauls*, but came last from the *Liguræ*. The *Marischi* join'd them; but being a lesser People, lost their Name. Their Capital was *Parvia*. They had the *Libicii* on the W. the *Po* on the S. the River *Lambro* on the E. and the *Insabres* on the N.

12. The *Taurini*. Their Name is deriv'd from the *Celtick* Word *Taur*, which signifies the same with the *Alps*; from whence *Cluverius* says, all the People who liv'd among those Mountains were call'd *Taurisci*; and *Stephanus* calls the *Taurini* so. *Livy* makes them *Ligures*, but *Polybius* *Illyrici*. They had the River *Orco*, *Orgo*, on the E. were separated from the *Ligures* by the *Po*, and had the *Segusini* on the N. S. and W.

13. The *Segusini* are the Subjects of the petty Kings, *Cottius* and *Idemnus*. *Cottius* or *Cotius* relying on the Strength of his Country, preserv'd his Liberty, when the *Gauls* were subdu'd, and did not submit to the *Romans* till he was taken into the Friendship of *Octavianus*, by which he open'd a

Way to the *Romans* through the *Alps*. His Dominions were enlarged, and he was made a King by the Emperor *Claudius*; but in *Nero's* Time, *Suetonius* and others say, the Country was reduc'd to a Province. His Dominions extended from *Susa*, *Segusio*, to *Rame*, *Rama*, and from *Vifo*, *Mons Vesulus*, to *Exilles*, *Ocelus*. *Strabo* joins the Kingdom of *Idemnus* with that of *Cottius*, and most Authors call both their Subjects *Segusini*. Some place the *Centrones* also among them, whose Capital was *Montier* in *Tarentaise*, *Tarentasia*. *Cluverius* thinks this Kingdom lay betwixt *Mont Genis* and *Little St Bernard*. *Ovid* in his *Elegies* calls it the Kingdom of *Donni*.

The Geographical Description of the People of Gallia Transpadana is as follows:

1. THE *Histri* or *Isiri* possess'd most Part of *Histria* or *Isiria*, and Part of *Friuli*. Their Towns were, 1. *Ægida*, a Roman Town, now *Cabo d'Isiria*, in an Island, so call'd from the *Ægides* of *Palas*, as appears by a noble Inscription repair'd by *Justin*, Son to the Emperor *Justinian*, from whom 'twas call'd *Justinopolis*. 2. *Parenticum*, *Parento*. 3. *Pola*, call'd afterwards *Pietas Julia*, built by the *Colchi*, and by them call'd *Polis*, which signifies an Exile, because they voluntarily confin'd themselves here, since having miscarried in their Design, they durst not return to *Aetia*. *Strabo* places it in a Bay full of Harbours, and fruitful Islands, fit to harbour Ships. Hence the *Promontorium Polatum*, now *Punta di Promontore*. 4. *Nesactium*, *Casfel Nuovo*, whose Siege is mention'd by *Livy*, *Lib. 41*. 5. *Piquentum*, now *Piguento*, an Inland Town.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Arfia*, or *Diserius*, now *Arfa*. *Pliny* by Mistake places *Pola* upon it. 2. *Formio*, now *Rhexano*, the Boundary of the *Carni* and *Histri*.

Their Islands were, 1. *Ablyrtides*, the People *Ablyrtenses*. Here *Medea* is said to have kill'd her Brother. *Apollonius* calls them *Brigide*, from the *Brige* their Inhabitants. The *Colchi* built a Town here called *Abforis*. *Ptolomy* makes only one Island of the *Abfores*, in which he places the Towns of *Crexa* or *Crespa*, and *Abforus*. *Mela* makes them two Islands, *Abforus* and *Ablyrtis*; but

the Greatest and Middlemost *Cherzo*. *Ofero* is the second, and *Fero*, *Sina*, and *Cao*, lie to the North. Some late Maps make them one, which they call *Perusina*. *Socrates* and *Paulus Diaconus* call them *Insula Flanonensis*, and *Flanona*. 2. *Sepomano*, now *St. Nicholas*, over against *Parentium*; *Ursarca*, now *Conversera*. 3. *Cissa*, now *Figaruola*. 4. *Pallaria Insule*, which cover the Harbour of *Pola*. The greatest of them is now *Brieni*.

The *Sinus Polaticus* or *Flanaticus*, so called from the Towns *Pola* and *Flanona*, is now called *Golpha di Carnero*.

1. The *Carni* inhabited the Eastern Part of *Friuli*, a small Part of *Istria*, and the County of *Goritz*. Their Maritime Towns were, 1. *Aquileia*, a considerable City in the Time of *Mela*, *Julian*, and *Herodian*. The latter describes the Siege of it by *Maximinus*. It continued very faithful to the Romans, and its Women were noted for their Valour. 2. *Portus Natifonis*, *Aquileiensis*, or *Ad Gradus*, now *Porto di Grado*, in an Island which *Paulus Diaconus* calls *Gradus* in the Plural, to which the See of the Patriarch of *Aquileia* is translated. 3. *Purinum Castrum*, now *Casfel Duino*, or *Prosecco*. 4. *Tergeste*, *Tergestrum*, or *Vicus Carnicus*, from whence the *Sinus Tergestinus*, now *Trieste*, and the Gulf of *Trieste*. Their Inland Towns were, 1. *Julium Carnicum*, now *Zuglio*, built by *Julius Caesar*. 2. *Forum Julii*, and *Foro Juliensis*, now *Ciudad di Friuli*, and its Inhabitants. 'Twas so called from *Julius Caesar*, who settled a *Forum* here, says *Paulus Diaconus*; and 'twas made a Colony in the Time of *Vespasian*. 3. *Vedinum*, *Udinum*, and *Venidates*, the Town and People of *Udine*; by the Germans call'd *Weiden*. 4. *Noreia*, which stood near that now call'd *Venezia*.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Tylavemptus*, *Fluvius*, or *Portus*, and *Tiliamentum*, now the River and Harbour of *Taiamento*. 2. *Natifo*, now *Natiffa*. *Brietius* thinks this River fell anciently into the *Sontius*, and run by *Aquileia*, which has occasion'd so much Difference among Geographers. 3. *Sontius*, or *Lisonzo*, where *Odoacer* was put to Flight by *Theodoric* and the *Goths*. 4. *Turro*, now *Torre*. 5. *Timavus*, now *Timavo*, which, together with its Fountains, was very famous among the Ancients. Some by Mistake place it at *Atarvium*, now *Padua*, and is call'd *Brenta*. It

runs under Ground at *St. Canan* in *Aquileia*, and after 14 Miles rises up again at *St. Giovanni di Cherzo*. Some ascribe it 7 Fountains, and others 9. Concerning which, and its wonderful Qualities, we refer to *Cluverius's Italia Antiqua*, Lib. 1. *Phybius* calls its Fountain the Mother of the Sea. 6. *Rizano*, the lower Part of which is now called *Rizano*, and the upper Part is by the Germans called *Alben*.

3. The *Veneti* possessed that now called the Western Part of *Friuli*, the Marquisate of *Tarvisane*, or *Trevigiana*, the *Vicentin*, the *Paduan*, the *Dogado*, the greatest Part of the *Ferrarese*, and the *Polesin de Rovigo*. Their chief Towns were, 1. *Spina*, built by the *Pelasgi*, as some think, or by *Diomedes*. 'Twas a noble Town, famous for its Delphick Treasure, and lay near the Sea, at that Mouth of the *Po* called *Spineticum*; but now destroy'd, and its Ruins not visible. 2. *Patavium*, now *Padua*, so called from its Neighbourhood to the *Po*. *Strabo* says, it had 500 Men of the *Equestrian* Order in his Time, and was able to send out 20000 Men to War. *Mela*, *Livy*, and others, call it *Antenor's* Town. 3. *Atria*, or *Hadria*, now *Adria* and *Adri*. *Stephanus* reckons it a Town of *Tuscia*, and the Work of *Diomedes*; and *Livy* and *Pliny* say, it gave Name to the *Adriatic* Sea. 4. *Fossa Claudia*, now *Baciglione Nuovo*. 5. *Ateste Colonia*, now *Esti*. 6. *Forum Allieni*, *Forum Arris*, and *Trigabulo*, now *Ferrara*. 7. *Vicentia*, now *Vicenza*. 8. *Alatinum*, now in Ruins, and called *Alino Rovinata*. Some mistake it for *Trealla*, that lay on the Bank of the *Silis*, now *Lafile*, and was famous for its Wool. 9. *Opitergium*, now *Oderzo*. 10. *Concordia Colonia*, or *dia*, or *Julia Colonia*, now in Ruins.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Padus*, the *Po*. 2. *Athesis*, the *Adige*, which some by Mistake confound with *Atiso*, now *Latoja*. 3. *Tartarus*, or *Arrianus*, now *Tartaro*. 4. *Meduaci Major* and *Minor*, now *Brenta*, and *Besciglione*. 5. *Liquentia*, now *Linenza*, corruptly called *Liquetia*. 6. *Eretenus*, now *Retone*, which runs by *Vicenza*, noted by *Eliau* for its Eels. *Fons Aponus*, *Aqua Patavina*, mention'd by *Cassiodorus*, is now at the Village of *Bono*, to which it gives Name. *Gerrion* had his Oracle here, and the District of *Padua* was from hence called *Apona Tellus*.

4. The *Centumani* possessed a great Part of the *Veronese*, Part of *Mantua* beyond the *Po*, a great Part of *Brescia*, and Part of the *Cremonese*. Their Towns were, 1. *Brixia*, now *Brescia*, their Capital, a Roman Colony, which had the same Privileges with *Rome*. 2. *Cremona*, made a Colony in *Hamibal's* War, during which it suffer'd much; but was repair'd in the 562d of *Rome*, when 6000 Families were sent to it. 'Twas almost ruin'd by *Othavian*, and burnt by *Vespasian*, who afterwards repair'd it. 3. *Mantua*, noted for the Birth of *Virgil* in its Neighbourhood. Some by Mistake call it the Capital of the *Tusci*, which was *Felsina*, or *Bononia*, now *Bologna*. 4. *Verona*, built by those of *Brescia*, says *Catullus*. *Livy* alleges the *Centumani* settled here; but *Pliny* ascribes it to the *Rhati*. 5. *Hostilia*, at the Conflux of the *Mincio* and *Po*, now *Osteia*, or *Osiglia*. 6. *Ardelica*, or *Ariolica*, now *Asquara*. 7. *Sirmio* Peninsula, now *Sirmione*. 8. *Bedriacus Vicus*, *Bedriacum*, and *Betriacum*, now *Canet* at the Conflux of the *Oglio* and the *Chiesi*, famous for the Battles betwixt *Obis* and *Vitellius*, and *Vitellius* and *Vespasian*.

Their Rivers were, 1. The *Ollius*, now the *Oglio*, or *Oio*. 2. *Mela*, now the *Manina*. 3. *Clusius*, or *Cleusis*, now the *Chiesi*. 4. *Mincius*, now the *Menzo* or *Mincio*. Some think the Upper Part was called *Sarraca*, now *Sarca*. 5. *Lacus Benacus*, now *Lago di Garda*. *Strabo* and *Pliny* make it 500 Stadia long, and 150 broad. *Philargirus* makes it 1200 in Circuit.

5. The *Euganei* had Part of the *Brescian*, *Trentin*, *Bergamasco*, and *Valtellin*. They were divided, 1. Into the *Kannones*, who inhabited *Val-Venosta*, beyond the Fountains of the *Oglio*. 2. *Triumphini*, in the *Val di Trovia*. 3. *Camuni*, in *Val Camonica*. 4. *Rugusci*, and *Rigusci*, in the *Trentin*, about the *Ratalianus Campus*. 5. *Suanetes*, about the Village *Zuan*. 6. The *Brixiones*, about the Town of *Brixen*. 7. *Haludones*, about the *Engadin*. 8. *Stoni*, or *Stoeni*, about the Village *Stor*.

Their Towns were, 1. *Anonium*, or *Ananina*, now *Non* or *Nan*, on the River *Nesius*. 2. *Garda*, or *Lagare*, which gives Name to the *Lake di Garda*. 3. *Tusculanum*, now *Tuscolano*, famous for the Ruins of many Antiquities. 4. *Maternum*, now *Moderno*, the

ancient Harbour of the *Tusculanenses*, says *Cluverius*. 5. *Sabium*, whose Inhabitants were called *Sabini*, now *Sabio* or *Sabbio*. 6. *Voberna*, on the River *Clusius*, now the Village of *Boarno*. 7. *Vannia*, and *Vannienfes*, now the Town of *Civeda* or *Cividda* in *Val Camonica*. 8. *Telium*, now *Tellio*, from whence *Pallus Tellina*. 9. *Clavenna*, now *Chiavenna*.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Ollius*, now the *Oglio*. 2. *Addua*, now *Adda*. 3. *Ubartus*, now *Brembo*. 4. *Humatia*, now *Serio*. 5. *Mela*, now *Mela*. 6. *Clusius*; and 7. *Sarraca*, of which above.

Their Lakes were, 1. Part of *Benacus*, or *Lake di Garda*. 2. *Larius*, now the Lake of *Como*, the upper Part of which was called *Summus Lacus*, now *Lago de Chiavenna*. 3. *Servinus*, or *Servinus*, from the Town *Serum*, now *Lago d'Isco*. 4. *Edrinus*, or *Edranus*, now *Lago d'Idro*.

Mount *Brennus*, now *Monte Manina*, from whence flows the *Mela*, was in this Country.

6. The *Insubres* inhabited Part of the Duchy of *Milan*, the *Cremafc*, and Part of the *Cremonese*. Their Towns were, 1. *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*. Some derive the Name from the Celsick Word *Medel*, a Virgin; and *Lant*, Land, because *Pallus* was worship'd here. *Procopius* says, in his Time 'twas inhabited by the *Ligures*, and the chief Town of the *W.* next to *Rome*. *Antoninus Pius* calls it *Novæ Atheniæ*, because *Pallus* was worship'd here, as was suppos'd, whose Temple was afterwards chang'd into the Church of *St. Tula*. *Polybius* calls it the Metropolis, largest, and most populous Town of the *Gauls*. 2. *Laus Pompeia*, so called from the Father of *Pompey the Great*, who repair'd the Colony, and gave it the Privilege of *Rome*. 'Tis now call'd *Lodovica*, *quas Lais Vetus*, to distinguish it from the modern *Loddi*. 3. *Forum Divgunorum*, or *Juntunorum*, now *Crema*. 4. *Aceria*, or *Acheria*, now *Ghera*, at the Conflux of the *Adda*, and *Serrium*, now *Il Serio*, a famous Town in the Time of *Polybius* and *Strabo*. 5. *Pons Aureoli*, now *Ponte San Pietro*, or *Ponte Ruolo*, so called from *Aureolus*, who was defeated here by *Gallienus*, and killed by *Claudius*.

Their Rivers were, the *Addua*, *Ubartus*, and *Humatia*, already mention'd, and the *Frigidus* or *Lamber*, now *Lambro*, from whence

whence the *Lambravi Milites* are suppos'd to derive their Name.

7. The *Orobii* possessed Part of the Duchy of *Milan* about *Como*. Their Towns were, 1. *Bergamum*, *Pergamum*, *Pergama*, and *Pergamum*, now *Bergamo*. The adjacent Country abounded with fine Copper. The People were call'd *Bergamates*, according to *Cato*, from the Town *Berga*, so called because of its high Situation. 2. *Comum*, now *Como*, ruin'd by the *Rheti*, repair'd by *Pompey*, Father to *Pompey the Great*, augmented with 3000 *Coloni* by *Cneius Scipio*, and with 5000 by *Julius Caesar*, of whom 500 were the noblest of the *Graciani*, from whence 'twas called *Novum Comum*, and the Inhabitants *Neocomites*, who suffer'd much in the Beginning of the Civil War. The Writers of the middle Age called the Town *Cuma*, and the People *Cumani*. 3. *Fons Plinii*, now *Pliniano*. 4. *Forum Licinii*, or *Licini Forum*, now *Pieve d'Incino*, or (according to *Cluverius*) *Berlasina*.

Their Lakes were, 1. Lake *Larius*, of which above. 2. *Eupilis*, now divided into 3 lesser Lakes, called *Lago di Pusiano*.

8. The *Lepontii* inhabited Part of *Switzerland*, and of the Duchy of *Milan* towards Lake *Major*. Their Towns were, 1. *Oscella*, now *Domo d'Oscella*. 2. *Belitio*, now *Bellinzona*.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Ticinus*, now the *Tessin*, which runs into Lake *Major* near *Mont St. Goddard*. 2. *Ceresius*, now the *Tressa*, which joins the Lake *Ceresius*, now *Lago di Lugano*, to that of *Lacus Verbanus*, now Lake *Major*.

9. The *Levi* inhabited the Territories of *Pavia* and *Novarra*. Their Towns were, 1. *Novaria*, now *Novarra*, so called from a neighbouring River, now *La Gogna*. *Tacitus* says, it had the Freedom of *Rome*, and had its Name from a new Altar built there to *Venus* by *Eltius a Trojan*, from whom the Mountain over the Town had its Name. 2. *Ticinum*, now *Pavia*, built by the *Levi* and *Variscii*. *Plutomy* by Mistake says, it belong'd to the *Insubres*.

Ticinus, the River *Tessin*, runs thro' this Country, and is memorable for the Battle of the *Romans*, where *Africanus Major* gave such Marks of Piety to his Father.

10. The *Lisicii* possessed Part of the Lordship of *Vercelle*, *Lumigliano*, and Part of the *Montferrat* beyond the *Po*. Their Towns

were, 1. *Vercelle*, or *Vercellum*, now *Vercelli*, near which there was a Gold Mine; and in the Neighbourhood were the *Raudii Campi*, in which the *Gimbri* were defeated by *Marius* with the Slaughter of 100000 Men, says *Velleius Lib.* 2. *Cluverius* thinks 'twas about the Village now call'd *Rubio*. 2. *Lumellum*, now *Lumello*, and *Lumello*, from whence the District *Lomelin* takes its Name. *Cluverius* thinks *Pliny* was mistaken when he calls it *Alliana*. 3. *Rigomagus*, now *Trino*. 4. *Quadrata*, now *Crescentino*.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Orgus*, or *Morgus*, now *Orco*. 2. *Duria Major*, now *Doria Baltea*. 3. *Sessites*, which runs by *Vercelli*; *Sessis* or *Sestis*, now *Sessia*; *Senza*, *Siffa*, and *Sessa*.

11. The *Salassi* inhabited the Valley of *Aost*, and Part of *Piedmont*. Their Towns were, 1. *Augusta Prætoria*, built by *Augustus*, where *Terentius Varro* encamp'd, when he destroy'd the *Salassi*, now *Aosta*. *Solinus* and *Capella* call it the Boundary of *Italy*. 2. *Eporadia*, now *Ivrea*. 3. *Vitricium*, now *Verrigio*, or *Verezo*. 4. *Arabrigitum*, now *Manoga*. The *Doria Major* runs thro' this Country.

12. The *Taurini* possessed a great Part of *Piedmont* beyond the *Po*, and Part of the Marquisate of *Saluzzes*. Their Towns were, 1. *Taurasia*, *Taurania*, *Augusta Taurinorum*, and *Colonia Taurina*, now *Turin*. 2. *Forum Vihii*, now *Castel Fieri*.

Their Rivers were, the *Padus*, now the *Po*; the *Doria Minor*, now the *Dorietta*; and the *Stura*, now the *Stoure*.

13. The *Segusini*, or the Subjects of *Cottius* and *Ideomus*, possessed Part of *Piedmont* and *Dauphine*. Their Towns were, *Segusio*, or *Stegusium*, now *Susa*. It had the Privileges of *Rome*, and a Garrison for defending the Pass. 2. *Ocellum*, now *Exilles*. 3. *Cingonacum*, and *Cinomagus*, now *Cesane*, the Boundary betwixt *Italy* and *Gaul* in *Pliny's* Time. 4. *Brigantium Vicus*, or *Castellum Virgantium*, now *Briançon*. 5. *Rama*, now *Rame*. 6. *Artolica*, or *Aridlica*, now *Taglia*. Their Mountains were, 1. *Gratin*, or *Gramonis Jugum*, now Little *St. Bernard*. 2. *Cenisium*, or *Cinerius*, now Mount *Cenis*. 3. *Vesulus*, now *Monte Viso*. 4. *Matrona*, or *Alpis Cottia*, now *Mont Genevre*, or *Ginebra*.

Their Rivers were, the *Drumentia*, now the *Durance*; the *Doria Minor*, *Stura*, *Orgus*, and the Head of the *Doria Major*, of which above.

The History and Geography of the People of Gallia Cispadana.

THE Inhabitants were reckon'd *Ligures*, *Anamani*, *Boii*, *Lingones*, *Senones*, and the *Gefatai*; but Authors differ much about the latter.

1. The *Ligures*. *Cluverius* says, they were a Celtic Nation; but the Origine of the Name is uncertain. Some derive it from *Liger*, Brother to *Albion*, and others from *Pulse*, which abounds in this Country. They were a brave and industrious People, especially their Women. They liv'd on their Cattle and Milk, and drank Beer. *Livy* calls them Warlike. *Virgil*, *Claudian*, and *Cato*, says, they were false and illiterate. Their Boundaries extended from the *Rhone* to the *Arno*. *Silius Italicus* carries them beyond the *Apennin*, and the Lake *Trasimenum*, now of *Perusia*. *Briettius* says, they inhabited the Marquisate of *Saluzzes*, Part of *Piedmont*, most of *Montferrat*, all the Coast of *Genoa*, the Lordship of *Mourgues*, Part of the County of *Nice*, and Part of the Dutchy of *Alban* on this Side the *Po*. They were divided into the *Capillati* and *Montani*. The former were subdivided, 1. Into the *Vediantii*, whose Towns were, 1. *Nicea Massiliensis*, now *Nizza* or *Nice* in *Provence*. 'Twas so called from the Victory of the *Massilians* over the *Ligurians*. 2. *Herculis Monaci Portus*, now *Mmaco*, or *Mourgues*. 3. *Trophæa Alpina*, now *Torbida*, where *Pertinax* the Emperor was born, and was so called, because he would needs continue his Timber Trade. 4. *Cemenelia*, or *Cemenæum*, the Ruins of which is to be seen on Mount *Acema*, from whence flows the *Varus*, now the *Var*, the Boundary betwixt *France* and *Italy*.

2. *Intemelii*, whose chief Town was *Alban Intemelium*, but corruptly in the *Maritologies* *Vitimelium*, now *Vintemiglia*. *Strabo* says, 'twas a great Town, and calls it *Albia* or *Alpia*, because the *Alps* reached hither. The River *Rutuba*, now *La Rotta*, runs by this Town.

3. The *Ingauni*. Their chief Towns were, 1. *Albium Ingaunum*, or *Albenganum*, now *Albenga*. 2. *Gallinaria Insula*, now *Isola d'Alga*, so called from the Multitude of Wood Hens taken in its Neighbourhood.

4. The true *Ligures*, whose Towns were, 1. *Vada Sabbatia*, *Sabata*, and *Vada Sabatorum*, a Place famous among the Ancients, now *Vadi*, *Vai*, and *Ve*. 2. *Savona*, confounded by some with *Vada Sabatia*. 3. *Genoa*, or *Janna*, which *Stephanus* by Mistake thinks to have been called *Stalia*. 'Twas destroy'd by *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, but restor'd by the Romans, and allow'd the Privileges of *Rome*. 4. *Portus Delphini*, now *Porto Fino*. 5. *Boattes*, or *Boactæ*, now *Brignole*.

The *Ligures Montani* were subdivided, 1. Into the *Vagienni*, whose Towns were, 1. *Augusta Vagiennorum*, which *Cluverius* thinks was near *Carmagnola*. 2. *Polentia*, now *Polenzo*, at the Conflux of the *Tanaro* and *Stura*, noted for its fine Wool.

2. The *Stateli*, or *Statilates*, in whose Fields *Livy* says the *Ligures* were defeated by the Romans. Their Towns were, 1. *Acqua Statiela*, or *Statiolorum*, now *Aquis*. 2. *Albo Pompeio*, a noble City, now *Alba*. 3. *Alsa*, a Roman Colony at the Conflux of the *Tanaro*, and River *Urbs*, now *Orba*.

3. The *Valiates*, firnam'd the *Vechelii*. Their Towns were, 1. *Velia*, from whence they had their Name. Some place it on the River *Varusa*, now *Versa*, or the *Sidone*; but this is uncertain. 2. *Dertona Colonia*, *Darthona*, or *Julia Dertona*, frequently mention'd in Inscriptions, now *Tortona*. 3. *Clasfidium*, famous during the Wars betwixt *Scipio* and *Marcellus*, now *Chiasfeggio*. 4. *Badincomagus*, or *Industria*, now *Casale*. 5. *Libarnum*, and *Libarna*, whose Ruins are to be seen near *Arcuatum*, now *Arqua*. 6. *Iris*, now *Voghiera*, on the River *Iris*, now *Staffa* or *Staffora*. 7. *Comiliomagus*, now supposed to be *Brome*.

4. The *Anamani*. Their Origine is not known; but they were Friends and Associates to the Romans, and inhabited the Dutchy of *Placenza*, the Principality of *Landi*, the *Palavicini*, and Part of the *Parmesan*. Their Towns were, 1. *Placentia*, now *Piacenza*, or *Plaisance*. 'Twas made a Colony in the Beginning of the 2d *Punic* War; and *Cicero* says, it had the Privilege of *Rome*. It had a noble Amphitheatre, which was burnt in the War betwixt *Cicinna* and *Spurina*. 2. *Emporium Placentinarum*, on the *Po*, which *Hannibal* besieg'd in vain, and was wounded before it. Its Situation

tuation is not known. 3. *Florentia*, or *Florentiola*, now *Firenzuola*. 4. *Fidentia*, *Fidentiola*, and *Julia Fidentia*. It lay in the *Via Claudia*; but where, is not certain.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Fossa Emilia*, which *Strabo* says reached from *Placentia* to *Parma*, and after 72 Years Labour was finish'd in the 638th of *Rome* by *Emilius Scaurus*, to drain the Country, overflow'd by the *Trebia*. 2. The River *Trebia*, now *Trebbia*. 3. *Adria*, now thought to be *Larcha*. 4. *Sesferio*, now *Stirone*, *Sestro*, and *Sestrona*. 5. *Tarus*, now *Taro*, or *Tarro*.

5. The *Boii*, who are thought to have come from the *Bourbonnoir* in *France*, and joining the *Lingones*, drove out the *Tusci*. *Polybius* mentions their frequent Wars with the *Romans*. They were defeated by *P. Cornelius Nasica*, and at last drove out of *Italy*; but when, is not said. They possessed a great Part of the Dutchy of *Parma*, the Duchies of *Reggio* and *Modena*, the Territory of *Correggio*, Part of *Mantua* on this Side the *Po*, *La Pagnana*, Part of the *Bolognese*, the Dutchy of *Mirandola*, and Part of the *Ferrarese*. Their Towns were, 1. *Parma*, or *Colonia Julia Augusta Parma*. 2. *Tanmetum*, corruptly *Cannetum*, now *Taneto* or *Tenedo*, whence some have ignorantly mistaken *Canneto* beyond the *Po* for this Town. 3. *Forum Lepidi*, and *Regium Lepidi*, now *Rezzo* or *Reggio*. *Mutina*, now *Modena*, was a *Roman* Colony, and famous for *Mark Anthony's* besieging *Decimus Brutus* there. 4. *Brixellum* *Col.* and *Brixillus*, now *Bressello*, famous for the Death of *Otho* after the Battle of *Bedriacum*, now *Caneto*. 5. *Forum Norum*, now *Fornova*. 6. *Nuceria*, or *Luceria*, now *Lucera*, or *Luzzara*. 7. *Bononia*, now *Bologna*. *Stephanus* calls it by Mistake *Bobonia*. *Pliny* makes it the Metropolis of the *Tusci*. 'Twas a *Roman* Colony and City. 8. *Forum Gallorum*, much noted in the Civil Wars, where the Consul *Pansa* receiv'd his mortal Wound, now *Castel-Franco*.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Parma*, which runs by the Town of that Name. 2. *Nicia*, or *Nigella*, now the *Ensa*, or *Hensa*. 3. *Ca bellus*, or *Scia*, now *Secchia*. 4. *Scultenna*, now the *Panaro*. 5. *Rhenus*, call'd by *Silius*, *Parvus*, and by *Pliny* *Bononiensis*, now the *Re no*, famous for an Island in which the *Triumvirate* was agreed on betwixt *Octavius*, *Anthony*, and *Lepidus*; tho' some say, 'twas in the

River *Lavino*, which falls into the *Reno*; but *Cluverius* rejects this as a Fable.

6. The *Lingones* were originally *Gauls*, and came from about *Andematunum*, now *Langes*. They join'd at last with the *Boii*, and possessed Part of that now called the *Bolognese*, *La Romagna*, and *Romagna Florentina*. Their Towns, were, 1. *Forum Corneli*, *Cornelum*, and *Forum Sylle*, now *Imola*. 2. *Claterna*, famous in the *Roman* History, now *Quaderna*. 3. *Faventia*, now *Favenza*, so noted for Wine, that each Acre of Vines is said to have produced 600 Urns of Wine. 4. *Salone*, and *Solonates*, now *Citta di Sala*. 5. *Buriunum*, now *Budrio*. Their Rivers were, *Idex*, now *Idice*; *Sillarum*, now *Sillaro*; *Patrinus*, or *Satrinus*; now *Santerno*; *Sennus*, now *Senno*, or *Senio*; *Antmo* or *Animo*, now *Amone* or *Anone*.

7. The *Senones* were originally *Gauls*, and came from about *Sens* in *Burgundy*. *Cluverius* thinks their first Settlement in *Italy* was on the Coast of the *Adriatick*; that afterwards they went into *Tuscany*, and from thence marched against the *Romans*, whom they defeated at *Allia*, and then burnt *Rome*, from whose Ruins they were drove out by *Camilus*. Authors differ as to the Time and Manner of their Extirpation; but *Polybius*, *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, and *Florus*, say, they were destroy'd by the Consul *M. Curius Dentatus* about the 463d of *Rome*, when the *Romans* fell upon them with great Fury for having kill'd their Ambassadors that they sent to treat with them for redeeming their Prisoners. They are commonly suppos'd to have inhabited the Eastern Part of *Romagna*. Their Towns were, 1. *Ravenna*. 2. *Ager Uritanus*, a very pleasant Place, that lay betwixt *Ravenna* and *Fidentia*. 3. *Ficosole*, now *Cervia*, on the Sea. 4. *Forum Livii*, now *Forli*. 5. *Forum Popilii*, now *Forlim Popoli*. 6. *Cesena*, or *Cisina*, now *Cesena*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Uttis*, or *Urens*, now *Montone*. 2. *Bedefts*, or *Bidens*, now *Bedeze*, and *Romae*. 3. *Rubicon*, the Boundary betwixt *Gaul* and *Italy*, and famous in the *Roman* History, especially for *Caesar's* passing it. 'Tis now call'd *Fiumicino*, and is compos'd of 3 small Rivers: The most Westerly, call'd *Urgens* or *Rugane*, *Cluverius* takes to be the true *Rubicon*; but others think it to be the middle Stream, now call'd *Pisatello*. The Easternmost is call'd *Boreo*.

8. *Gefata*. *Strabo* says, they assisted the *Senones* in taking *Rome*; and that they dwelt in Part of *Gallia Cispadana*; but *Polybius* says, they lived beyond the *Alps* about the *Rhone*; and he and *Orosius* are both of Opinion, that this was not the Name of a People, but a Word by which the *Gauls* understood mercenary Troops.

Of the Umbri, Tusci, or Etrusci.

PRIETIUS joins those People together, because their Dominions were intermix'd. Authors are divided about their Name and Origine. Some say, the *Greeks* call'd them *Oupseioi*, because they escap'd an Inundation, occasion'd by Showers. Others derive the Name from the River *Ombro*, which runs thro' *Etruria*. *Florus* says, they were the ancientest People of *Italy*; but *Solinus* and *Isidorus* derive them from *Gaul*. They were a very potent People when the River *Vatenu*, now *Santerno*, was their Boundary. They built *Butrium*, enjoy'd *Ravenna*, and possess'd most of *Tuscany*; but were drove from a great Part of it by the *Pelasgi* and *Aborigines*, and were afterwards forc'd by the *Galli Senones* from the Coasts of *Umbria* to the Mountains. *Platodomy* divides them into the *Vilumbri* and *Olumbri*. The former liv'd beyond the *Apennin*, and the latter on this Side of it. The *Vilumbri* possess'd Part of *Romagna*, *Romagna Florentina*, most of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, the Territory of *Fano*, and Part of the Marquisate of *Ancona*. Their Towns were, 1. *Arminium*, now *Rimini*. 2. *Pisaurum*, or *Col. Julia Felix*, now *Pesaro*. 3. *Fanum Fortune*, or *Col. Julia Fanestris*, now *Fano*. 4. *Sena Gallica*, or *Sena*, and *Senogallia Col.* now *Senegaglia*. 'Twas so called from the *Senones*, who built it. *Cluverius* corrects *Mela's* Mistake, who places it on the River *Aternus*. 5. *Camerinum*, and *Cameria*, now *Camerino*. 6. *Sentinum*, now *Sentina*. 7. *Attidium*, now *Attigio*. 8. *Busta Gallorum*, so call'd because the *Gauls*, when defeated at *Sentinum*, burnt their Dead here, is now destroy'd, but lay betwixt the two last mention'd Towns. 9. *Forum Sempronii*, now *Fossimbroke*. 10. *Urbium Hortense*, now *Urbino*. 11. *Urbium Metaurense*, now *Castel Durante*. 12. *Tifernum Metaurense*, now *St. Angelo in Vado*. 13. *Sarsina*, now *Sarsena*, the Place where *Plautus* was

born. Their Rivers were besides, *Sapia* and *Rubicon*, formerly mention'd. 14. *Arminius*, now *Marechia*. 15. *Pisaurus*, or *Isaurus*, now *Foglia*. 16. *Crustumenius*, or *Crustumenum*, now *Conca*. 17. *Montaurus*, and *Mataurus*, noted for the Rout of *Hannibal*, now *Matara*, and *Metro*. 18. *Sena*, now *Sesano*. 19. *Æsis*, and *Assius*, now *Fiumesino*.

The *Olumbri* possess'd Part of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, of the Territory of *Perusa*, the County of *Citta Castellana*, and most of the Dutchy of *Spoleto*. Their Towns were, 1. *Tifernum*, *Tiberinum*, now *Citta di Castello*. 2. *Iguvium*, now *Eugubio*, or *Gubio*. Here *Jupiter* had a Temple on the Top of the *Apennin*. 3. *Assisium*, now *Assisi*. 4. *Meruana*, now *Bevagna*, famous for its Fields. 5. *Forum Flaminii*, where the Emperors *Gallus* and *Volusianus* were slain, now *Ponte Centesimo*. 6. *Spoletium*, now *Spoleto* or *Spoleti*, which *Hannibal* attempted in vain with great Loss. 7. *Tuder*, or *Tudernum*, *Tudertum*, and *Tudera*, now *Todi*. 'Twas noted for a Temple, and the Oracle of *Mars*, pronounc'd by a Magpy. 8. *Ammeria*, now *Amelia*. 9. *Interamna*, now *Terni*. 10. *Narnia*, or *Nequinum*, now *Narni*, noted because the Inhabitants, when besieg'd first, killed their Wives and Children, and then themselves, rather than they would fall into the Hands of their Enemies. *Augustus* built a Vault over the River *Nar* here, the Ruins of which are still to be seen. 11. *Carsula*, now *Cassigliano*. 12. *Otriculum*, now *Otricoli*, famous for *Vespasian's* Abode, and the Exploit of *Fabius Maximus* there. Their Rivers were, 1. *Tinia*, or *Tenea*, now *Il Topino*; *Clasja*, or *Clasus*, now *Chiaggio*; *Clitumnus*, now *Il Clitunno*; *Nar*, now *Nera*, and *Negra*. All these fall into the *Tiber*.

The History and Geography of the ancient Tusci.

THE *Greeks* call'd them *Tyrrheni* and *Tyrrheni*. The *Latins* call'd them *Etrusci*, *He-trusci*, *Tusci*, and *Thusci*, and their Country *Hetruria*. *Florus* was the first who call'd the Country *Tuscia*. Some think they were called *Hetrusci* from one of their Kings, *Thusci*, because of their Sacrifices; and *Tyrrheni*, from *Hercules's* Son, or their little Houses. Some say, they were Natives of *Italy*: Others, that they came from the *Pelasgi* in *Greece*, or from *Lydia* in *Asia*. *Cluverius*

rius says, the *Pelasgi* made two Expeditions into *Italy*. In the first, they settled about the *Po*, and in the 2^d they drove the *Umbri* out of *Tuscia*, join'd with the old *Pelasgi*, and possessed all the Country from the Upper to the Lower Sea, till by the Invasion of the *Gauls* they were divided into the *Rhati* and *Tyrrheni* or *Tusci*.

The *Tuscans* were very powerful, as appears, 1. By their Building of *Capua*, according to *Strabo*, *Paterculus*, and *Mela*. 2. That all *Italy* was from them called *Tyrrhenia*. 3. That they possessed the Coast of the Lower Sea, which from them was called *Mare Tyrrhenum*. 4. Because they added the Islands of *Sardinia* and *Corfica* to their Empire, according to *Strabo*. 5. Because they design'd to have extended their Dominions as far as *Hercules's* Pillars, had they not been hinder'd by the *Carthaginians*, says *Diodorus*. Their Power decreased, 1. By the Invasion of the *Gauls*, who drove them out from the Neighbourhood of the *Po*, about the 154th of *Rome*. 2. By their unsuccessful War with the *Cumani* and *Syracusians*. They were quite drove from about the *Po* in the 369th of *Rome*, and the Remains of 'em fled to the *Alps* under their Leader *Rhetus*, and those in *Hetruria* were subdued by the *Romans*. *Strabo* says, they were an effeminate People, and their very Youth bred without Shame. They were more given to Divination than other People; so that the *Romans* sent their Children to them to learn that Art, by inspecting the Entrails of Sacrifices. They banqueted twice a Day in Vessels of Plate, were sumptuous in their Houses, and in the Apparel of their Servants, given to Learning and Arts, and grew very ingenious by their Commerce with the *Greeks*, says *Strabo* and *Diodorus*. They were famous for Stage-Plays, and frequently sent for to *Rome* on that Account; and the Name of *Histrion* came from them, which in their Language signifies a Player. *Heraclides* says, That when any one turn'd Bankrupt among them, his Punishment was to have Boys follow after him with empty Purfes. *Diodorus* says, it yielded to no Country for Fruitfulness, and produc'd all Things necessary for Life and Luxury. Their Territories were very large, reach'd as far as the Mouths of the *Po* on that Side, and as far as the *Marca*, now *La Magra*, near *Genoa*, on

the other. And all Geographers agree, That they had the *Arno* or *Magra* on the W. *Tiber* on the E. the *Apennin* on the N. and the *Tuscan* Sea on the S. So that they possessed that Part of *Liguria* betwixt the *Magra* and *Arno*, Part of the Dominions of *Genoa*, the Territories of *Mazza* and *Carrara*, the Territories of the Great Duke intermix'd with them, the Dominion of *Lucca*, and Part of *Pisa*. The *Ligures Apuani*, who inhabited that Country about *Genoa*, were so called from the Town *Apuia* at the Head of the *Macra*, now *Pentremoli*. They had fierce Wars with the *Romani*, and gave them several Overthrows; but were at last subdued, Part of 'em carried to the Country of the *Samnites*, and the rest forced to abandon their Mountains, and live in the Plain, says *Livy*. Their Towns were, 1. *Luna*, now *Luna Citta Distrutta*, below *Sarzana*, which seems to have been the *Portus Lunensis* of the Ancients. 'Twas famous for its Marble, which is now call'd the Marble of *Genoa* or *Carrara*. 2. *Fosse Papiriana*, now *Viareggio*. 3. *Portus Pisanus*, or *Emporium Pisanum*, now the Village of *Capanone*. 4. *Pisa*. Col. & Municipium, or *Pisa*, now *Pisa*. 5. *Luca*. Col. & Municipium, now *Luques* in *Tuscany*, where the Seeds of the Civil War were sown, while a Friendship was contracted betwixt *Caesar*, *Pompey*, and *Crassus*. 6. *Lucius Feronia*, now *Pietra Salta*. 7. *Forum Claudii*, suppos'd to be *La Maggiore*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Maca*, or *Macra*, now *Magra*. 2. *Auser*, *Auzur*, and *Esarum*, now *Serchio*, which some mistake for the *Boacum* of *Ptolemy*. 3. *Arno*, now *Arno*. 4. *Piscine*, now *Loftagno*, betwixt *Laghorn* and *Pisa*.

The People of *Hetruria* or *Tuscany* were divided into 12 Dynasties, govern'd by several Princes, call'd *Lucumones*, who wore Golden Crowns, had Purple Coats intermix'd with Gold, carried Scepters with an Eagle a-top, sat in an Ivory Chair, and had each 12 Lictors to go before them, and there was one who commanded over them all, according to *Dionysius Halicarnassicus*. The first of these People were the *Volaterrani*, who possessed the greatest Part of *Pisa*. Their Towns were, 1. *Volaterra*, now *Volterra*, and suppos'd to be *Aristotle's* *Oenara*. 'Twas a very ancient and potent Town, and suffer'd much in *Sylla's* Wars. 2. *Herculia*

culis *Labronis Portus*, or *Portus Herculis*, now *Leghorn*. *Zosimus* thinks the *Naves Liburnicae* had their Name from this Harbour, and that 'twas call'd *Liburnum*. 3. *Vada Valaterrana*, or *Ad Vada*, now *Vadi*, at the Mouth of the *Cecina*.

2. The *Vetulonii*, who possessed Part of *Pisa* and *Piombino*. Their Towns were, 1. *Vetulonii*, where there were hot Waters, in which Fish did live. The Ruins of it is now call'd *Vetulia*, near the Village of *Cappigia*. 2. *Populonia*, *Populonium*, and *Populoni*, where there was an Image of *Jupiter* made out of one Vine, which lasted many Ages. The Ruins of the Town are still to be seen near *Piombino*. The *Promontorium Populonium* is now call'd *Cabo di Campana*. 3. *Manliana*, now *Scarlino*, different from that which *Ptolomy* places near *Clusum*. 4. *Massa Veteriensis*, now *Massa*, the Birth-place of *Gallus Caesar*.

3. The *Russilani*. Their Towns were, 1. *Russelle*, or *Rosella*, which *Ammius de Viterbo* took to be *Grossitto*, now *Moscova*, where the Ruins of it are to be seen, which shew it to have been a great Town; and near it there are hot Waters called *Bagni di Rosella*. In this Country, which is now that called *Maremma Diqua*, and *Di La*, and the Dutchy of *Castro*, was the *Prilis* or *Prelus Lacus*, corruptly called *Aprilis*, now *Lago di Castiglione*. 2. *Saturnia*, formerly *Aurinia* and *Italia*, according to *Stephanus*, was made a Roman Colony in the 569th of *Rome*, and still retains its old Name. 3. *Telamon Portus*, now *Telamone*; *Portus Herculis*, now *Porto Hercole*. 4. *Cosa*, *Cosæ*, and *Cossa*, now *Lancidonia*. 5. *Mons Argentarius*, *Promontorium Argentarium*, or *Cossanum*, now *Monte Argentaro*. The River *Umbro*, now *Ombrone*, is in this Country.

4. The *Tarquini*, who possessed Part of the Patrimony of *S. Peter* in the Neighbourhood of the Dutchy of *Castro*. Their Towns were, 1. *Tarquini*, the Birth-place of *Tarquinius Priscus*. Its Ruins are call'd *Tarqueno*, and lie a little above *Corneto*. 2. *Gravisse Col.* and *Gravisca*, a Roman Colony, the Ruins of which lie in a Plain below *Corneto*. 3. *Forum Aurelii*, so call'd from *Aurelius*, who pav'd the Way betwixt *Rome* and *Pisa*; now call'd *Montalto*. 4. *Regia Villa*, so call'd because 'twas a Palace of

Maleotus K. of the *Pelassgi*, and lay near the Mouth of the River *Arminia*. 5. *Castrum Novum*, near the *Tiber*, 4 Miles from *Centum Cellis*. 6. *Centum Cellæ*, now *Civita Vecchia*.

5. The *Caretani* or *Agyllini*, who possessed Part of the Patrimony of *S. Peter* from *Bracciano* to the Sea. Their Towns were, 1. *Care* or *Cerete*, formerly *Agylla*, now *Cerveteri*. When *Rome* was taken, their sacred Things were brought hither, and their Worship perform'd here, from which they had the Name of *Ceremonies*, and this Town had the Privileges of *Rome*; but they were afterwards depriv'd of their Suffrage for Rebellion, whence came the Proverb, *In Tabulas Caritum referri*; to signify Disgrace. 2. *Pyrgi*, the Port of the *Cretani*, where there was a Temple of *Lucina*. 'Twas a Roman Colony, reckon'd the Metropolis of the *Tusci*, and is now call'd *S. Severa*. 3. *Alfium*, now *Palo*, belonging to the Family of *Farnese*. 4. *Lacus Sabbatinus*, and *Sabbatius*, now the Lake of *Bracciano*.

6. The *Veientes* possessed the Dutchy of *Parma*, Part of the Patrimony of *S. Peter* towards *Rome*, and the Town of *Porto*. Their Towns and other remarkable Places were, 1. *Veii*, situated where *Scrofano* now lies. 'Twas a Town of so great Note, that it cost the *Romans* 10 Years Siege to take it; and when *Rome* was burnt, the *Quirites* thought of removing hither. 2. *Nepet*, *Nepete*, *Nepeta*, *Nepa*, and *Nespetus*, now *Nepi*. *Livy* calls the Inhabitants *Nepefines*. 'Twas a Roman Colony and a City. 3. *Cremera* River, now *La Varca*, or *La Valca*, famous for the Overthrow of the *Fabii*. 4. *Maesia Sylva*, taken from the *Veintes* by the *Romans*, now *Il Bosco di Baccano*. 5. *Fanum Voltumnae*, famous for being the Meeting-place of the States of *Hetruria*, now *Bagno d'Asinelli*, by some mistaken for *Viterbo*. 6. *Mons Ciminus*, *Lacus & Sylva*. The Mountain is now call'd *Monte di Viterbo*; the Lake *Lago de Vico*, or *Di Ronciglione*, and the Wood is destroy'd. 7. *Baccana*, or *Buceane*, now *Baccano*. 8. *Sutrium*, now *Sutri*, taken by *Camillus*, and restor'd to the *Sutrin*. 'Twas one of the Roman Confederates, and afterwards a Colony. 9. *Fregena*, a Colony, which some confound with the *Fregelle* in *Latium*. It lay Mid-way betwixt *Alfium* and *Portus Augusti*, and is now ruin'd.

10. *Portus Augusti*, a Harbour made at the Mouth of the *Tiber* by *Augustus*, now *Porto*, an Episcopal Town. 11. *Salina Veientum*, now *Campo di Saline*, where *Ancus Marius* fought the *Veientes*.

7. The *Volturni* inhabited Part of the Patrimony of *S. Peter* about *Bolsena* and *Monte Fiascone*, and some Part of the Territory of *Sienna*. Their Towns were, 1. *Volturni*, or *Vulturni*, formerly called *Tyros*, and now *Volturna*. 'Twas the richest Town of the *Tuscani*, and burnt by Lightning, according to *Pliny*. 'Twas the Birth-place of *Aelius Silius*, noted for the Invention of Hand-Mills; and the neighbouring Lake called *Vulturnensis*, now *Lago di Volsena*, said to have once flowed with Blood. 2. *Soana*, now *Soana*. 3. *Trosculum*, from which the Roman Horsemen called *Trosculi* had their Name, because they took that Town without the Assistance of Foot. It lay in the Neighbourhood of *Monte Fiascone*. 4. *Ferentinum*, *Perentia*, *Ferentum*, or *Ferantis*, noted for its famous Quarries of Stone, now *Ferenti*. 5. *Herbanum*, *Urbs Vetus*, *Urbiventia*, and *Urbiventum*, now *Orvieto*, on the River *Clanis*, now *La Chiana*.

8. The *Falisci* or *Falerii* inhabited the Country about *Mont. S. Sylvester*, and *De Citta Castellana*. Their Towns and Places were, 1. *Falerii*, or *Faliscum*, a Roman Colony, noted for the Siege laid to it by *Camillus*; who having sent back a treacherous Schoolmaster, that offer'd to betray the Children of the most considerable Citizens into his Hands, in order to make them surrender, the Citizens were so pleased with his Generosity, that they open'd their Gates to him. It stood on an impregnable Rock near *Citta Castellana*. 2. *Sora*, or *Sauractes*, inhabited by the *Hirpi* or *Hirpini*. 'Twas noted for a Temple of *Dis*, surnam'd *Soranus*, and is now call'd *Mont. St. Sylvester*. 3. *Lacus Vadimonis*, in which there were floating Islands, according to *Pliny Junior*. 'Twas noted for the Defeat of the Remains of the *Senones* by *Dolabella* in the Neighbourhood, and is now called *Lago di Bassanello*. 4. *Fescennium*, now *Galesto*. 5. *Capena*, whose Inhabitants the *Capenates* are always mention'd with the *Falisci* in History, now *Civitella*, by some mistaken for *Canapina*. 6. *Feronia Lucus*, now *Fiano*, noted for a magnificent

Temple of *Proserpina*, which was plunder'd by *Hannibal*.

9. The *Clusini* inhabited Part of the Territories of *Sienna* and *Orvieto*. Their chief Towns and Places were, 1. *Clusium*, *Camers*, or *Camersolum*, famous for a Siege by the *Gauls*, and the Residence of *K. Porfena*, during whose Reign the Affairs of the *Clusini* or *Camertes* were in a prosperous Condition. 'Twas noted for *Porfena's* Labyrinth, which contain'd his Sepulchre, says *Pliny*, and is now called *Chiusi*. 2. *Clanis Fl.* or *Lacus*, or *Lacus Clusinus*, now *La Chiana*. 3. *Sena Col.* and *Sena Julia*, now *Sienna*, a very ancient City, different from that on the *Adriatic* Sea.

10. The *Arretini* inhabited Part of the Country about *Florence* and *Arezzo*. Their Towns were, 1. *Arretium*, now *Arezzo*. 2. *Fesula*, or *Pesula*, a Col. now called *Fisuli*. 3. *Florentia*, formerly *Fluentia*, now *Florence*. 'Twas a very populous City in the Time of *Belisarius*. 4. *Pistorium*, or *Ad Pistoras*, now *Pistara*, noted for the Defeat of *Caecilius* in its Neighbourhood.

11. The *Cortoneses* inhabited a Part of the *Florentine* above the Lake of *Perusa*. Their only Town of Note was *Cortona*, by some called *Cyrtonium*. 'Twas the Seat of the War in *Hannibal's* Time, well fortified, and had noble Pastures in the Neighbourhood. *Corithus* or *Coritus*, mention'd by *Silius*, is by some taken for the Name of the Town; but *Cluverius* takes it to be the Name of a King.

12. The *Perusini* inhabited a great Part of the Territory of *Perusa* or *Perugia*. Their chief Towns and Places were, 1. *Perusia Col.* a free Town, now *Perugia* or *Perusa*. *Stephanus* calls it *Perrasinum*, famous for a Siege by *Anthony*, the Brother of the *Triumvir*, when 'twas all burnt but the Temple of *Vulcan*. 'Twas also called *Col. Vibia*, and *Augusta Perusia*. 2. *Lacus Trasymenus*, *Thrasymenus*, *Thrasamenus*, *Perusinus*, and *Plesinus*, memorable for the Battle of *Hannibal* against *Flaminius*. 'Tis now called *Lago di Perugia*, and near it are the Ruins, now called *Trasymeno*, which some think to be the Remains of the Roman Camp. 3. *Tusci*, the Seat of *Pliny Junior*, now *Citta di Cassello*, but mistaken by some for *Borgo San Sepulchro*.

The History and Geography of Latium, and the Origine of the Latini.

There was no Country in *Italy*, or in the whole World, more famous among ancient Authors; therefore we must be allowed to insist a little upon it. Some derive the Name from the Latin Word *Lateo*, because *Saturn* lurk'd here. Others, because the Country seems to lurk between the *Apennin* and the *Alps*, and some derive it from *K. Latinus*; tho' others say, he had his Name from the Country. The first known Inhabitants were the *Siculi* or *Sicani*, says *Halicarnassens*. The next were the *Aborigines*, who liv'd in the Mountains, and, according to some, had their Name from the Greek Word *ὄρεα*, which signifies a Mountain; tho' others think they were called *Aberrigines*, because they were a Mixture of wandering Strangers, who came hither from several Countries, according to *Dion. Halicarn.* &c. Most think them to have been Natives, or that they were a Mixture of them and the *Pelasgi*.

Briestius takes Notice of 4 Expeditions of the *Greeks* into *Italy*, who being sometimes called by one and the same Name, it has confounded Historians. The first was under *Oenotrus*, 459 Years before the *Trojan* War. Then the *Pelasgi* having wander'd a long Time after they came from *Thessaly*, they settled among the *Dodonai*; but being burdensome to them, they came into *Italy* by the *Po*, where they built *Spina*, 300 Years before the Ruin of *Troy*. Part of them were destroy'd by the Barbarians, and Part of them went to *Umbria*; but being ill receiv'd by the *Umbri*, they went to the *Aborigines*, who rose against them; but settling at the Lake *Cutilia*, now *Di Contigliano*, and perceiving there a floating Island, they pretended they were enjoin'd by an Oracle to settle here; which being allow'd them, they did very great Service to their Entertainers, and, with the *Aborigines*, expelled the *Sicani* at the River *Anio*, now *Il Tevere*, in the Ecclesiastical State, from whence the *Siculi* were also drove out by a new Colony of *Sabini*, that came from the *Opici*, which perhaps were the *Pelsci*.

The *Arcades* undertook a 3d Expedition under *Evander*, 60 Years before the Ruin of *Troy*; and joining the Remains of the *Pelasgi* and *Aborigines*, settled first about the *Paludes Reatine*, now *Lago di Rieti* in *Umbria*; but not liking the Air, they went to the Place where *Rome* was afterwards built, and there settled.

The 4th Expedition of the *Greeks* or *Pelasgi* was that of *Hercules*, who came into *Italy* after subduing *Spain* and the Western Countries, and begot his Son *Latinus* on *K. Faunus's* Daughter, says *Justin*; and this *Faunus* was Son to *Janus*, who entertain'd *Saturn*. But *Livy* rejects all this of *Hercules* as a Fable. However that is, *Latinus* reign'd here when *Aeneas* and his *Trojans* arriv'd on the Coast; and *Latinus* being killed in Battle by the *Rutuli*, *Aeneas*, to reconcile the *Aborigines*, the *Trojans*, and the *Latins* call'd them all by the Name of the latter.

The Origine of the Romans, and the Beginning of their Empire.

Aeneas having fix'd his Kingdom, was 3 Years after killed by *Mizentius* K. of the *Tyrrheni*. His Son *Ascanius* succeeded, made Peace with *Mizentius*, and 30 Years after building *Lavinium*, now *Citta Lavinia*, or *Civita della Vigna*, founded *Alba Longa*, near that Place now call'd *Palazzuolo*, which laid the Foundation of the *Roman* Republick. His Brother *Sylvius* succeeded, who was the Posthumous Son of *Aeneas* by *Lavinia*, Daughter to *Latinus*, and bred among Shepherds, the People having determin'd the Succession in his Favour, and made *Julius*, Son to *Ascanius*, a Priest. *Sylvius* was succeeded by his Son *Aeneas*, *Aeneas* by *Alba*, he by *Capetus*, he by *Capys*, and he by *Calpetus*; *Calpetus* by *Tiberinus*, so called because he was taken out of the River *Tiber*, into which he was thrown; *Tiberinus* by *Agrippa*, *Agrippa* by *Alladius*, who despis'd the Gods, and was killed by a Thunder-bolt; *Alladius* by *Aventinus*, *Aventinus* by *Proca*, *Proca* by *Amulius* and *Numitor*; but *Amulius* circumvented his Brother *Numitor*, made his Daughter *Sylvia* or *Lia* a Vestal Virgin; who being got with Child by *Mars*, or rather by *Amulius* himself, brought

brought forth the Twins *Romulus* and *Remus*, who being educated by *Faustulus*, and his Wife a lewd Woman, they kill'd *Amulius*, restor'd their Grandfather *Numitor*, and designing to set up a new Kingdom, founded *Rome*, which was so mean at first, that *Remus* in a Jest leap'd over its Walls, which cost him his Life. The first Victories of the *Romans* were over the *Sabins*, then over the *Fidenates* and *Veientes*, who were all conquer'd by *Romulus*. Under *Numa*, who succeeded him, and was a just and religious Prince, they had perfect Peace. *Tullius Hostilius* renew'd the War against their Kindred the *Albani*, who were subdued by *Horatius*; and afterward proving disloyal in the War against the *Fidenates* and *Veientes*, their City was demolish'd, and all the Inhabitants order'd to remove to *Rome*. *Ancus Martius* defeated the *Latins*, and *Tarquinius Priscus* totally subdu'd them, and defeated the rebellious *Sabins*. *Servius Tullus* rather set in order than augmented the *Roman* Dominions. *Tarquinius Superbus* took *Gabium* by the Valour of his Son, whose Lustfulness afterwards lost him the Kingdom.

The Republick was after govern'd by Consuls, *Tarquinius* endeavouring in vain to recover the Kingdom. *Porfena* K. of *Etruria* made War upon the *Romans*; but was forc'd to a Peace by the Constancy of *Scævola*, after *Horatius Cocles* had stop'd his Progress at a Wooden Bridge. The *Romans* afterwards subdu'd the *Aurunci* and *Sabini*. *Præneste* surrender'd to them, which renew'd the War with the *Latins*, who being defeated at the Lake *Regillus*, made a League with the *Romans*, which they forthwith broke. The *Volsi*, *Hernici*, and *Æqui*, were afterwards defeated. Then the War was carried beyond the *Tiber*, where the *Romans* were defeated at the Castle of *Cremera*, and 300 of the *Fabii* fell in one Day. The *Æqui*, *Volsi*, and *Hernici*, were again defeated, and the former made to pass under the Yoke by *T. Q. Cincinnatus*, who was called from the Plough to be Dictator. The War was frequently renew'd with the *Volsi*, *Æqui*, *Veientes*, and *Falisci*. The Metropolis of the *Veientes* was taken after 10 Years Siege. The *Gauls* put a Stop to the *Roman* Victories, and took and burnt *Rome*; but the *Roman* Affairs were restor'd by the Valour of *Camillus*; yet they had continual War

with the *Gauls*, till most of 'em were cut off in *Italy*. Afterwards the *Romans* made War against the *Samnites*, which lasted above 70 Years. Twelve People of the *Etrusci* conspir'd together against them, but were subdued after the Loss of 60000 Men. They had after this a War with the *Tarentini*, who call'd *Pyrrhus* to their Assistance; and he being subdu'd, it augmented the Courage of the *Romans*. The 1st *Punic* War did rather discipline than break the *Romans*, who having concluded the 2d *Punic* War as successfully as they began it unhappily, they became afterwards so victorious as to conquer a great Part of the known World.

'Tis debated among Authors, whether ever the *Romans* and *Latini* were call'd *Barbary*. Those who affirm it quote *Livy*, who says, the *Macedonian* Ambassador call'd them by that Name in the Council of the *Ætoli*, and *Plautus*, who says, that *Marcus* translated barbarously, that is, after the Manner of the *Latins*; and that one of the Captives call'd the Latin Towns *Barbare*. Those who deny it, plead, 1. That the Latin Tongue is suppos'd to be a Dialect of the *Eolic Greek*, with a Mixture of Words from the *Aborigines*, says *Dio. Hal.* 2. That *Ennius* calls the *Romans* *Greeks*, which is also supported by *Festus* and *Plutarch*. 3. The *Latins* are oppos'd to the *Barbarians* in the Oration of *Meisus Suffetius* to *Tullus Hostilius*, given us by *Livy*; and *Plutarch* in the Life of *T. Q. Flaminius* says, the *Romans* descended originally from the *Greeks*.

The Riches of the *Romans* were immense, as may be seen by the following Instances from *Livy*, &c. of the Money brought into their Treasury by their Generals. *Paulus Æmilius* brought from *Macedonia* into the Treasury above 13000000 of French Livres, according to *Velleius*. *Cato Uticensis* brought above 11000000 from the Estate of *Ptolomeus Cyprius*. *Cæsar* put in 37000000 $\frac{1}{2}$, after he had distributed above 64000000 among the Soldiers and People. He afterwards laid up 44000000 in the Temple of *Ops*, which *Anthony* plunder'd. and at his Death left to the People 17000000. *Augustus* receiv'd by Way of Inheritance from his Friends 25000000, and during his Reign *Gaul* and *Egypt* paid Annually 20000000 of Tribute each. *Tiberius* at his Death left almost 169000000, which *Caligula* spent in one Year.

Year. Nero, besides what he spent on his extravagant Buildings, Treats, and otherwise, gave away in Rewards or Gifts in 14 Years Time 137000000. *Vitellius* in a few Months spent 56000000 in Luxury. To say nothing of *Commodus*, *Heliogabalus*, and other monstrous Spendthrifts, *Suetonius* tells us, as an Instance of the Roman Magnificence, that *Vespasian* reckon'd Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Millions, necessary for the good Administration of the Roman Empire.

The Boundaries of Latium.

Those of Old Latium appear, by *Dion. Hal. Lib. 1.* to have been *Antium*, *Anziz*, now *Tiber*, and *Liris*. 'Twas afterwards divided into Old and New Latium. Those of Old Latium did not reach beyond *Antium*; but *Tarquinius Superbus* extended them to *Circei*, now *Civita Vecchia*, says *Pliny*.

The Boundary of New Latium was the River *Liris*, now *Le Cariglian*, or rather a Line drawn from *Sinuessa*, now in Ruins, near *La Rocca di Mandragone*, by the Mountain *Masficum*, now *Il Capo di Mondragone*, to the *Apennin*; so that the *Volsci*, *Aurunci*, *Hernici*, *Equi*, *Latini*, and *Rutuli*, were contain'd in one Country; and *Dion. Hal. Lib. 6.* says, there were 30 People comprehended under the Name of *Latini*.

The History and Geography of New Latium.

THE Inhabitants were divided into the *Latini*, *Rutuli*, *Volsci*, *Aurunci*, *Hernici*, and *Equi*.

1. The *Latini* possessed Part of the *Campania di Roma*, betwixt *Tivoli*, *Velitri*, *Rome*, and the River *Numicus*, now *Il Rivo di Neri*. Their chief Towns and Places were, 1. *Ostia*, or *Ostia Tiberina*, a Colony, and the principal Harbour of the Romans. The Harbour was cleared by *Julius Caesar*, magnificently built by *Claudius*, and finish'd by *Trajan*. The *Italians* call it *Ostia*, and the *French* *Ostie*. Some think *Aeneas* built New Troy here; but the Truth of this is doubted. 2. *Laurentum*, or *Lauro-Lavinium*, suppos'd to be *San Lorenzo*. 3. *Alba Longa*, the Mo-

ther of *Rome*, destroy'd by *K. Tullus Hostilius*. Its Ruins are seen on *Mons Albanus*, now *Monte Albano*. Here the *Latins* kept their Festival Days, and *Pompey* had his Seat call'd *Albanum*. The Inhabitants were call'd *Foropulienses*. 4. *Tibur*, famous for a noble Temple of *Hercules*, now *Tivoli*. The Inhabitants were call'd *Tiburs*, and *Tiburtes*. 5. *Gabii*, and the Inhabitants *Gabini*, now *l'Hosteria di Fiochio*, noted for the Defeat of the Gauls by *Camillus*, and the Stratagem of *Sextus Tarquinius*. 6. *Prænest*, and *Prænests*, now *Palestrina*. 'Twas also call'd *Stephane*, because the Inhabitants in their publick Rejoycings danc'd with Crowns of *Ilex*, a kind of Oak. 'Twas noted for the Temple of *Fortuna Primigenia*. 7. *Tusculum*, now *Tuscolano*, in Ruins. The neighbouring Hills were call'd *Tusculani Colles*, now the Mountains of *Frescati*. 8. *Tusculanum Ciceronis*, formerly *Luc. Corn. Sulle*, now *Monasterio S. Maria di Grotta Ferrata*, betwixt *Frescati* and *Rocca del Papa*. 9. *Fortuna Muliebris Templum*, on the River *Crabra*, betwixt *Rome* and *Tusculanum*, now *La Marrana*, noted for *Veturia Coriellanus's* Mother prevailing with him not to attack *Rome*. The Name of the Place is now *Lost*. 10. *Lavicum*, or *Labicum*, a Colony, and noted Town, which some take to be *Zagaruolo*, and others, but falsely, *Volmontone*. 11. *Lanuvium*, a Colony and City, noted for a Temple of *Juno Sospita*, for the Birth of the Dictator *Milo*, and of *Antoninus Pius*, now *Civita Lavina*, or *Judovina*. 12. *Aricia*, which retains its Name, noted for the Wood of *Diana Taurica*, where the *Rex Nemorensis*, so call'd from this Wood, mention'd by *Sueton*, fought for the Priesthood. Near to this lay the *Clinus Virbii*, and the Grove and Fountain of *Egeria*, so much talk'd of by the Poets. 13. *Boville*, where *Clodius* was kill'd by *Milo*, now in Ruins. 14. *Lavinium*, noted for a Grove of *Jupiter Indiges*, where now stands the Chapel of *S. Petronilla*, noted for preserving the Roman Penates on their Way to *Alba*. 'Twas a common Temple for all the *Latins*, says *Strabo*.

Their Lakes were, 1. *Ostiensis*, now *Stagno*. 2. *Regillus*, near which *Castor* and *Pollux* are said to have appear'd in the War betwixt the Romans and *Latins*, now *Lago di S. Praxede*. 3. *Aricinus*, now *Lago di Jensa-no*, and *Nemo*. 4. *Albanus*, now *Lago di Albano*. Their

Their Rivers were, 1. *Tiberis*, and *Tibris*, formerly *Albula*, now the *Tiber*. 'Tis navigable by small Boats almost to the Head, and by large Vessels to *Rome*. 2. *Anio*, now *Teverone*. 3. *Almo*, a small River, now *Accia*, where they fancied the Mother of the Gods washed her self once a Year. It lies betwixt the Church of *S. Paul* and the Gate called *Trigemina*. 4. *Aqua Crabra*, or *Aqua Tusculana*, now *La Marana*. 5. *Namicius*, now *Numico*, in which *Æneas's* Body was found.

2. The *Rutuli* possessed the Maritime Part of the *Campania di Roma*, betwixt the River *Numicus* and the Cape of *Antium*. They were so mixed with the ancient *Latins*, that 'tis hard to distinguish them. *Livy* and *Silius* say, the *Saguntini* in *Spain* descended from them. Their Towns were, 1. *Ardea*, whose Ruins retain its Name. Some mistake it for *New Troy*. *Camillus* was banish'd hither, and 'twas noted for wholesome Fountains. 2. *Amphrodiseum*, or *Templum Veneris*, where the *Latins* had their publick Assemblies. 'Twas ruin'd in *Pliny's* Time, and stood near *S. Anastasia*. 3. *Castrum Inui*, the Inhabitants *Castrani*. It lay betwixt *S. Anastasia* and the Cape of *Antium*.

3. The *Volsci* and *Opici*, their Original is not known; but it appears by *Festus*, that their Language differ'd from *Latin*. *Brieti* thinks 'twas the same with the *Sabin*; that the *Opici* were so call'd from the vast Number of Serpents in their Country, which were very large, and contain'd the *Aufones*, and *Aurunci*, a Branch of 'em, the *Campani*, *Sabini*, and the rest of the *Samnites*, who descended from the *Sabini*, and had all one Language, which differ'd from the *Latin* and *Greek*. They possessed a great Part of the *Campania di Roma* from *Pasiano* to *Velitri*, the Cape of *Antium*, and Part of the *Terra di Lavera*. Their chief Towns and Places were, 1. *Antium*, the Birth-place of *Nero* and *Caligula*. *Livy* calls it the Metropolis of the *Volsci*. 'Twas famous for the Naval Victory of the *Romans* in the 416th of *Rome*, and for a Temple of *Fortune*, and of the Emperor *Adrian*. 'Tis now call'd *Antio Reuinata*. 2. *Navale Antiatum*, now *Nettuno*. 3. *Circæi*, anciently *Ææa*. *Pliny* thought it an Island, because of the neighbouring Marshes. 'Tis now *Givita Vecchia*. 4. *Terracina*, and *Torracina*, by the *Volsci* call'd

Anxur, and anciently *Trachina*. It retains the first Name. 'Twas noted for the Worship of *Jupiter Anxurus*, so called because he had a Beard. 5. *Feroniæ Lucus*, now *Terre de Lavola*. It had its Name from *Feronia*, Wife to *Jupiter Anxurus*, who had a Temple here, in which Servants put on the *Pileus* when set at Liberty, and from hence she was call'd the Goddess of Liberty. 6. *Suessa Pometia*, reckon'd by *Strabo* the Metropolis of the *Volsci*. 'Twas taken by *Tarquinius Priscus*, and now quite ruin'd. 7. *Velitra*, now *Bellitri* or *Belletri*: The People were call'd *Velitri*, and *Veliterni*. 'Twas the Birth-place of *Octavianus Augustus*. 8. *Norba*, now *Norima*, where the *Carthaginians* kept their Hostages. 9. *Signia*, a Colony, now *Segne*. 10. *Sacri Portus*, famous for the Battle betwixt *Marius Junior* and *Sulla*. 11. *Setia*, a Colony, now *Sezza*. *Augustus* lik'd its Wine the best of any. 12. *Sulmo*, ruin'd. The Place where it stood is now call'd *Sermoneta*. 13. *Privernum*, now *Piperno*. Its Inhabitants were the famous *Privernates*. 14. *Martius Collis*, which stood near *Lanuvium* to the E. now not known. 15. *Corioli*, from the taking of which *Coriolanus* had his Name. It stood betwixt *Aricium* and *Ardea*, but where not certain. 16. *Forum Appii*, which stood near *S. Donato*. 17. *Tres Tabernæ*, mention'd in the Acts of the Apostles, now *Cisterna*. *Zosimus* says, they were 3 Inns, which stood together. 18. *Fusino*, the Inhabitants *Fusinates*, now *Frascone*. 19. *Fregellanum*, *Fregella*, and *Fregella*, now *Ceperaro*. 20. *Fabateria*, now *Falvaterra*. 21. *Aquinum*, a great Town, now *Aquino*. 22. *Interamnus Livinas*, whose Ruins lie near *Ponte Corvi*. 23. *Casnum*, and *Cassinum*, now *Monte Cassin*. *M. Varro's* Seat lay near it. 24. *Atina*, now *Atino*. 25. *Arpinum*, the People *Arpinates*, now *Arpino*, the Birth place of *Cicero* and *Marius*. Near this lay *Tully's* Estate call'd *Arpinas*, and *Cicero's* call'd *Arcanum*, now *Arco*. 26. *Sora*, which retains its Name, was a *Roman* Colony, and taken from the *Samnites*.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Liris*, now *de Carizlean*, or *Scafati*. The *Cosas*, now *Piscia*; the *Thrus*, now *Tvero*; the *Melpis*, now *Melfa*; and *Mele* and the *Fibrenus*, now *Fibren*, all which fell into the *Liris*. 2. *Astura* River and Island, in which *Tully* had his Seat. It retains the Name, and is sometimes call'd

Stura.

Stella. 3. *Nymphaeus*, now *La Nympha*. 4. *Uf-fens*, and *Decennoniis*, now *Aufento*, or *Bau-dina*. 5. *Amasens*, now *Toppia*. 6. The *Pa-lus Pomptina*, *Pomptina*, or *Pometina*, from *Suessa Pometia*, says *Festus*. *Julius* attempted the dreining of this Marsh, *Augustus* per-form'd it, *Trajan* laid a Cawfway thro' it, and *Theodoricus* drein'd it again, when *Cassiodorus* says, 'twas call'd *Palus Decennoniis*. 'Twas compos'd by the 3 last mention'd Rivers, and is now call'd *Le Paludi Pontine*.

4. The *Aurunci* and *Aufones*. The latter inhabited once from *Terracina* to the *Sicilian* Sea, from whence they were expelled by *Oenotrus*, and the Country was call'd *Oeno-tria*. Grammarians say, the *Aufones* had their Name from *Auso*, Son to *Ulysses* and *Calypsso*, and were called *Aurunci* by the *Greeks*, according to *Servius*, *Macrobis*, &c. They inhabited Part of the *Terra di Lavoro*, from *Terracina* beyond *Carigliano*. Their chief Towns, &c. were, 1. *Spelunca*, now *Sperlonga*, where *Tiberius* was in Danger, but sav'd by *Seianus*. *Suetonius* calls it *Præto-rium*. 2. *Amycle*, destroy'd by Serpents, because inhabited by *Pythagoreans*, who would not destroy them, say *Varro*, *Pliny*, and *Servius*. 'Twas noted for abundance of Vipers, whose Bite was incurable. From this Town the *Sinus Amyclæus*, call'd after-wards *Cajetanus* and *Formianus*, had its Name. 3. *Cajeta*, now *Gaeta*, noted for the burning of *Aeneas's* Fleet. 4. *Formianum*, Half-way betwixt *Gaeta* and *Formia*. 'Twas also called *Villa Ciceronia*, and *Cajetana*. *Va-lerius Maximus*, says *Cicero*, was killed here. 'Tis now call'd *Villa de Cicerone*. 5. *Formia*, a Borough Town, call'd also *Lestrygonum Ci-vitar*; *Lami Urbs*, and *Domus Antiphatis*, says *Cluverius*, now *Mola*. 6. *Minturna Colonia*, and *Minturna*, near the Mouth of the *Liris*, where its Ruins are seen, mistaken by some for *Trajetto* in the opposite Hills. Near this lay the *Paludes Minturnenses*, where the Con-sul *Marinus* hid himself. Near this also was the *Lacus Marisæ*, which some call *Lacus Ve-neris*. 7. *Fundi*, a Borough and Colony. It retains the same Name. The Territory was call'd *Cacubus*, and noted for generous Wine. 8. *Vesicia*, and *Vescinus Ager*. The Inhabi-tants were call'd *Vesciætes*, and *Vesciani*. The

Distrikt lay betwixt *Mola* and *Minturna*; but the Place of the Town is not known, no more than that of the Town *Aufonia*. 9. *Massicus Mons*, now *Monte Dragoni*.

5. The *Hernici*. They were so call'd from the Rocks they inhabited, because *Herna* in the *Sabin* Tongue signified Rocks, say *Festus* and *Servius*; but *Macrobis* derives their Name from *Hernicus*, one of the *Pelasgi*, suppos'd to be the same with *Ætolus*, be-cause this People, who were very valiant, fought always with one Foot bare. They inhabited the Territories of *Anagni* and *Ala-tro* in the *Campania Romana*. Their Towns were, 1. *Anagnia*, their Metropolis, now *Anagni*. The Inhabitants were call'd *Ana-gnates*. 2. *Allatrinum*, and *Allatrinum Colonia*; the Inhabitants *Allatrinates*, now *Allatro*. 3. *Ferentinum*, now *Ferentino*, or *Florentina*, formerly a Town of the *Volsci*. 4. *Verule*, or *Veruli*, a Colony, now *Veroli*.

6. The *Equi*, or *Equicali*, *Equuni*, *Equi-culi*, *Æli*, and *Æcieli*. They were at first different from the *Latini*, and frequently invaded them; but were afterwards subdu'd and united to them, and together with the *Volsci*, are call'd by *Florus* the most obstinate of the *Latins*. They were fitter for sudden Incurfions than set Battles. They inhabi-ted Part of the *Campania Romana* about *Su-biacum*, and the Fountain of the *Tererona*. Their Towns were, 1. *Algidum*, the Inha-bitants *Algidenfes*, now *I Osteria*, says *Clu-verius*. 'Twas famous at the Beginning of the *Roman* Government. 2. *Corbio*, which stood a little above *Algidum*. 'Twas surren-der'd to the *Romans* by the *Equi*, and de-stroy'd by *Horatius Pulvillus* about the 297th of *Rome*. 3. *Vitellia Col.* from whence de-scended the Ancestors of the Emperor *Vi-tellius*. 'Twas an old Colony, and stood above *Corbio*. 4. *Treba*, and *Trebula*, a Co-lony, which some think was call'd *Augusta*, now *Treva*. 5. *Valeria*, or *Varia*, now *Vico-Varo*. 6. *Carfæoli* or *Carfulis*, now *Arfuli*, where the *Romans* kept their Noble Cap-tives. 7. *Sublaquæum Villa*, or *Sublacensis Neronis*, so called from 3 Lakes, says *Pli-ny*, called *Sambriuvini* or *Sambriuii*, now *San-biaco*.

*The History and Geography of the
Sabini, and the Samnites their
Offspring.*

Authors differ as to the Origine of the Name: Some derive it from the Greek Word *Σαβίνος*, because of their Devotion in worshipping the Gods: So *Festus* and *Pliny*. Others from *Sabinus*, Son of *Sancus* their Idol, suppos'd to be *Hercules*, and by some called *Medius Fidius*, or, according to *Silius*, from *Sabus* the Son of *Sancus*; but *Cato* and *Gellius* derive it from *Savus*, who headed them when they came from *Lacedemon*. Authors differ likewise as to their Origine. *Plutarch* and *Dion. Hal.* make them *Lacedemonians*, and say, they mix'd with the Natives: Others make them *Umbri*, say they were expelled by the *Pelasgi*, and then settled here. *Strabo* makes them Natives, and says, they were the same with the *Opici*. Most of the *Pelasgi* are said to have mixed with them. There's nothing certain of their Story till the Time of *Romulus*, when they had Kings almost in every Town, who were conquer'd by him in the War which begun upon the Rape of the *Sabin* Virgins. The chief of their Kings was *Tatius*, who making Peace with the *Romans*, remov'd with his People to *Rome*, from whence the *Romans* were call'd *Quirites* from *Cures*, now suppos'd to be *Corse*, a Town of the *Sabini*. They had frequent Wars with the *Romans* afterwards, and strove with them about the Preeminence; but were totally subdu'd by *Curius Dentatus*, says *Florus Lib. 1. Cap. 14.* The Boundaries of them, and the People deriv'd from them, contain'd most of *Italy*; but the real *Sabini* were separated from the *Etrusci* by the *Tiber* on the W. by the River *Nare*, and a Line from the Town *Narnia* below *Otriculi*, now *Otricoli*, from the *Umbri*, on the N. from the *Latins* by the River *Anio*, now *Teverone*, and the adjoining Mountains, on the S. and from the *Marfi* by the River *Telamonius*, now *Il Turano*, on the E. They were divided into the *Sabini*, *Trans-Velinum*, and *Cis-Velinum*. The former inhabited Part of the Dutchy of *Spoletto*, and Part of Further *Abruzzo*. Their chief Towns, &c. were, 1. *Reate*, now *Rieti*. 'Twas noted for *Asses*, whose Hoofs were

harden'd by Water. 2. *Nursia*, now *Nosfa*, and *Nurtia*. 3. *Vespassia*, the Seat of the *Vespassians* near *Nursia*, from whence they had their Name, now ruin'd. 4. *Amiternum*, or *Amiternus*, near the Head of the River *Aternus*, now *La Pescara*. Its Ruins are near the Village of *San-Vistorino*. 5. *Favuli Rapae*, betwixt *Cutilia*, now *Cotyla*, and *Amiternum*; but where, not known. 6. *Pallantium*, and *Pallanteum*, which stood near *Reate*, where now lies the Village *Polagia*, says *Cluverius*. 7. *Forum Decii*, *Feroci*, and *Forum Aesti*, now *Civita-Real*. 8. *Cutilia*, *Cotele*, and *Cotilia*, now *Cotila*, formerly a Town of the *Aborigines*, where the *Pelasgi* settled, noted for the Death of the Emperor *Vespassian*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Velinus*, now *Velino*. 2. *Truenti Fontes*, now *Tronto*. 3. *Aterni Fontes*, now *Pescara*. Their Lakes were, 1. *Velinus*, *Elia* or *Velia*, being several Marshes form'd by the *Velinus*, now *La go. Pie di Lusa*. 2. *Reatinus*, or *Paludes Riatina*, whose Waters harden'd the Hoofs of Beasts of Carriage, say *Tully* and *Pliny*, now the Lake of *Rieti*, and others of the Neighbourhood. 3. *Lacus Cutiliensis*, in which there was a floating Island, now *Il Pozzo Ratinano*.

2. The *Sabini Cis-Velinum* possess'd that now call'd *Sabio*. Their Towns, &c. were, 1. *Cures*, the Metropolis of the *Sabini*, now a Monastery, call'd *N. Viscontia di Sabina*, and in late Maps corruptly call'd *Viscontio*. 2. *Regillum*, near which was the Lake *Regillensis*, where *Posthumius* the Dictator defeated the *Latins*. The Place lies within 5 Miles of the *Tiber*. 2. *Eretum*, now *Monte Ritondo*. 3. *Casperia*, or *Casperula*, now *Aspra*, near which are the Ruins of a great Town. 4. *Crustumium*, or *Crustumeria*, now *Masigliano Vecchio*. Their Mountains were, 1. *Lucetilis*, now *Mons Libretti*. 2. *Sacer Mons*, whither the People of *Rome* made their Secession, now the Hill upon which stands *Castellum St. Sylvestri*. 3. *Corniculi Mons*, those which lie betwixt *Torre Vergara* and *S. Margaritella*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Anio*, now the *Teverone*, of which above. 2. *Albula* and *Albula Aqua*, which cur'd Wounds, now *Solphorata*, where the *Muses* or *Camene* had their Seat; and there was a Place here consecrated to *Sybilla Tiburtina*. 3. *Avent*, from whence some derive the Name of the *Mons Aventinus*, now *Curese*. 4. *Telamonius*, where

where *Rutilius* was kill'd by the *Marfi*, now *Turano*. 5. *Fabaris*, or *Farfarius*, now *Farfa*. 6. *Allia*, or *Alia*, famous for the Defeat of the Romans by the Gauls, now *Caminata*, or *Ris di Nisso*, i. e. the River of Death. 7. *Himella*, now *Vesio* or *Lais*. 8. *Fons Blandusia*, so much fam'd by *Horace*. It sprung from the Root of the Mountain *Lucretilis*, now *Monte Libretti*; and 'twas not'd for a Temple of *Vacuna*, conjectur'd variously by Authors to be *Diana*, *Ceres*, *Victoria*, *Minerva*, or *Sapientia*.

The following Towns are by some ascrib'd to the *Sabini*, and by others to the *Latins*, and belong to that now call'd *Sabio*. 1. *Antenna*, or *Antenna*, near the River *Anio*; but where, not known. 'Twas famous in the first Roman War, and the Inhabitants were call'd *Interamnates*. 2. *Canina*, whose Inhabitants were call'd *Gemitæ*, and *Caminenses*. Their King was kill'd by *Romulus*. Its Situation is not known. 3. *Collatia*, the Inhabitants *Collatini*, so called because 'twas built by the Contribution of other Cities, now *S. Agnese*. 4. *Ficulnea Veii*, or *Ficelia*, the Territory *Ficulensis*, stood where now lies *Castellum S. Clementis*. 5. *Nomentum*, or *Lomentum*, now *Lamentano*. 6. *Fidene*, or *Fidena*. Its Inhabitants the *Fidenates* were famous in the Roman History. *Livy* says, it lay near the Conflux of the *Anio* and *Tiber*. 'Twas not'd for the Death of many People by the Fall of a Theatre in the Reign of *Tiberius*. 7. *Corniculum*, which gave Name to the *Montes Conniculani*, lay where now stands *Torre Vergata*.

The History and Geography of the Samnites, who descended from the Sabini.

They were divided into the *Picentes*, (from whom came the *Picentini*) the *Vestini*, *Marrucini*, *Frentani*, *Peligni*, *Marfi*; the *Samnites*, properly so call'd, and their Kinsmen the *Hirpini*, who all, according to *Strabo*, descended from the *Sabini*.

1. The *Picentes* were also call'd *Picentini*, *Picianes*, and *Paciantes*; their Country *Picenum*, and *Ager Picenus*. *Festus* says, they had their Name from *Picus*; a Magpy, which they carried on their Standards; but *Silius* says, from their K. *Picus*. *Festus Pompeius* says, they came from *Illyricum* under their

King *Volturnus Lucullus*, from whose Grandchildren, *Pacinus* and *Pelicius*, came the *Picentes* and *Peligni*. *Strabo*, *Livy*, and *Florus*, commend the Country for its Fruitfulness; and *Pliny* says, 'twas so populous, that above 370000 of the *Picentes* submitted to the Romans about the 485th of Rome. On the E. it had the Sea; on the W. the River *Æsis*, and a Line from thence to *Mons Fiscellus*, which separated them from *Umbria*. They had the *Adriatick* on the N. and the River *Matrinus*, now *Atri*, on the S. 'Twas divided into the *Palmenfis Pretutianus*, and *Hadrianus*. The *Picentes* inhabited Part of the Marquisate of *Ancona*, and of Further *Abruzzo*. Their Towns were, 1. *Ancona*, which still retains the Name. 2. *Humana*, or *Lumana*, now in Ruins. 3. *Picenum*, whose Ruins lie near *Fermo*, at the Mouth of the River *Leta*. 4. *Potentia*, a Colony on a River of the same Name, now *Porto di Potentia*, or *Porto di Recanati*. 5. *Firmum Picenum*, *Augusta Firma*, *Navalis Firmi*, and *Castellum Firmanum*, now *Porto di Fermo*. 6. *Tignium*, mention'd by *Cæsar* in the Civil War, now thought to be *St. Maria* in *Georgio*. 7. *Cupra Maritima*, now *La Grotta*. 8. *Cupra Montana*, now *Ripa Transfona*. 9. *Anximum*, or *Anximus*, the Metropolis of the Country, now *Osimo*, or *Osino*. 10. *Septempeda*, now *San Severino*. 11. *Trajana*, now *Reliquie di Trajana*. 12. *Tolentinum*, now *Tolentino*. 13. *Cingulum*, now *Cingolo*. 14. *Faleria*, now *Falera*, or *Faleroni*, famous in the Civil War. 15. *Ricina*, or *Helvia Ricina*, a Col. which lay about *Macerata*.

The *Ager Palmenfis* lay about *Asculi*, and contain'd, 1. *Asculum Picenum*, to distinguish it from *Asculum Apuli*. *Stephanus* calls it by Mistake *Asclites*. 2. *Truentum*, the Situation not known now; but some think it to have been at *Il Porto d'Asculi*, and others *Torre di Suguro*.

The *Ager Pretutianus* lay about *Teramo*, and contain'd, 1. *Castrum Novum*, a great Town, the Ruins of which is now call'd *Flaviano*. 2. *Interamnium*, or *Interamnia*, built by *Augustus*, now *Teramo* or *Terano*. 3. *Belegra*, now *Civitella*.

The *Hadrianus Ager* lay about *Atri*, their chief Town *Hadria*, now *Atri*, from whence came the Emperor *Hadrian*. Some say, it gave Name to the *Adriatick* Sea; but *Cluvierius* thinks otherwise.

Their Rivers were, 1. *Truentus*, now *Trento*. 2. *Helvinus*, now *Salinelli*. 3. *Volturnus*, now *Pomano*, or *Umano*. 4. *Matrinus*, now *Atri*, or *La Piumba*. 5. *Aternus*, now *Pescara*. 'Tis by Mistake called *Atratus* by *Tully*, who says, it sometimes flowed with Blood.

2. The *Vestini* were a very brave People, both during their Wars with the *Romans*, and in the Assistance they gave them to subdue others. They possessed Part of *Further Abruzzo* betwixt the Rivers *La Piumba* and *Pescara*. Their Towns were, 1. *Amiternum*, famous in the *Roman History*, and noted for the Birth of *Salust*. 'Tis now in Ruins, and call'd *Amiterno* *Rovine*. 2. *Pinna*, or *Pinna*, a pleasant Town, now *Civita di Penna*. 3. *Angulus*, or *Angelus*, now *Civita de S. Angelo*. 4. *Avia*, now *Aquila*. 5. *Aternum*, now *Pescara*. 6. The *Marrucini*, or *Maruncini*, are suppos'd to have deriv'd their Name from the *Marfi*. They inhabited the Territory of *Chieti* in *Hither Abruzzo*. Their Towns were, 1. *Theate*, the Capital, now *Chieti* or *Tieti*. 2. *Aternum* above-mention'd, which was the common Emporium of the *Marrucini*, *Vestini*, and *Peligni*. 'Tis also called *Ofis Aterni*.

4. The *Trentani*, or *Ferentani*, are suppos'd to derive their Name from the River *Frento*, now *Fortore*. They inhabited Part of *Hither Abruzzo*, and the *Capitanata*. Their Towns were, 1. *Ortona*, which retains the Name. 2. *Ilstonium*, now *Guasto d'Amone*. 3. *Anxanum*, now *Lanciano*, built from its Ruins. 4. *Larinum*, now *Larino*. 5. *Cliternia*, now *Campo Marino*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Trinius*, now *Trigno*. 2. *Tifernus*, now *Biserno*. 3. *Frento*, now *Fortore*.

5. The *Peligni*, by the *Greeks* called *Palini* and *Palini*. They inhabited Part of the *Abruzzo* about *Sermona*, betwixt the Rivers *Pescara* and *Sangro*. Their Towns were, 1. *Corfinium*, their Capital, out of the Ruins of which came the neighbouring Town *Populium*, now *Popolo*. The Ruins of *Corfinium* are still seen near *Pentinia*. 2. *Sulmo*, now *Sulmona*, and *Sermona*, the Birth-place of *Ovid*. 3. *Superequum*, now *Palena*.

6. The *Marfi* are said to derive their Name from *Marrus* their General, or from *Marfyas* a *Phrygian King*; but this is uncertain, as is the Story that *Serpents* would never bite any of them. They were ve-

ry valiant, and encamp'd near *Rome* during the *Social War*, which made *Sylla* resolve to exterminate them, alledging, that the Peace of *Italy* could not otherwise be secur'd. They inhabited Part of *Further Abruzzo* about the Lake *Syllano*, anciently *Fucinus*. Their Towns were, 1. *Marrubium*, or *Marruvium*, their Metropolis, now *Mornia*, or *Marno*. 2. *Alba Fucensis*, or *Alba Fucis*; the *Lacus Fucinus*, now *Lago Fucino*, but more commonly *Lago di Celano*. The River *Platania*, *Pitanium*, or *Pitornium*, now *Giovanna*, sinks under Ground soon after it comes out of the Lake, rises again in the *Ager Tiburtinus*, and forms the River *Marcia*. In the Year of *Rome* 794, the Emperor *Claudius* made a Canal thro' a Mountain to bring this Lake into the River *Liris*, on which he kept 30000 Men at work for 11 Years, says *Sueton*. The Emperor *Adrian* open'd that Canal again, which is now so filled up, that its Place is not known.

7. The *Samnites*, properly so called, descended from the *Sabini*, and were at first called *Sabinitti*, and by some *Sabelli*. They were the most Warlike People in *Italy*. They had long Wars with the *Romans*, and swore the Ruin of *Rome* upon *Humane Sacrifices*. *Livy* says, 'twas 70 Years before they could be subdued. They gave the *Romans* that remarkable Defeat at the *Furca Caudina*. They afforded 24 Triumphs to the *Romans*, who destroy'd their Country. *Florus* says, they had Armour of Silver and Gold, and us'd Party-colour'd Clothes. They inhabited Part of the *Hither Abruzzo*, all the County of *Molissa*, Part of the *Capitanata*, and of the Terra di *Lavora*. Their chief Towns, &c. were, 1. *Beneventum*, now *Benevento*. *Pliny* mistakes it for *Argrippa*, and ascribes it to the *Hirpini*. 'Tis called *Statuentum* in *Ptolemy*, but without Ground. 'Twas formerly call'd *Maleventum*, but changed its Name when made a Colony, in the 485th of *Rome*. 2. *Aufidena*, famous during the War with the *Samnites*, now *Alfadena*. 3. *Triventium*, now *Trivento*. 4. *Bovianum*, now *Boiano*. The *Romans* found more Booty here than in all the rest of *Samnium*. 5. *Triventum*, now *Molisse*, says *Cluverius*. 6. *Æfarnia*, now *Isernia*. 7. *Alifia*, now *Alisi*. 8. *Telefia* Col. now *Telese*. 9. *Caudium*, now *Aerola*, or *Aterola*. The Mountains of the *Samnites* were, 1. *Taburnus*, now.

now *Tabor*. 2. *Furca Caudina*, or *Furcula Angustia*. These Streights are double, and the Field betwixt them is large and fruitful. Here the Romans were put under the Yoke by the Samnites, and oblig'd to a shameful Peace. It lies betwixt the Town now call'd *Airola* and *St. Agatha*, and the River *Isclerus* runs through it. Their Rivers were, 1. *Sabatus*, about which lived the *Sabatini*, who join'd with *Hannibal*. 2. *Calor*, now *Calore*. 3. *Tamarus*, now *Tamaro*.

8. The *Hirpini* descended from the *Samnites*, and possess'd that now call'd *Principato Ultra*. Their chief Towns, &c. were, 1. *Avellinum*, now *Avalino*. 2. *Califa*, now *Carife*. 3. *Rufrie*, *Rufrium*, and *Rufie*, now *Ruvo*. 4. *Taurasium*, the Inhabitants *Taurasini*, whom *Florus* by Mistake calls *Aurasiini*, now *Taurasi*. *Pyrrhus* K. of *Epirus* was defeated in the neighbouring Fields. 5. *Equus Tacius*, and *Tuticum*, now *Ariano*. 6. *Trivicum*, now *Trevico*, *Horace's* Seat. 7. *Herdonia*, or *Cerdonia*, now *Cerdogna*, burnt by *Hannibal*. 8. *Æculanum*, now *Fricento*. 9. *Romula*, *Romulea*, or *Sub Romula*, a rich Town, now *Bisaccia*. 10. *Aquilonia*, now *Carbonara*. 11. *Compsa*, now *Conza*, betray'd to *Hannibal*. *Pellæus* mistakes when he says, *T. Aonius Milo* was killed in the Siege of this Place, for it was at *Cassano*. 12. The *Fons Ausidi*, now the Source of the *Lofanto*, the only River, says *Polybius*, of *Italy* that runs through the *Apennin* Mountains. 13. *Lacus Ampsanctus*, now the *Musici*, near the Town *Biconto*. Not far from hence was the Temple of *Mephis*. *Tully* takes Notice, that it killed those who came near it. *Servius*, upon the 7th of *Virgil's* *Æneids*, says, 'twas encompassed with Hills and Trees; and that the pestilent Smell which issued from it kill'd every Thing that came near it; therefore they did not cut the Throats of the Sacrifices which they offer'd at this Place, but only put them near the Lake, by which they were killed, and this was a kind of Libation.

The History and Geography of Campania, which comprehended most of the Terra di Lavoro.

Florus reckons it not only the pleasantest Place in *Italy*, but of the whole World.

Some derive the Name from the City of *Capua*, and others from its being a plain Country. All Authors agree, that 'tis a pleasant Region, and the Granary of *Italy*. Its Ointments and Perfumes were reckon'd next to those of *Egypt*. *Seneca* takes Notice, That *Hannibal* and his Soldiers were made effeminate and ruin'd by the Pleasures of *Campania*. 'Twas anciently divided from the *Ager Falernus* by the River *Vulturnus*; but when the Romans possess'd it, they made the River *Liris* the Boundary betwixt *Latium* and *Campania*. Its Borders on the W. were a Line from *Sinuessa*, now *Bagni*, by *Monte Missicus*, now *Monte Dragone*, to the *Apennin*, which divided it from *Latium*, as the *Vulturnus* did from *Samnium*. It had Part of the *Apennin* and the *Caudina Furca* on the N. the *Hirpini* on the E. and the Lower or *Tyrrhen* Sea on the S.

The Inhabitants were originally *Samnites*. 'Twas possess'd before by the *Aufones*, *Opici*, *Cumani*, and *Tusci*, who growing effeminate, the *Samnites* drove them out, and took the Name of *Campani* about the 332d of *Rome*. The Romans gave the *Picentes* that Part of *Campania* from *Surrentum* to the River *Silarus*, now *Silaro*, about the 463d of *Rome*. After which, those who liv'd on the *Adriatick* were call'd *Picentes*, and those on the Lower Sea *Picentini*. Their chief Towns, &c. were, 1. *Sinuessa*, formerly *Sinope*, and call'd *Soessa* by *Protony* thro' Mistake. The Waters of this Place were said, to cure Barrenness in Women, and Madnefs in Men. The Ruins of it are seen near *Bagni*. 2. *Vulturnum*, a Colony, now *Castel di Volturno*. 3. *Liternum*, and *Liternina Paludes*, a Colony, where *Africanus Major* died in Exile, now *Torre*, and *Lago di Patria*. 4. *Cume*, *Cuma*, and *Cume*, still retains its Name, but seems to be removed, because, according to *Agathias*, 'twas join'd to *Monte Castello*. Here *Sybilla Cumana* had her Den, now call'd *La Grotta de la Sybilla*, 4 Miles from *Cuma*. She had another on the E. Side of the Mountain, upon which the Town stands. She also pronounc'd her Oracles in a Temple of *Apollo* built of Stone. 5. *Misenum Promontorium*, and *Portus Misenus*, now *Monte Miceno*, and *Capo Miceno*, where *Augustus* plac'd his Fleet for the Security of the Lower Sea. Near this lay the Seat of *Marius*, afterwards that of *Lucullus*, on the Hill call'd *Monte di Proenza*.

Procyta. 6. *Bauli*, Nero's Seat, where he killed his Mother *Agrippina*. Here also was *Horatius*'s Seat and Fish-pond, in which he kept a Lamprey, at whose Death he wept. 'Tis now ruin'd. 7. *Baie*, now *Il Castel di Baie*, noted for its many warm Fountains, which made it the Delight of the Romans. 8. *Puteoli*, so call'd from its Wells of hot Water, noted for the Bridge *Caligula* built here. *Cicero*'s Seat first called *Puteolanum*, and afterwards *Academia*, lay also here, and had a Fountain good against sore Eyes. This Town is now call'd *Puzzoli*. 9. *Neapolis*, formerly *Parthenope*, now *Naples*. 'Twas a noble Harbour in *Livy*'s Time. The *Insula Megaris* joining to it, is now *Castel del Orto*; and *Panfilippum*, which lies near it, is now *Monte Posilipo*. The *Crypta Neapolitana*, mention'd by *Strabo* and *Seneca*, are the straight Passes betwixt *Puzzoli* and *Naples*. 10. *Herculaneum*, at the Foot of *Mont Vesuvius*, now *Torre del Greco*. 11. *Pompei Oppidum*, and *Pompeia*, now *Scafati*. Most of it was destroy'd by an Earthquake in Nero's Time. *Pliny* commends its Wine. Near it lay *Pompeianum*, *Cicero*'s Seat. 12. *Stabie*, and *Stabii*, now *Castel a Mar di Stabia*. *Galen* and others mightily commend its Milk. 13. *Surrentum*, now *Sorrento*, noted for good sharp Wine, and fine Earthen Ware. 14. *Minervæ Promontorium*, alias *Sirenarum*, and *Surrentinum*, now *Capo de la Minerva*. It had a Temple of *Minerva* and the *Sirens*. Betwixt the Promontory of *Misenum* and this lay that called the *Sinus Campanus*, *Cumanus*, *Puteolanus*, and *Crater*. 15. *Capua*, the Metropolis of *Campania*, now *St Maria di Capua*, two Miles from the present *Capua*. 'Twas formerly called *Sicopolis*. 16. *Cassellinum*, a Colony, where *Capua* now stands. 17. *Cales*, now *Calvi*. 18. *Calatia*, a Colony, now *Caiazzo*. 19. *Calenum*, noted for good Wine. Its Ruins lie near *Carniola*. 20. *Alife*, now *Alifi*, but different from that in *Samnum*. 21. *Teanum*, *Sidicinum*, a Colony, now *Tiano*. 22. *Suessa Aurunca*, now *Sessa*. 23. *Venafrum*, a Colony, noted for Oil, now *Venafro*. 24. *Acerra*, a Colony and City, noted for its Fidelity to the Romans against the *Carthaginians*, now *Acerra*. 25. *Su ssula*, a Colony, now *Castel di Sessola*, where are the Ruins of a great Town. 26. *Trebula*, now *Trentula*. 27. *Saricula*, or *Saricula*, taken with Difficulty by the Romans, now *Caserta*.

28. *Atella*, a Town and Colony, now *Aversa*. 29. *Abella*, *Avella*, and *Bella*, noted for fine Pomegranates, now *Avella Vecchia*. 30. *Nola*, a Town and Colony, now *Nole*. 31. *Noceria*, *Alfaterna*, now *Nocera*. 32. *Vesuvium*, or *Gastrum*, at the Foot of *Mont Vesuvius* on the Side of *Capua*, where *Ducim* vow'd himself to Death for his Country.

The Rivers of *Campania* were, 1. *Volturnus*, or *Casilinus*, now *Volturno*. 2. *Sarno*, now *Savone*, or *Saone*. 3. *Letermus*, *Literus*, *Clanis*, and *Glanis*, now *Clanio*, or *Patria*. 4. *Sebestus*, which falls into the Sea at *Naples*, now *Farnello*, or *Fiume della Madellena*. 5. *Sarnus*. The upper Part is now called *Sarno*, and the lower Part *Scafati*.

The Lakes and Fish-Ponds of *Campania* were, 1. *Acherusius Lacus*, and *Palus Acherusius*, betwixt the Promontory of *Misenum* and *Cuma*, now *Lago di Collucia*. 2. *Lacus Avernus*, inclosed with Hills on every Side, except where a Stream issued from it. Here was the *Antrum Averni*, now called *La Grotta di Sybilla*. *Agrippa* cut down the Woods, and made a Canal from the Sea into this Lake, and that of *Lucrinus*, and made it a Harbour, which he called *Julius*. *Strabo* thinks the *Gimmerii* liv'd about this Place. 'Tis now called *Lago d'Averno*, or *Di Treppegole*. 3. *Lacus Lucrinus*, join'd to that of *Avernus* by a small Neck of Land, and shut out from the Sea by a narrow Dike called *Via Herculeæ*. It abounded with Oysters, and most delicate Fish, but is now only a Marsh full of Reeds since the Rising of a new Mountain there by an Earthquake, called *Mont Nevus* or *Cinerius* in 1538. 4. *Pisina Luculli & Villa*, for the making of which Fish-Pond and Seat he levelled a Mountain. 'Tis now call'd *Lago d'Agnano*. 5. *Charonte Scrobes*, near the said Fish-Pond, now call'd *La Grotta del Cani*.

The Mountains of *Campania* were, 1. *Gaurus*, now *Monte Barbaro*. 2. *Tifata*, which lay near Old *Capua*, now *Monte di Cifferta*. 3. *Massicus*, or *Falernus*, famous for its Wine, now *Monte Dragone*. 4. *Vesuvius*, *Vesuvius*, *Vesbius*, and *Vesaius*, a burning Mountain near *Naples*, now called *Monte di Somma*. 5. *La Sorius*, and *La Sius*, famous for the Milk of its Cattle, now call'd *Letteri*, from the Town of that Name upon it. 6. *Callicula*, *Eribanus*, and *Eribianus*, near the Town *Carniola*, and *Torre di Francolise*.

The Fields of *Campania* were, 1. *Phlegreus Campus*, where *Hercules* is said to have overcome the Giants. The *Latins* call it *Laborinus*. Here stood the *Oppidum Vulcani*, or *Laboria*, now *Solfatara*. 2. *Falernus Ager*, reach'd from Mount *Massicus* to the River *Volturno*. 'Twas inhabited by the *Anicini*, so call'd from the Town *Aninea*, which stood near *Calvi*, but is now ruin'd. 3. *Faustianus Ager*, near *Sinuessæ*. 4. *Calenus Ager*, near *Carinola*. 5. *Stellatus Ager*, betwixt *Carinola* and *Calvi*.

The *Picentini* possessed Part of the *Principatus Citerior*. Their Towns were, 1. *Salernum*, now *Salerno*. 'Twas a Col. erected to curb the *Picentini*, who yielded to *Hannibal*. 2. *Picentia*, their Metropolis. 'Twas burnt in the War with the *Marsi*. Its Ruins are now call'd *Picenza*, near *Evoli*. 3. *Marsina*, now *Veteri*, where *Cluverius* thinks *Jason* built a Temple to *Juno Argiva*. 4. *Eburi*, now *Evoli*.

The History and Geography of Magna Græcia.

Authors are divided about the Boundaries of this Country. *Pliny* extends it from the Promontory *Lucopetra* or *Brutium*, now *Punta della Saeta*, to the Promontory *Salentinum* or *Japygium*, now *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*; so that it contain'd only *Cæcæ* and the *Bruttii*. *Ptolemy* joins *Japygia*, which takes in *Apulia*. *Strabo* adds *Campania* and *Sicily*; but *Athenæus* takes in all *Italy* under this Name, because many Great Colonies came hither from *Greece*. Three of the ancient People, viz. the *Pelasgi*, *Chones*, and *Oenotrii*, fail'd long ago. The Country of the *Pelasgi* we mention'd before. The *Chones* descended from the *Oenotrii*, says *Aristotle*; but *Strabo* distinguishes them, and places the *Chones* betwixt the *Lacinium Promontorium*, now *Capo delle Colonne*, and *Meta-phum*, now *Torre di Mare*.

The *Oenotrii* liv'd betwixt the *Japyges*, from whom they were divided by the River *Braudanus*; the *Opici* and *Ausones*, from whom they were divided by the River *Silarus*; and the *Samnites* and *Hirpini* came in their Place.

Magna Græcia was divided into *Japygia* and *Oenotria*. *Japygia* was subdivided in-

to *Apulia*, which contain'd *Dæunia* and *Peucetia*; and into *Messapia* or *Calabria*, which contain'd the *Salentini* and *Calabri*. *Oenotria* was subdivided into *Leucania* and *Bruttia*. *Japygia* was so call'd from *K Japyges*; and *Dæunia* and *Peucetia* from his Brothers *Dæunius* and *Peucetius*, who altogether had an Army compos'd of the Native *Illyrii* and *Messapii*; but Authors frequently confound those People and Countries one with another.

Apulia Dæunia contain'd Part of that now call'd the *Capitanata* towards Mount *Garganum*, betwixt the Rivers *Fortore* and *Cervaro*. Some derive the Name *Apulia* from *Apulus* a King, and others from the Word *Apluvia*, because they frequently want Rain: The most noted Places were, 1. *Mons Garganicus*, now *Monte di S. Angelo*. *Strabo* call'd it *Mons Collis Drium*, from whence sprung a River, which cur'd all Diseases. *Diomedes* attempted to cut it off from the Continent, but did not finish his Work. 2. *Agasus Portus*, now *Porto Gracco*; *Ilurium*, now the Town *Rodis*. 3. *Uria*, now thought to be *Manfredonia*. 4. *Cerbalus*, now *Cervaro*. 5. *Sipontum*, *Sepius*, or *Sipus*, so call'd from the *Stapili*, who were cast ashore on the neighbouring Coast, now *Siponto*. 6. *Teanum Apulum*. The Remains of it are now call'd *Teani*. 7. *Luceria*, or *Lucaria*, now *Lucera*. 8. *Arpi*, *Argrippa*, *Lampe*, and *Argos Hippium*, now *Arpe*. About this Place liv'd the *Monadi* and *Dadi*, whose Towns *Apina* and *Trica* were destroy'd by *Diomedes*, from whence came the Proverb. 9. *Gerion*, *Geronium*, and *Gerunium*, now *Tragonata*.

The *Apulii Peucetii* inhabited Part of the *Capitanata* betwixt the Rivers *Cervaro* and *Ofanto*, the Territory of *Bari*, Part of the *Basilicata* and *Otranto*. Their chief Places were, 1. *Salapina Palus*, mention'd by *Lucan*, now *Lago Salso*. 2. *Ausidus* River, now *Ofanto*, which run Blood by the Slaughter of the Romans at *Canna*. 3. *Barduli*, now *Barletta*. 4. *Turinum*, now *Trani*. 5. *Barium*, *Barin*, or *Barion*, formerly call'd *Japyges*, now *Bari*. 6. *Turres Casaris*, now *Torre Rappagnone*. 7. *Egnatia*, or *Gnaria*, now *Torre d'Anasso*. 8. *Turres Julianæ*, now *Torre de Puzze*. 9. *Salapia*, famous for *Hannibal's* Amours, now *Salpe*, formerly a Sea-Port. 10. *Cannusium* on the *Ausidus*, now *Cannisa*, formerly also *Emporium Cannusorum*, i. e. *Canna*.

ne, or *Canna*, now *Canne*, famous for *Hannibal's* Victory over the *Romans*, where he killed 40000 of them, and made a Bridge over the River *Gedo* with their dead Corps. The neighbouring Fields were called *Campi Cannenses*, *Campi Diomedis*, and *Campi Aetoli*. 12. *Asculum*, now *Ascoli*, where *Pyrrhus* was defeated by the *Romans*. 13. *Venusia*, the Birth-place of *Horace*, now *Venosa*. 14. *Acherontia*, and *Acherontis*, now *Chirenza*, *Cirenza*, or *Acirenza*. 15. *Forentum*, or *Erentum*, now *Forenza*. 16. *Bantia*, where *Marc'ellus* much annoy'd *Hannibal* near that now call'd *Petra Gallo*. 17. *Genusium*, now *Genosa*; *Mateola*, now *Matera*. In *Apulia* liv'd also the People call'd *Pediculi*, or *Fidiculi*. *Mons Vultur*, from whence the Wind *Vultur* had its Name, was Part of the *Apennin*, and lay at the Head of the River *Brasiano*.

Messapia or *Calabria* contain'd that Part of *Otranto*, on this Side the *Apennin*, and the People were divided into the *Salentini* or *Messapii*, and *Calabri*. The chief Places of the *Salentini* were, 1. *Tarentum* or *Tarentus*, now *Taranto*. It seems to be the same call'd *Oebalia* by *Virgil*, because built by the *Lacedemonians*, over whom reign'd *Oebalus*; and being built in the *Ager Satyrinus*, or *Saturius*, 'twas call'd *Satyrism*, *Satyreion*, and *Saturum*. *Pausanias* says, 'twas the greatest and richest of the Maritime Towns in this Country, and had a noble Harbour. 2. *Galesus*, and *Enrotas*, now the River *Tara*, which falls into the Port of *Tarentum*. It has now two Harbours, call'd *Mare Grande*, and *Mare Picolo*. The Wool of *Tarentum* was much esteem'd for its Fineness; and to preserve it, they cover'd their Sheep, whence *Horace* calls them *Pellita*. 3. *Mons Aulon*, a Hill abounding with Vines near *Taranto*. 4. *Cherades Insula*, by *Thucydides* call'd *Japygia*, now *Isola S. Pelagia*, and *Isola S. Andrea*, before the Harbour of *Taranto*. 5. *Sasina Portus*, where the Isthmus is narrowest, now *Porto Casareo*. 6. *Callipolis*, now *Gallipoli*. 7. *Japygium*, or *Salentinum Promontorium*, now *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*. 8. *Leuca*, a Town and Harbour with a hot Fountain, now *S. Maria di Luca*. 9. *Rudja*, *Rhoda*, *Rhodia*, and *Rhedia*, the Capital of the *Pediculi*, and Birth-place of *Ennius*, now *Ruca*, or *Ruse*. 10. *Manduria*, *Manduria*, and *Mandurium*, or *Mandonium*, now *Mandola*, or, as some say, *Casal Nova*, or the neighbouring *Andoria*, or

Verfentino. 11. *Neretum Salentinorum*, now *Nardo*. 12. *Solutum*, *Salantum*, and *Salentia*, from whence the *Salentini* were call'd, now *Soleto*. 13. *Uxentum*, now *Ogento*. 14. *Bevota*, now *Pacavita*.

The *Calabri* possess'd that Part of *Otranto* beyond the *Apennin*. Their chief Places were, 1. *Brundisium*, *Brention*, now *Brindisi*. 2. *Valetium*, *Baletium*, and *Valentium*, now *S. Marco*. 3. *Hydrus*, *Hydruntum*, *Hadrentum*, or *Odruntum*, now *Otranto*. 4. *Uria*, *Hyria*, and *Uretum*, where *Marc' Anthony* with a few obtain'd a Victory over a great many, now *Oria*. 5. *Aletium*, *Aletia*, which *Strabo* by Mistake calls *Salepia*, now *Leuca*, and *Leccia*. 6. *Veretum*, by *Strabo* call'd *Boris*, now *Alessano*. 7. *Castrum*, or *Templum Minervae*, or *Minervium*, where *Aeneas* landed, from whence 'twas call'd *Portus Veneris*, now *Castro*.

Lucania on this Side the *Apennin* was call'd *Regio Psidoniatus*, is now Part of the *Principato*, and *Calabria Citerior*. The People were call'd *Lucani*, and originally *Samnites*. Their chief Places were, 1. *Templum Junonis Argiva*, at the Mouth of the River *Silaris*, now *Torre*. 2. *Portus Alburnus*, in Ruins, now *Alfurno*. 3. *Pestum*, or *Psidonia*, now the Ruins of *Pisti*. 4. *Velia*, *Hyle*, *Hyale*, and *Elea*, the Birth-place of *Pythagoreans*, now *Castel a Mare delle Bruce*. 5. *Palinurus Portus*, now *Palinuro*. 6. *Buxentum*, *Pyxus*, and *Pyxis*, now *Polycastro*, or (as some think) *Pisciota*. 7. *Atinum*, now *Atene*. 8. *Sentia*, now *Sanza*. Their Mountains were, 1. *Alburnus*, fam'd by *Maro*, now *Monte di Psidione*. 2. *Calamitius*, or *Calamarius*, where *Licinius Crassus* overcame *Spartacus* and his Companions, now *Monte di Cappaccio*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Silarus*, *Silaris*, and *Siler*, now *Selo*, and *Silaro*. 2. *Tanager*, now *Negro*, which runs 4 Miles under Ground. *Pliny* said, it run 20. 3. *Stagnum Salsum*, where *Spartacus* recruited his Troops, now *Salso*. 4. *Elea*, now *Pisciota*. 5. *Halix*, *Haltes*, now *Halente*. 6. *Melphes*, now *Melphe* or *Melfa*. 7. *Laur*, which divided the *Lucanians* and *Burians*, now *Loino*. Their Promontories were, 1. *Psidium*, now *Capo di Licola*. 2. *Palinurus*, now *Capo di Palinuro*.

Their Bays were, 1. *Pestanus*, or *Psidoniates*, now *Golfo di Salerno*. 2. *Eliates*, or *Valinus Sinus* and *Portus*, betwixt the Promon-

montories *Possidium* and *Palinurum*. 3. *Lous*, betwixt Cape *Palinurum* and the Mouth of the *Laino*, now *Golpho di Policastro*.

Lucania beyond the *Apennin* was formerly call'd *Disio Sibaritarum*. It contains now a great Part of the *Basilicata*, and of *Calabria Citerior*. Their chief Places were, 1. *Metapontum*, or *Metabum*, now *Torre di Mare*, a rich Town, famous for Agriculture. 2. *Siris*, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, call'd afterwards *Heraclea*, when 'twas join'd to and became the Harbour of that Town, now *Torre S. Basilio*, and *Policastro*. 3. *Sybaris*, call'd afterwards *Thurium*, *Thuria*, and *Copia*. 'Twas the Capital of the *Sybaria*, call'd afterwards *Thurini*, and lay betwixt the River *Sybaris*, now *Cochile*, and *Cratis*, now *Crati*. 'Twas so powerful, that it commanded over 4 neighbouring People, and 25 Towns, and brought out 300:00 Men against the *Crotoniata*, who afterwards, says *Strabo*, found Means to overflow it with Water. 'Twas 50 Stadia in Circuit, repair'd by the Inhabitants, and call'd *Thurii*. The Remains of it is now call'd *Sybari Ruinata*. *Eliau* says, they were a very luxurious People. 4. *Potentia*, now *Potenza*. 5. *Abellinum Mariscum*, now *Marisco*. 6. *Langaria*, now *Nogara*, or *Nocera*. 7. *Acalandra*, or *Calasandra*, now *Salandra*. 8. *Celicanum*, now *Cigliano*. 9. *Grumentum*, now *Clarimonte*, where *Sempronius* obtain'd a Victory. 10. *Oppidum*, now *Opido*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Bradanus*, which separated *Lucania* and *Apulia*, now *Bradano*. 2. *Casuentum*, now *Basento*. 3. *Alacandrum*, now *Salandrella*, or *Salandra*. 4. *Glistornus*, now *Racanello*. 5. *Asiris*, or *Acidius*, now *Agri*. 6. *Siris*, or *Seniunus*, now *Senuo*. 7. *Sybaris*, now *Cochile*. 8. *Crathis*, now *Crati*.

The *Brutii* inhabited Part of Lower or Further *Calabria*, and some Part of the Hither. Authors differ as to the Origine of their Name. Most of the *Greeks* call them *Brentii*. Some *Brentioi*. *Prolomy*, *Brentioi*, which *Strabo* says signifies Deserters in the Language of the *Samnitex*, because being the Shepherds of the *Lucani*, they deserted their Masters at the Solicitation of *Dio*, who fought against *Dionysius* the Tyrant. *Diadormus* agrees, that the Name signified Fugitive Servants, and says, That this Part of Italy was much infested by People of that Sort, who at first became Robbers, and after-

wards fought in regular Bodies against the Natives, took most of their Towns, and so form'd their Republick. *Stephanus* and *Eustachius* say, their Name came from *Brettus*, Son to *Hercules*; and *Justin*, from a Lady call'd *Brutia*, who betray'd a Castle to those rebellious Servants. *Jornandes* calls her a Queen. They subdu'd their Neighbours, and killed and defeated *Alexander K. of Epirus*, who came to assist the *Greeks*. That Place where *Crassus* shut up *Spartacus* by a Ditch and Trench 37 Miles long, 50 Paces broad, and 15 Foot deep, was call'd *Peninsula Brutiorum*, *Angulus Brutius*, *Brutius Ager*, and *Peninsula Rhegiumum*. They took Part afterwards with *Hannibal*, for which they were punish'd by the *Romans*. They had the Rivers *Lous* and *Sybaris* on the N. the *Tyrrhen Sea* and the Streights of *Sicily* on the W. and the *Sicilian Sea* on the S. and E. They were divided, 1. Into *Cismontani*, formerly the *Hipponiensis* and *Rhegini*, now Part of Further *Calabria* towards the W. and of the Hither on this Side the Mountains. 2. Into *Transmontani*, where formerly dwelt the *Locri* and *Crotoniata*, now Part of Upper *Calabria*, and of the Lower towards the E. The chief Places of the *Brutii Cismontani* were, 1. *Cerilli*, *Cerelli*, and *Carella*, now *Ciarella*. 2. *Clampetia*, or *Dampetia*, now *Darano*. 3. *Tempja*, and *Temesse Colonia*, a famous City among the Ancients, now *Torre Loppa*. 4. *Terina*, now *Nuceria*. 5. *Portus Herculis*, now *Tropea*. 6. *Emporia*, thought now to be *Bagnara*. 7. *Metaurum*, thought to be *Oppido*. 8. *Taurianum*, or *Tauriana*, whose Ruins lie near *Parma* or *Palma*. 9. *Scylleum*, now *Sciglia* or *Scylla*. 'Twas fortified by *Anaxilaus Pr.* of the *Rhegini* against the *Tuscans*, to guard the Streights of *Sicily*. 10. *Columnia Rhegina*, by the *Greeks* called *Possidonium*, and by *Strabo* *Neptunium*, now thought to be *Colonna*. 11. *Rhegium*, firnam'd *Julium Reggio*, noted for a famous Temple of *Minerva*. 12. *Lamelia*, or *Lampetia*, thought to be *Cetraro*; but *Cluverius* thinks it to be *S. Euphemia*. 13. *Hipponium*, or *Vibo Valentia*, and *Vibona*, now *Monte Leone*. Its Harbour was *Bevena*, now *Airona*. 14. *Nicatera*, now *Nicodra*. 15. *Medama*, or *Mefma*, now *Rossarno*. 16. *Mamertum*, and *Mamertium*, now *Martorano*. Their Promontories were, 1. *Lametum*, or *Lampetes*, now *Capo Senano*. 2. *Canis*, or

Scyllæum, now *Càda della Volpe*. 3. *Rhegium*, now *Capo del Armi*. 4. *Leucopetra*, or *Bruttium*, one of the Wings of the *Apennin*, now *Punta della Saetta*. Their Rivers were, 1. *Ocinarius*, or *Sabaturnum*, now *Savuto*. 2. *Lamæus*, now *Lamato*. 3. *Aqua Angitæ*, now *Aqua della Fico*. 4. *Angitula*, now *Angitola*. 5. *Metaurum*, or *Metaurus*, now *Marro*. The *Sinus Lamitinus*, *Terinæus*, or *Napitinus*, now *Golpho di S. Euphemia*.

The chief Places of the *Bruttii Transmontani* were, 1. *Ruscanum*, *Roscianum*, *Ruscina*, and *Navale Thuriorum*, now *Rossano*, an Archbishop's See. 2. *Crimisa*, formerly *Chone*, from whence the *Chomæse*. Its Remains are now called *Lazro*. 3. *Crotona*, or *Croton*, from whence the *Crotoniata*, now *Cortone*. *Livy* says, 'twas a very large City, fortify'd with a Castle; and that a River run through it for about 12 Miles. The Air is very wholesome; and 'twas famous for Wrestlers and Champions, among whom *Milo*, so remarkable for his Strength, was one. 4. *Muranum*, now *Murano*, at the Head of the River *Sybaris*. 5. *Interamnium*, betwixt the *Sybaris* and *Esarum*. Its Remains are now called *S. Antonio*. 6. *Caprasia*, now *Taufia*. 7. *Cusentia*, now *Casenza*. 8. *Brustacia*, now *Briatico*, or *Umbriatico*. 9. *Syberina*, or *Siverina*, whose Wine is much commended by *Pliny*, now *Santa Saverina*. 10. *Petelia*, and *Petelia*, now suppos'd to be *Belcastro*. 11. *Scyllatium*, or *Scylletium*, now *Squillaci*, noted for the Shipwreck of *Ulysses*, who is thought to have founded it from the Ruins of his Shipwreck. 12. *Cocynum Gætinum*, and *Carcinum*, now *Stillo*. 13. *Caulonia*, or *Aulon*, and *Aulon*, now *Castro Vetere*. 14. *Locri Epizephirei*, from the Promontory *Zephiræus*, now *Gierazzo*. 15. *Decastidium*, now *Castidio*. 16. *Peripolium*, now *Mandolais*.

We have insisted the longer upon the ancient History and Geography of *Italy*, because there's no understanding the ancient Greek and Roman Historians without it; and that it has been one of the greatest and most continu'd Scenes of Action that ever was in the World. We hope it will be a sufficient Apology for the Length of this Account of their ancient Geography and History: That it contains the Substance of all that has been said, especially as to the Geography, by *Cluverius* in his Two elaborate Folio's of *Italia Antiqua*, and by the Learned

Brietius in his Quarto Volume on that Subject. We refer the ancient Geography of the lesser Islands adjoining to *Italy*, till we come to the Description of 'em in the New, and the like of that of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, &c.

The several general Divisions of Ancient Italy.

They are commonly reckon'd Six. The First is that of *Strabo*, who divided it into Eight Parts, viz. 1. *Venetia*. 2. *Tuscia*. 3. *Liguria*. 4. *Roma*, or *Latium*. 5. *Picenum*. 6. *Campania*. 7. *Apulia*. 8. *Lucania*.

By this Division a great Part of *Gallia Cispadana* is left out, as are the *Samnites*, except he includes them in *Picenum*.

Ptolemy divided *Italy* into 45 People, all which have been already nam'd.

The most famous Divisions were those made by *Augustus*, and that mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii*. *Augustus* divided it into 11 Regions. The First was *Latium Vetus & Novum*, together with *Campania*, of which *Rome* and *Capua* were the chief Cities; so that it comprehended the *Campania Romana*, and the greatest Part of the *Campania* of *Italy*.

The Second Region contain'd the *Picentini*, that were transported from *Picenum* into *Campania*; and the *Hirpini*, now Part of the *Principato Citerior*, where *Salernum* lies, and all the *Principato Ulterior*.

The Third Region contain'd Part of the *Principato Citerior*, Part of the *Capitanata*, the Territories of *Otranto* and *Barri*, the *Basilicata*, and the Upper and Lower *Calabria*.

The Fourth Region contain'd a great Part of Further *Abruzzo*, all the *Hither Abruzzo*, Part of the *Capitanata*, the County of *Molise*, Part of the *Terra di Labora*, and Part of the Duchy of *Spoletto* and *Sabia*.

The Fifth Region contain'd most of the Marquisate of *Ancona*, and Part of the Further *Abruzzo*.

The Sixth Region contain'd Part of the Marquisate of *Ancona*, Part of *Romagna*, *Romagna Fiorentina*, the Duchy of *Urbino*, Part of the Territory of *Perusa*, the County of *Citta Castellana*, and most of the Duchy of *Spoletto*.

The 7th contain'd the Dominions of the Great Duke, the Territory of *Lucca*, Part of *Carfagnane*, some Part of the State of *Genoa*, the Territory of *Massa* and *Carrara*, the Dutchy of *Castro*, the Patrimony of *S. Peter*, the County of *Ronciglione*, Part of the Territory of *Perusa*, and all that of *Orvieto*.

The 8th contain'd all the Dominions of the Dukes of *Parma* and *Modena*, Part of the *Mantuan*, the Dutchy of *Mirandola*, and the *Bolonese*, Part of the *Ferrarese*, a good Part of *Romagna*, and the greater Part of *Romagna Fiorentina*.

The 9th contain'd all the Coast of *Genoa*, Part of *Piedmont*, the Marquisate of *Saluzzes*, the County of *Nice*, most of *Montferrat*, and Part of *Milan* beyond the *Po*.

The 10th contain'd all *Istria*, and, as is suppos'd, Part of *Croatia*, and *Carniola*, *Friuli*, the *Bellunese*, the *Cadorin*, Part of the *Trentin*, the *Vicentin*, the Marquisate of *Tarvisiana*, Part of the *Veronese*, the *Dogado*, the *Polesu de Rovigo*, and most Part of the *Ferrarese*.

The 11th contain'd Part of the *Veronese*, most of the *Mantuan*, *Brescian*, the *Cremonese*, Part of the *Trentin*, the *Bergamasco*, the *Valtellin*, the *Cremaſco*, all the Dutchy of *Milan* on this Side the *Po*, the Subjects of the *Swissers*, the Lordship of *Vercelles*, Part of *Montferrat*, Part of *Piedmont*, the Valley of *Aoste*, and Part of *Dauphine*.

The Emperor *Antonin* divided it into 16 Parts, 1. *Campania*. 2. *Tuscia*, with *Umbria*, in which is *Rome*. 3. *Nursia*, in which *Reate*. 4. *Flaminia*, in which *Ravenna*. 5. *Picenum*, in which *Aſculum*. 6. *Liguria*, in which *Mediolanum*. 7. *Venetia*, with *Iſcia*, where *Aquila*. 8. *Alpes Cottiae*, and *Apenninus*, where *Gemma*. 9. *Samnium*, where *Beneventum*. 10. *Apulia*, with *Calabria*, where *Tarentum*. 11. *Lucania*, in which *Regium*. 12. *Rhetia Prima*. 13. *Rhetia Secunda*. 14. *Sicilia*. 15. *Corſica*. 16. *Sardinia*.

The Emperor *Conſtantin* divided the Empire into certain Provinces, and appointed 3 Dioceſes under the *Præſeſtus Prætorio* of *Italy*, the Chief of which was the Dioceſe of *Italy*, which he put under 2 Vicars, viz. the Vicars or Lieutenants of *Rome* and *Italy*, under whom were the 17 Provinces into which *Italy* had been formerly divided by the Emperor *Adrian*. The 10 Provinces

under the Lieutenant of *Rome* were, 1. *Latium* and *Campania*, which were governed by a Conſul. The 2d was *Tuscia* and *Umbria*, govern'd alſo by a Conſul, the Boundaries of which being already deſcrib'd, we ſhall not repeat them. The 3d was *Picenum Suburbicarium*, which contain'd moſt of the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, and Part of *Abruzzo Ulterior*. The 4th was *Valeria*, ſo call'd from the *Valeria Via*, or a Town of that Name, now ruin'd. 'Twas govern'd by a *Præſes*, and contain'd moſt of the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, the *Sabio*, Part of the *Campania Romana*, and Part of the Further *Abruzzo*. The 5th was *Samnium*, under a *Præſes*, which contain'd a good Part of *Abruzzo Ulterior*, all the *Citerior*, Part of the *Capitanata*, the County of *Moliſſe*, and Part of the *Terra di Lavera*. The 6th was *Apulia* and *Calabria*, formerly deſcrib'd, under an Officer call'd a *Corrector*. The 7th was *Lucania*, and the *Bruttii* the like.

The other 3 were the Iſlands of *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*, under a *Præſes* each.

The Vicar of *Italy* had 7 Provinces under him. That Part was afterwards call'd *Italy* in a peculiar Manner; and this is the Country meant in the Letter from the Synod of *Savdicum* to the *Alexandrines*, when they ſay, the Synod was call'd together from *Rome, Italy*, &c. The 1ſt Province was *Venetia* and *Iſtria*, already deſcrib'd, under a Conſul. The 2d was call'd *Emilia*, under a Conſul, which contain'd the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Modena*, Part of the *Mantuan*, the Dutchy of *Mirandola*, &c. The 3d was *Flaminia* and *Picenum Annonarium*, under a Conſul, which contain'd the *Boloneſe*, Part of the *Ferrareſe*, *Romagna*, and the Dutchy of *Urbino*. The 4th was *Liguria*, to whom ſome add the *Tuscia* and *Umbria Annonarie*, under a Conſul, which contain'd the Dutchy of *Milan* on this Side the *Po*, Part of *Piedmont*, the *Cremonieſe*, the *Cremaſco*, the *Bergamaſco*, the *Breſcian*, and Part of the *Mantuan*. The 5th was the *Alpes Cottiae*, under a *Præſes*, which contain'd Part of *Piedmont*, Part of *Montferrat*, Part of the N. of the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Subjects of the *Swissers*, the *Valtellin*, Part of the *Trentin*, and Part of *Bergamaſco*. The 6th was *Rhetia Prima*, under a *Præſes*, which contain'd the *Griſons*, the *Veroneſe*, with the County of *Tirol*, and its Dependancies, as far as the Lake of *Conſtance*.

Rance. The 7th was *Rhetia Secunda*, under a Praefes. It contain'd a great Part of *Swabia*, and of *Bavaria*.

There was another Division of *Italy* into the Provinces call'd *Urbicaria*, *Suburbicaria*, and *Annonaria*. *Sirmond* thinks the *Urbicaria* and *Suburbicaria* to be the same, because they were under the *Vicarius Urbis*, or Lieutenant of *Rome*, the rest being under the Lieutenant of *Italy*. Those called *Annonaria* were the fruitfulest Provinces, which furnish'd the rest with Corn, such as *Picecum*, Part of *Tuscia*, and Part of *Umbria*.

The Roman History in General.

THIS History being writ so well by many of their own Authors, we shall content our selves to give an Abridgment of it, according to the Order of Time, as follows.

1. *Romulus*, formerly mention'd, is said to have founded *Rome* about the Year of the World 3300, and dedicated it to *Mars*, whom he call'd his Father. He was their first King, and is said to have died in the 38th Year of his Reign, having been always in War, and victorious; but it has been observ'd by some critical Authors, that there is nothing certain either as to his Life or Death.

2. *Numa Pompilius* succeeded *A. M.* 3338, and during a long Peace perfected what *Romulus* had begun. He built several Temples, founded their Religion, and reform'd their barbarous Manners. Several Greek Colonies settl'd in *Italy* during his Reign, which was 43 Years.

3. *Tullus Hostilius* succeeded in 3381. He taught the *Romans* Military Discipline, took and ruin'd *Alba*; during the War of which, the famous Battle was fought by the 3 *Horatii* against the 3 *Curii*, all of 'em being Twins. The *Horatii* were for *Rome*, and the *Curii* for *Alba*. Two of the *Horatii* were killed in the Rencounter, and all the *Curii* wounded; but the 3d of the *Horatii* killed the 3 *Curii*, which put an End to that War, and brought *Alba* under the Subjection of *Rome*. *Hostilius* was kill'd by a Thunderbolt in the 31st Year of his Reign.

4. *Anus Martius* succeeded in the Year of the World 3412, as Tutor to the Children

of *Hostilius*, but made himself King, and subdued the *Latins*; after which he made them Citizens of *Rome*. He was also successful against the *Veientes*, extended his Conquests to the Sea, and built *Ostia* at the Mouth of the *Tiber*. He died in the 24th Year of his Reign.

5. *Tarquin* succeeded *A. M.* 3437, and was the first of the *Romans* who wore a Crown and Scepter, as a Mark of Royalty. He subdued Part of *Tuscany*, imbellish'd *Rome*, increas'd the Senate to 100, the *Roman* Knights to 300, and order'd the *Fasces* to be carried before the Magistrates. In his Reign, the *Gauls* under *Bellovulus* seiz'd the Country about the *Po*. He died in the 38th Year of his Reign.

6. *Servius* succeeded *A. M.* 3475, overcame the *Tusci* and *Veientes*, much enlarg'd *Rome*, and encompass'd it with Walls. He was the first who number'd the Citizens, and took an Account of their Estates to tax them in Proportion, as he did once in 5 Years, and call'd it *Lustrum* or *Census*. He divided the City into 30 Tribes, and was kill'd by *Tarquin* in the 46th Year of his Reign.

7. *Tarquin* succeeded *A. M.* 3521, and having obtain'd the Government by Murder, he manag'd it by Cruelty and Violence. His Son *Sextus* having ravish'd *Lucetta* the Wife of *Collatinus*, *Brutus* and others of her Kindred did from thence take Occasion to animate the People, who were otherwise offended with *Tarquin's* Tyranny, to shake off his Yoke, and *Brutus* forc'd him out of *Rome*; so that their Kingly Government ended about the 244th Year of the City.

Upon this, the *Romans* establish'd the Consular Government, which was a Mixture of Aristocracy and Democracy. The People chose Two every Year, and those Magistrates had the Sovereign Authority. They were equal in Power, were cloath'd in Purple, as their Kings had been formerly, and had *Lictors*, who carried Axes before them, encompass'd with *Fasces*. They own'd no other Superiors but the Gods and the Laws. The Senate was their Council, and they decided all Affairs; but there lay an Appeal to the People.

The first Consuls were *L. Junius Brutus*, and *L. Tarquinus Collatinus*, who begun their Govern-

Government *A. M.* 3545, and of *Rome* 244. *Calpurnius* was oblig'd to lay down his Government, because he carried the Name of *Tarquin*, and *Valerius* was chosen in his Place to fulfil the Year. *Brutus* was killed fighting against *Aruns* the Son of *Tarquin*; and the *Roman* Ladies mourn'd for him a Year, as the Patron of their Chastity, because he reveng'd the Dishonour that was done to *Lucretia*.

M. Horatius Pulvillus and *P. Valerius* succeeded *A. M.* 3547, and of *Rome* 245. *Horatius* signaliz'd his Courage when *Porseus* besieg'd *Rome*. He himself stopped the Enemy at the Bridge called *Junculus*, while his Men broke it down, and afterwards swam over the *Tiber*.

M. Valer. Volusus, and *Pub. Posthumus Tullius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3548, and of *Rome* 247. They obtain'd two signal Victories over the *Sabins*, and were allow'd a Triumph.

Pub. Valer. Publicola, and *Titus Lucretius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3550, and *R.* 249. *Appius Claudius* fled to *Rome* with 5000 *Sabins*, where he was made a Senator; and his Men Citizens, with an Acre of Land each.

Menenius Agrippa Lanatus, and *Pub. Posth. Tullius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3551, and *R.* 250. The *Sabins* enter'd *Campania Romana*, and put the Consul *Posth.* hard to it; but he was reliev'd by *Agrippa*, who defeated the *Sabins*.

Virginius Opiter Tricostus, and *Spur. Cassius Vestinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3552, and *R.* 251. They defeated the *Arunces*, and after having triumph'd over their Leaders, cut off their Heads, and divided their Lands among the People of *Rome*.

Posth. Caminus Aruncus, and *T. Laertius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3553, and *R.* 252. *C. Mamilius*, Son-in-Law to *Tarquin*, having form'd a League to restore Kingly Government, the Senate created a Dictator to break that League. He had the Power of both Consuls, and *T. Lorgius* was the first.

Servius Sulpitius, and *M. Tullus*, or *Tullius Lamus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3554, and *R.* 253. There was nothing considerable done in their Government, but only the calming of the People's Minds.

T. Aebutius Helvus, and *L. or P. Viturius Geminus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3555, and *R.* 254. They besieg'd *Fidene*, and made War upon

the *Latins*, who had enter'd into several Conspiracies against *Rome*.

Q. Cletius Siculus, and *T. or Laertius Flavius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3556, and *R.* 255. The *Latins* being at War with the *Volschi*, the *Romans* created *Aulus Posthumus* Dictator, to make Head against them, and he defeated them at the Lake *Regillus*.

Aulus Sempronius Attratinus, and *M. Minutius Augurinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3557, and *R.* 256. In their Time the Temple of *Saturn* was dedicated, and the *Saturnalia* appointed on the 17th of December; and *Tarquin* and *Mamilius* rais'd a Rebellion by 17 Communities against the *Romans*.

Aulus Posthum. Albus Regellensis, and *T. Virginius Tricostus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3558, and *R.* 257. This Year the *Romans* declar'd War against the *Volschi*.

Appius Claudius Sabicus, and *M. or P. Servilius Priscus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3559, and *R.* 258. Their Government was very happy. The *Latins* ascribing all their Misfortunes to *Tarquin*, they banish'd that proud Prince in the 90th Year of his Age, and he retir'd to *Cuma*, where he died.

Ant. or C. Virginius Celimentanus, and *T. Vetur. Geminus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3560, and *R.* 259. Their Government was like to be fatal to the Republick, because of the Seditions of the People; but *Valer. Brother to Publicola*, appeas'd them; and being much belov'd, was able to raise 10 compleat Legions, the greatest Army that *Rome* had ever set on foot.

Spurius Cassius Viscellinus, and *Posth. Caminus Aruncus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3561, and *R.* 260. The People mutiny'd, and retir'd to the *Mons Sacer*, 4 Miles from *Rome*; but were appeas'd by *Menenius Agrippa*. On this Occasion the Tribunes of the People were created, without whom the Senate and Consuls could conclude nothing.

T. Geganus Macerinus, and *P. Minus. Augurinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3562, and *R.* 261. *Rome* was this Year affected with a great Famine, which was increas'd by *Aristodemus* Tyrant of *Cuma*, who seiz'd the Corn which the Magistrates had bought in *Sicily*.

M. Minus. Augurinus, and *Ant. Sempron. Attratinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3563, and *R.* 262. The People mutiny'd because the Corn was unequally distributed. *Coriolanus*, who would have suppress'd them, was banished. He retir'd

to the *Volsci*, made War upon Rome, and brought it to the Brink of Ruin, which was prevented by the Intercession of his Mother. He return'd afterwards with the *Volsci*, and was murder'd by them.

Spur. Nautus Rustilius, and *Sextus Furius Medullinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3564, and *R.* 263. The *Fasti* of the Capitol reckon 2 Consuls before them, and name *Q. P. Sulpitius Camerinus*, and *Spur. Largius*, or *Laertius Flavius*, and *P. Pinarius Mamertinus*, for the Years 3565 and 3566, and *R.* 264 and 265. During which, nothing remarkable happen'd.

T. Siccinius Sabinius, and *C. Aquilius Tuscus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3567, and *R.* 266. when the Romans made War on the *Volsci* without much Success, says *Livy*; but *Dionysius Hal.* says otherwise.

Spur. Cassius Vicellinus, and *Proculus Virginus Tricostus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3568, and *R.* 267. The People were divided upon the *Lex Agraria* propos'd by *Sp. Cassius*, about sharing the conquer'd Lands, which was rejected.

Sergius Corn. Malluginensis, and *Q. Fabius Vibullanus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3569, and *R.* 268. *Cassius* at the End of his Consulship was convicted of Treason, and thrown headlong from the *Tarpeian Rock*. Some were for extending the Punishment to his Children; but the Proposal was rejected, and it continu'd a Law at Rome not to punish Children for the Crimes of their Parents till the Wars of *Sylla* and *Marius*.

Cesio Fabius, and *L. Æm. Mamercus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3570, and *R.* 269. In their Time the Temple of *Castor* and *Polux* was consecrated, according to the Vow made at the Battle of the Lake *Regillus*, when they were said to have appeared at the Head of the Romans.

M. Fabius Vibulanus, and *L. Val. Potitus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3571, and *R.* 270. Divisions happen'd between them and the Tribunes about levying Troops against the *Volsci*, but the Consuls carry'd it.

Q. Fabius Vibulanus, and *C. Jul. Julius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3572, and *R.* 271. They continu'd the War against the *Volsci*, and the *Veientes* invaded the *Campania Romana*.

K. Fabius Vibulanus, and *Sp. Furius Fusius*, or *Fusus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3573, and *R.* 272. *Dia. Hal.* alledges, *Xerxes* came this Year into Greece; but *Diodor. Sic.* says, 'twas in the Year 267.

M. Fabius Vibulanus, and *Cn. Manlius Cincinnatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3574, and *R.* 273. The *Tuscan*s having join'd the Enemies of the Romans, occasion'd a dangerous War. The Consuls defeated them; but the Victory was so bloody, that they refus'd a Triumph, being more concern'd for the Loss of so many Citizens than for their own Honour.

T. Fab. Vibulanus, and *T. Virgin. Tricostus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3575, and *R.* 274. In their Time the Family of the *Fabii* alone undertook the War against the *Veientes*, under the Conduct of *Cesio*.

L. Æmil Mamercus, and *C. Servilius Struthus Ahala*, succeeded *A. M.* 3576, and *R.* 275. The *Fabii* continu'd the War against the *Veientes*, while the Romans fought the *Tuscan*s.

C. or M. Horatius Pulvillus, and *T. Menenius Lanatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3577, and *R.* 276. The *Veientes* drew the *Fabii* into an Ambush, and cut them all off to the Number of 306, so that only one Youth of 14 Years of Age remain'd of that illustrious Family.

Aulus Virgin. Tricostus, and *Sp. Servil. Struthus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3578, and *R.* 277. The *Veientes* were routed at the *Pons Janiculum*, new Troubles begun about the *Lex Agraria*, the Consul *Menenius* was accus'd of Maleverfation by the Tribunes, and fin'd in 10 Crowns, for which he dy'd of Grief.

L. or C. Nautius Rustilius, and *P. Valerius Publicola*, succeeded *A. M.* 3579, and *R.* 278. The Tribunes, proud of their Success, did likewise accuse *Servilius* at the End of his Consulship; but he defended himself well and bravely in an Oration.

L. Furius Medullinus, and *C. or A. Manlius Volso*, succeeded *A. M.* 3580, and *R.* 279. The *Veientes* gave most of what they had to purchase a Truce of 40 Years, the Romans were number'd, and the Heads of Families were found to be 100003.

L. Æm. Mamercus, *Opiter Virginus*, or *Vopiseus*, or *C. Julius Jalsus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3581, and *R.* 280. The Tribunes renew'd their Accusation against the *Patricians*, and *Gnucius* impeach'd *Manlius* and *Furius*, who certainly had been condemn'd, if the Senate had not got *Gnucius* murder'd in the Night-time. This Assassination occasion'd the People to revolt, and to put *Volero*, who headed them, in *Gnucius's* Place.

L. Pinarius Mamertinus, and *P. Furius Medullinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3582, and *R.* 281. *Volero* propos'd a Law, that the Tribunes should be chosen by the Tribes of the City; but the Senate oppos'd it, and gaining one of the Tribunes, it came to nothing that Year.

Appius Claudius Sabinus, and *T. Q. Capitolinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3583, and *R.* 282. The Senate consented to *Volero's* Proposal, that the Tribunes should be chosen by the Tribes, and they had 3 added to their Number.

L. or *T. Valer. Potitius*, and *T. Em. Mamercus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3584, and *R.* 283. The Tribunes accus'd *Clodius* of having ordered *Genucius* to be murder'd. He appear'd before the People, who concluded nothing, and a little while after he died. His Funeral was solemniz'd with the usual Pomp, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Tribunes. He made himself so hateful to the Army by his Severity, that they would not fight under him, but suffered themselves to be defeated, whereas his Colleague was lov'd by his Soldiers as if he had been their Father.

T. Minutius Priscus, and *Aul. Virginus Calpurnianus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3585, *R.* 284. The *Sabins* and *Volsi* invaded the Roman Territories, but were repuls'd with Loss.

T. or *P. Quintus Capitolinus*, and *Q. Servilius Priscus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3586, and *R.* 285. They defeated the *Sabins* and *Volsi*, and *Quintus* took *Astium*, or *Antium*, for which the Senate met him, and allow'd him a Triumph.

T. Emil. Mamercus, and *Q. Fab. Vibulanus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3587, and *R.* 286. *Emil.* tho' but 24 Years of Age, was advanc'd for his Merit, and gave the Town of *Astium*, with its Dependancies, to the Romans.

Q. Serv. Priscus, and *Sp. Posth. Albius Regillensis*, succeeded *A. M.* 3588, and *R.* 287. An Epidemical Distemper occasion'd a Peace during this Year, according to some; but *Livy* says, they defeated the *Equi*, who afterwards invaded the Country, and put Rome in a Consternation, but were routed by the other Consul.

Q. Fab. Vibulinus, and *T. Quintus Capitolinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3589, and *R.* 288. A new *Lustrum* was made, when the Heads of Families were found to be 124114, besides Orphans and those who had no Children;

so that in 8 Years Time the Heads of Families were increas'd 21214.

Aul. Posth. Albus, and *Sp. Fur. Medullinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3590, and *R.* 289. The *Equi* defeated the Romans, and shut up the Consul in a small Piece of Ground, where he rallied the Remains of his Army, so that they sent a Proconsul to relieve him, which he did, but not without Loss. *Livy* places this in the Year before.

L. Abutius Helva, and *P. Servilius Priscus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3591, and *R.* 290. A dreadful Pestilence laid Rome desolate, and the 2 Consuls, with other Persons of Distinction, died of it. The *Equi* at this Time invaded the Roman Territories, but were stop'd from proceeding further because of the Plague. 'Tis fit to observe here, That *Livy* agrees as to the Names of the Consuls, but antedates the Transactions by one Year; but we rather chuse to follow the Marbles of the Capitol illustrated by *Sigonius*.

L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and *T. Petunius Geminus*, or *Sp. Veturius Crassus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3592, and *R.* 291. The Tribune *Tarentillus* propos'd a Law call'd by his Name, for creating 5, or as some say, 10 Magistrates, to be a Curb on the Consuls; but 'twas rejected.

P. or *T. Volumnus Gallus Sextus*, and *Servilius Sulpitius Camerinus Aventinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3593, *R.* 292. The City was alarm'd; says *Livy*, by several Prodigies. Among others, a Heifer spoke, and it rain'd Flesh, Part of which was gather'd up by the Birds, and the rest lay several Days on the Ground without corrupting. The *Syls* Books being consulted, the Romans were advis'd to beware of admitting Strangers into the City, and of Sedition.

Appius Claudius Sabinus, and *L. Valerius Publicola*, succeeded *A. M.* 3594, *R.* 293. 4500 Slaves and Exiles took Arms under *Appius Herdonius*, a Sabine, who pretended to set all Men in Distress at Liberty, invited all the Slaves to join him, and seiz'd the Capitol and Castle in the Night, where he kill'd all those that would not take Arms with him. The Consuls would have rais'd Forces to reduce him; but the Tribunes would not suffer the People to take Arms, except *Tarentillus's* Law abovemention'd was granted: But the Consul *Valerius* excir'd the People to take Arms, and as he bravely attack'd the

the Slaves, was killed. His Men however recover'd the Capitol with the Help of the *Tusculans*, who came voluntarily to their Assistance; and *Cincinnatus* disarm'd and severely punish'd the Slaves according to their Merit.

C. Fabius Vibulanus, and *L. Cornelius Maluginensis*, succeeded *A. M.* 3595, and *R.* 294. A Tenth Census or Muster was made of the People, when 133240 Heads of Families were found in the City.

L. Minutius Augurinus, and *L. or C. Nautius Rutilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3596, and *R.* 295. The *Æqui* forc'd the Consul *Minutius* to quit the Field, and besieg'd him in his Camp: Upon which *L. Cincinnatus* was made Dictator. When the Messengers of the Senate came to him, they found him ploughing in a Field, having been reduced to Poverty by the Injustice of the Tribunes, tho' he had formerly bore all the great Offices of the State. He appointed *L. Tarquinius*, a Patrician, who was oppressed as well as himself, to be Master or General of his Horse; and those two poor Men in 16 Days rais'd an Army, defeated the *Æqui*, and rescu'd the Consul, whom they degraded for want of Courage, made the *Æqui* pass under the Yoke, and sold their Officers for Slaves.

Q. or P. Minutius Augurinus, and *M. or C. Horatius Pulvillus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3597, and *R.* 296. Ten Tribunes of the People were created this Year instead of Five, the Senate being forc'd to agree to it, upon Advice that the *Sabins* were marching against *Rome*. *Livy* says, this Alteration was made 32 Years after the Creation of the first Tribunes; but *Sabellicus* makes it 36.

L. or M. Valer. Maximus, and *Sp. Virgin. Calpurnianus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3598, and *R.* 297. A great Dearth happen'd at *Rome*, which kept the *Romans* in Peace; and the Senate gave *Mont Aventin*, a Hill within the City, containing about 1500 Paces of Ground, to any Man that would build upon it.

T. Romilius Vaticanus, and *C. Viturius Cicurinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3599. and *R.* 298. The Tribunes renew'd the Law *Tarentilla* this Year, but in vain. The *Æqui* advanc'd near *Tusculum*, but were defeated by the Consuls, who kill'd 7000 of them, put the rest to Flight, and sold the Booty, because

the Treasury was exhausted, for which the Army hated them; and the Consuls, when out of their Office, were severely fined by the Tribunes.

Sp. Tarpeius Capitolinus, and *Aulus Aterius Fontinalis*, succeeded *A. M.* 3600, and *R.* 299. A Law was made, giving Leave to every Magistrate to impeach the other Magistrates, who should be convicted of doing any Thing either against the Law or Discipline. Three Deputies were sent to *Greece*, to bring an Account of the Laws of *Solon*, of the Customs of *Athens*, and the other most famous Commonwealths of *Greece*, in order to frame such Laws out of 'em as might suit the Commonwealth of *Rome*.

P. Curiatius, or *Horatius Tergeminus Sextus* and *Quintilius Varus*, or *Quintius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3601, and *R.* 300. This Year *Rome* and the neighbouring Country were extremely afflicted by a Pestilence, so that the Consul *Quintilius*, three Tribunes of the People, one Augur, and the Priest of *Quirinus*, died of it.

L. or T. Menenius Lanatus, and *P. Sextus Capitolinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3602, and *R.* 301. The Deputies return'd with the Laws of *Greece*, and the Tribunes urg'd to have those Laws drawn up.

Appius Claudius Crassinus, and *T. Genucius Augurinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3603, and *R.* 302. *Livy*, *Dis. Hal. Cassiodorus*, and *Sabellicus*, make no Mention of these Consuls; but they are recorded in the *Festi Consulares* of the Capitol. The People being disgusted at the Consular Office, they resign'd it, and the Senate appointed 10 Magistrates with Sovereign Authority, without any Appeal, call'd *Decemvirs*, for one Year only, to govern the Republick, and to examine the Laws of *Solon*, call'd the Laws of the Twelve Tables, because engraven upon so many Tables of Brass. The first 10 were all *Patricians*, and of those of the 2d Year two were *Commoners*. They continu'd their Office by Force for some Time, and govern'd with all Manner of Violence and Tyranny, but were oured on the following Occasion: *Appius Claudius*, who was their President, had a Mind to debauch *Virginia*, the beautiful Daughter of a *Plebeian* call'd *Virginius*; but the Maid being virtuous, she rejected his Solicitations. Upon which, to satisfy his Lust, he suborn'd one of his Servants

to challenge her as his Slave, that the Case might be determin'd before him, which was accordingly done. Her Father was absent in the Army; but her Lover *Icilius*, who was a popular *Plebeian*, boldly oppos'd the *Decemvir*, and was like to have rais'd a Tumult, which put a Stop to the carrying her off. In the mean Time her Father was sent for, and pleaded her Cause; but *Appius* being guarded with arm'd Men, condemn'd her as a Slave; at which her Father was so much enrag'd, that he stabbed her immediately, saying, That he would rather be her Executioner himself, than suffer her to be made a Whore; and at the same Time told *Appius*, That with her Blood he destin'd him to Death. This occasion'd a general Discontent among the People, who exclaim'd against the *Decemvirs*. *Virginius* made his Escape to the Army, and representing his Case, the Army espous'd his Cause, remov'd from their Camp, and sat down on the *Aventin* Mount in the City, where they created 10 Officers, call'd Tribunes of the Soldiers, and exhorted the People to recover their Liberty. *Valerius* and *Horatius*, who had taken Part with *Icilius* in Defence of his Sweetheart, were Mediators betwixt the Senate and the People, whom they perswaded to abolish the *Decemvirs*, and to restore the Consular Government, which was done to the great Joy of the People.

L. Val. Potitius, and *M. Horatius Barbatus*, succeeded as Consuls *A. M.* 3606, and *R.* 305. *Virginius*, Father to *Virginia*, being made a Tribune of the People, he accus'd *Appius*, and committed him to Prison, where he afterwards killed himself, to avoid the Punishment he deserv'd; and *Oppius*, another of the *Decemvirs*, did the like upon the Accusation of a Veteran Soldier, whom he had ordered to be whipped beyond Measure, and without any Cause, and the other *Decemvirs* banish'd themselves. The Consul *Horatius* routed the *Sabins*, and was deny'd the Honour of a Triumph by the envious Senators, but had it in spite of 'em.

Sp. or *L. Herminius Equilinius*, and *T. Virginius Calimontanus Tricoftus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3607, and *R.* 306. During their Government, there was a great Contest betwixt the Tribunes and the *Patricians*, which was compromis'd by the Conduct of *Duilius*, the

President of the Tribunes, for which he gain'd the Love both of the Senate and Commons.

M. Geganus Macerinus, and *C. Julius Iulus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3608, and *R.* 307. They appeas'd the Difference betwixt the Tribunes and the young Nobility, without lessening the Honour of the one, or the Power of the other, and kept the City in Peace, saying, That if it were quiet, all would be quiet Abroad, because their Civil Discords increas'd the Insolence of Foreigners.

T. Q. Capitolinus, and *Agrippa Furius Fusus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3609, and *R.* 308. The *Volsi* and *Equi* taking Advantage of the Roman Divisions, advanc'd as far as the *Esquilin* Gate; but *Q.* the Consul, after a Discourse to the People, perswaded them to take Arms, and defeated the Enemy.

M. Geganus Angulinus, and *P. Curiatius*, or *Furius Fusus*, or *G. Quintius*, or *Curtius Philo*, succeeded *A. M.* 3610, and *R.* 309. *Cannuleius*, a Tribune of the People, propos'd that the *Plebeians* might have Leave to marry with the *Patricians*, and be admitted to the Consular Dignity. The *Patricians* oppos'd it with Contempt; but the Senate was forced to pass this Law, tho' they worded it ambiguously. 'Twas order'd, that Marriages should be free, and that the *Plebeians* should be admitted to be Military Tribunes with the same Authority as Consuls.

Aul. Sempronius Atratinus, *L. Atilius*, and *G. Cecilius*, all *Patricians*, succeeded as Military Tribunes *A. M.* 3611, and *R.* 310. They continued only 3 Months, because the *Auspices* were found defective at their Election; upon which an *Interrex* was created to preside in the Assembly, where *Papirius Mugillanensis*, and *L. Sempronius Atratinus*, were chosen Consuls for the remaining Part of the Year.

M. Geganus Macerinus, and *T. Q. Capitolinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3612, and *R.* 311. This Year the first Censors were created. The Reason was, because the People had not been poll'd or tax'd for many Years, and the Consuls had no Leisure to mind it because of the Wars. The Two Consuls that laid down, as above-mention'd, were made Censors; and this Office, tho' condemn'd at first, became at last the Chief of the

the City. Consul *Gegenius* assisted the *Ardeates* against the *Volsi*, whom he defeated, made them pass under the Yoke, and their General follow'd his Triumphal Chariot.

M. Fab. Vibulanus, and *Posth. Æbutius Hellus Cornicen*, succeeded *A. M.* 3613, and *R.* 312. A Colony of *Romans* and *Rutuli* were sent to *Ardea*, because that City was unpeopled by the intestine Tumults, and the Lands that had been taken from the *Ardeates* in the Consulship of *Quintius* were restor'd.

C. Furius Pacillus, and *L. Papyrius Crassus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3614, and *R.* 313. *Petilius* the Tribune propos'd the *Agrarian* Law for dividing the Lands among the Commons, but in vain.

Proculus Geganius Macerinus, and *L. Menenius Lanatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3615, and *R.* 314. Rome was afflicted with Famine, so that many of the People for Want threw themselves into the *Tiber*. *Sp. Melius*, a rich Citizen of the *Equestrian* Order, having bought up a great deal of Corn at Home and Abroad, enhanc'd the Price of it, and courted the Favour of the People, by distributing Corn and Money among them, so that they talked of making him Consul; but his Ambition would be satisfied with no less than the Royalty.

T. Q. Capitolinus, and *Menenius Agrippa Lanatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3616, and *R.* 315. The Famine increas'd, which gave *Melius* an Opportunity to continue his seditious Practices. *Minutius*, who had the Charge of the Provisions, acquainted the Senate with it: Upon which the Consuls appointed *L. Q. Cincinnatus* Dictator, because *Melius* had form'd a strong Conspiracy. He refus'd the Office because of his Age, but at last accepted it, made *C. Servilius Ahala* Master of his Horse, and summon'd *Melius* before him to answer the Charge, which he declin'd, and appeal'd to the People, alledging he was oppress'd because of his Kindness to them. *Melius* run in among the Crowd; but *Servilius* pursu'd and kill'd him, and the Dictator order'd his House to be pulled down. The People were so incens'd at this, that the Senate was forc'd to create Military Tribunes.

Emilius Mamercus, *Tit. Quirinus* Son to *Cincinnatus*, and *L. Julius Julius*, succeeded as Military Tribunes *A. M.* 3617, and *R.* 316. The Town of *Fidena* rebell'd, and submit-

ted to the *Volsi*. The Senate sent Ambassadors to know the Cause, who being murder'd by the *Fidenates*, the Senate order'd Statues for them to be set up in the *Regia*, and created Consuls.

M. Geganius Macerinus, and *L. Sergius*, succeeded as Consuls *A. M.* 3618, and *R.* 317. Consul *Gegenius* gain'd a famous Battle over the *Fidenates*, the *Volsi*, and the *Falisci*, on the Banks of the *Anio*; but with so great Loss to the *Romans*, that they bewail'd more at the Death of so many Citizens, than they rejoyc'd at the Defeat of their Enemies; and the Senate, as in Case of Extremity, proclaim'd *Numericus Æmilius* Dictator. He defeated those 3 Nations; and *Cossus*, a Military Tribune, killed *Volumnius K.* of the *Volsi* at the Head of his Troops, where he singled him out, which contributed much to the Defeat of the Enemy. The Dictator was allow'd a Triumph, and *Cossus* an Ovation, wherein he appear'd with the Spoils of *K. Volumnius*, and fix'd them as a solemn Offering in the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*, being the first *Spolia Opima* that had been brought thither since the Time of *Romulus*.

M. Papyrius or *Cornelius Maluginensis*, and *L. Papyrius Crassus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3619, and *R.* 318. Rome was afflicted with a violent Plague and Prodigious, which hinder'd the People from enquiring into the Charge of Murder brought against *Servilius* for killing *Melius*, as above-mention'd.

C. Julius Julius, and *L. Virginius Tricostus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3620, and *R.* 319. The Plague continuing at Rome, encourag'd the *Fidenates* and *Veientes* to invade the *Romans*, and advance as far as the Gate *Collina*. Upon which *Aul. Serv. Struinus* or *Priscus* was made Dictator, drove them from the City, and pursu'd them to *Fidena*, which he took.

M. Manil. Capitolinus, *Q. Sulp. Cossus*, or *Caius Julius Julius*, and *L. Virg. Tricostus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3621, and *R.* 320. The *Veientes*, alarm'd at the taking of *Fidena*, sent to the *Tuscani* for Assistance. Upon which the *Romans* chose *Emilius* Dictator. He order'd, that the Censors should continue in Office only a Year and a half, whereas formerly they continued five; it being his Opinion, that the best Way to preserve the People's Liberty was not to suffer great Offices to be long in one Man's Hand; and having

having pass'd that Law, to show good Example he immediately laid down his Dictatorship. The Censors to be aveng'd on him, tax'd him when out of his Office, but the People would not allow it; and had it not been for him, the Censors had fallen a Sacrifice to their Fury. The Tribunes of the People continually quarrelling with the Consuls, the Government was brought to a sort of *Interregnum*; and at last they prevail'd to have Military Tribunes chosen with Consular Authority, but fail'd in their Design of having one of them a *Plebeian*.

M. Fab. Vibulanus, M. Pollius, and L. Sergius Fidenas, succeeded as Tribunes A. M. 3622, and R. 321. The Plague and Pestilence kept the People quiet this Year.

L. Finarius Mamerus, L. Furius Medullinus, and Sp. Posth. Albus, succeeded A. M. 3623, and R. 322. The Chief of the *Plebeians* made their Tribunes propose a Law, that no Man who stood Candidate for an Office should appear in a White Gown; which Livy says, though inconsiderable in it self, inflam'd the Senate and the People to a very great Degree. Upon which the Senate appointed a Consular Assembly to curb the People.

T. Q. Poenus Cincinnatus, and Cn. Julius Mento, succeeded as Consuls A. M. 3624, and R. 323. The *Volsi* and *Veientes* joined together against the *Romans*. Posth. Tubertus was appointed Dictator, who defeated the Enemies, took their Camp, and carried their Spoils in Triumph.

L. Papyrius Crassus, and Julius Julius, succeeded A. M. 3625, and R. 324. The *Aequi* desir'd an Alliance with the *Romans*, which was refus'd. The Senate prevented the Tribunes in demanding the Release of the Peoples Fines, and did it of their own accord to gain their Favour.

L. Sergius Fidenas, and Hostilius Lucretius Tricipitinus, succeeded A. M. 3626, and R. 325. But nothing remarkable happen'd in their Time.

Aulus Corn. Cossus, and T. Q. Poenus Cincinnatus, succeeded A. M. 3627, and R. 326. An extream Drought occasion'd the Death of a great many Cattle, and a general Breaking out of Itch among the People, whose Minds were likewise so infected with Superstition, that they brought in new Rites

of Religion and Prophecies, which the Government was oblig'd to restrain.

C. Serv. Ahala Struictus, and L. Papyrius Mugillanensis, succeeded A. M. 3628, and R. 327. Heralds were sent to the *Veientes* to demand what they had plunder'd from the *Romans*, and upon their Refusal, War was declar'd against them by Order of the People, who would have no Consuls that Year.

T. Q. Poenus Cincinnatus, C. Furius, M. Posth. and Ant. Corn. Cossus, succeeded as Military Tribunes, A. M. 3629, and R. 328. The latter was charg'd with the Government of the City, and the other Three led the Army against the *Veientes*; but disagreeing in their Command, the Enemy had the Advantage, upon which Mamerus Emilius was made Dictator, who defeated the Enemy, pursu'd them to Fidenas, where the Inhabitants had murder'd the *Roman* Colony, and entering the City Pell-Mell, put all the People to the Sword, which made an end of the War in 15 Days.

Aul. Sempron. Atratinus, L. Q. Cincinnatus, L. Furius Medullinus, and T. Hortius Barbatius, succeeded A. M. 3630, R. 329, and granted the *Veientes* a Truce for 20 Years, and the *Aequi* 3.

C. Claudius Crassus, Spur. Nantus Sergius, Rutil. Fidenas, and Sextus Julius Tullus or Julius, succeeded A. M. 3631, and R. 330. This Year was remarkable for Publick Games, which were celebrated with extraordinary Magnificence according to the Vows they had made in the War. After the Games were over, the Tribunes of the People endeavour'd to incense them against the Senate for keeping the *Plebeians* from Consular Power; but the Tribunes of the Soldiers oppos'd them, and calling a Consular Assembly in the Absence of the Tribunes of the People, got Consuls chosen.

C. Semp. Atratinus, and Q. Vibulanus, succeeded A. M. 3632, and R. 331. The *Volsi* having broke out in a War against the *Romans*, Sempronius march'd against them, but was like to have lost the Army had it not been for the Valour of Sextus Tarpeius or Tempanius, a poor Brigadier or Corporal of Horse, who perceiving the Danger, order'd the Horsemen to alight, and follow his Spear instead of a Standard, which being

done with great Alacrity, they made a mighty Impression upon the Enemy, and reliev'd their own Men where they were hardest put to it: Which being perceiv'd by the General of the *Felsci*, he order'd his Men to make Way for them till he could cut them off from the rest of the Army, and surround them; which being effected, the Consul, and the rest of the Army, being afraid those brave Men should be lost, attack'd the Enemy with great Vigour till Night parted them, and both Armies retir'd, leaving their Baggage and Wounded behind, as though they had been beat. In the mean time, *Tarpeius* with his Men had possess'd themselves of a rising Ground, where they defended themselves till Midnight; that those who attack'd them understanding their own Camp to be deserted, thinking their Army to be conquer'd, fled whither they could in the Darkeness of the Night; and *Tarpeius* in the Morning finding the *Roman* Camp also deserted, and not knowing what was become of the Consul and his Army, made the best of his way to *Rome*, where he and his Men were receiv'd with extraordinary Joy by the whole City, which was all in Tears on the News of the Defeat of their Army. The Tribunes of the People immediately call'd an Assembly, and examin'd *Tarpeius* concerning the Battle, and all its Circumstances, and particularly with Relation to the Consul's Conduct; wherein he behav'd himself with so much Modesty without extolling himself, or blaming the Consul, and others, that he acquir'd universal Esteem; and the Senate own'd that the Preservation of the Commonwealth was owing to his Courage. Soon after the Consul arriv'd, and took as much Care to give *Tarpeius* his Due, as he did to vindicate himself.

L. Manlius Capitolinus, *Q. Anton. Merenda*, and *L. Papyrius Mugillanensis*, succeeded as Military Tribunes with Consular Authority. *A. M.* 3633, and *R.* 332. The Senate out of Hatred to *Sempronius*, being offended at the very Name of a Consul, *Hortensius*, the Tribune of the People, accused Consul *Sempronius* for his ill Conduct; but the other Tribunes interceding for him, and the Army having also a Respect to him, he dropp'd his Charge.

Q. Fab. Vibulanus and *T. Q. Capitolinus*, succeeded as Consuls *A. M.* 3634, and *R.* 333. *Fabius* defeated the *Æqui*, upon which he was allowed the lesser Triumph. A Controversy happen'd betwixt the Tribunes and the Consuls, about chusing *Questors* from among the Commons, which they could not carry. The Difference was such, that no Consuls were created for next Year, but only an *Interrex*.

L. Q. Cincinnatus Sextus, *Furius Medullinus*, *Aul. Sempron. Attratinus*, and *M. Manlius*, succeeded as Military Tribunes *A. M.* 3636, and *R.* 335. The People proposed the renewing of the *Lex Agraria*, but *Sempronius* oppos'd, for which he was accus'd by the Tribunes of the People, and fined in 15000 *Sestertia*. This Year *Posthumia*, a Vestal Virgin, was tried for Unchastity, because she dress'd too Airy; but was acquitted, and order'd to be more Modest in her Apparel.

Agrippa Menenius Lanatus, *P. Lucretius Tricipitinus*, *Spurius Nautius*, and *C. Servilius*, succeeded as Military Tribunes, *A. M.* 3637, and *R.* 336. The Servants conspir'd to fire the City in several Places, and while the People were employ'd in quenching it, design'd to have seiz'd the Castle and Capitol; but Two of their own Number discover'd it, who had their Freedom, and a great Reward, and the rest were put to Death by several Torments.

L. Sergius Fidenus, *M. Papyrius Mugillanensis*, and *C. Servilius Priscus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3638, and *R.* 337. The Two former march'd against the *Æqui* who had taken Arms, but differing about the Command, were shamefully defeated. Upon which *Q. Servilius* was made Dictator, defeated the Enemy, took *Lavicum* their Capital, where he plant'd a Colony of 1500 *Romans*, and enter'd *Rome* in Triumph.

Agrippa Menenius Lanatus, *L. Servilius Struethus*, *L. Lucretius Tricipitinus*, and *Spur. Veturius Cossus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3638, and *R.* 337, when all was quiet at Home and Abroad.

Aul. Sempron. Attratinus, *M. Papyr. Mugillanensis*, *Spur. Nautius Rutilius*, and *Q. Fab. Vibulanus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3639, and *R.* 338. The *Agrarian* Law for dividing the conquer'd Lands among the People was again propos'd

propos'd by the Tribunes, but oppos'd by the Consuls, who, to prevent it, sow'd Divisions among the Tribunes.

C. or L. *Corn. Cossus*, P. *Valer. Potitus*, Q. *Fab. Vibulanus*, M. *Posth. Regillensis*, and Q. *Cincinnatus*, succeeded A. M. 3640. and R. 339. The *Æqui* arm'd against the *Romans*, and took *Vola*, which was soon retaken by *Posthum*. The Tribunes propos'd to send a Colony thither, and to divide the City and Lands among those who had conquer'd it, they renewed the Propofal of the *Agrarian* Law; but *Posthumius* oppos'd it, and threaten'd his Soldiers if any of them should stir in it. This provok'd the People, which oblig'd him to retire from the City to the Camp, where he was hated by the Soldiers for robbing them of the Plunder of *Vola*, and his late Threats. Instead of appeasing them, he provok'd them further by cruel Punishments, and order'd many of them to be put to Death under a Hurdle, upon which he was ston'd to Death by his own Army. This occasion'd an *Interregnum*, and then the Senate chose new Consuls.

Aul. Corn. Cossus or P. *Posth. Regillensis*, and L. *Furius Medullinus*, succeeded as Consuls A. M. 3642, and R. 341. The Murder of *Posth.* was but slackly enquir'd into. Some were punish'd for it, which the People took ill, alledging, that every Law which touch'd their Lives or Estates was speedily put in Execution, but such as were established for their Interest lay neglected; therefore to satisfy them a little, they divided the Lands of *Vola* among them.

Q. *Fab. Ambustus*, and C. *Furius Pacillus*, succeeded A. M. 3643, and R. 342: During which nothing remarkable happen'd, but only the *Lex Agraria* was then propos'd in vain.

M. *Papir. Attratinus* or *Mugillanus*, and C. *Naut. Rutilius*, succeeded A. M. 3644, and R. 343. The City was laid desolate by Famine and Pestilence, of which Multitudes died.

M. *Æmil. Mamercus*, and C. *Valerius*, succeeded A. M. 3645, and R. 344. The *Æqui* invaded the Country, and came to the Gates of *Rome*, but were defeated by Consul *Valerius*, who took a great Booty from them, and was allow'd a lesser Triumph, wherein he was jeer'd by his Soldiers for

not letting them have the Plunder according to promise.

C. or Cn. *Corn. Cossus*, and L. *Fur. Medullinus*, succeeded A. M. 3646, and R. 345. The *Volscei* besieg'd *Corventanus*, but the Tribunes would not allow the People to take Arms, except they chose Military Tribunes instead of Consuls, to which the Senate agreed on Condition that none of the Tribunes in Office should be chosen.

C. *Julius Julius*, C. or P. *Corn. Cossus*, and C. *Servilius Ahala*, succeeded as Military Tribunes A. M. 3647, and R. 346. The *Volscei* and *Æqui* rais'd a formidable Army against the *Romans*, upon which P. *Cornelius* was made Dictator, and defeated the Enemy.

L. *Fur. Medullinus*, C. *Valer. Potitus*, Cn. *Fab. Vibullinus*, and C. *Serv. Ahala*, succeeded A. M. 3648, and R. 347. The *Volscei* took the Fort of *Verugo*. The Tribunes arm'd tumultuously and routed the Enemy, but were not able to retake the Fort.

P. *Corn. Cossus*, Cn. *Corn. Cossus*, *Fab. Ambustus*, and L. *Valer. Potitus*, succeeded A. M. 3649, and R. 348. *Fabius* laid Siege to, and took *Anxur*. This Year they begun according to an Act of the Senate to pay the Soldiers out of the Publick Treasury, which mightily pleas'd the People.

T. Q. *Capitolinus*, *Aul. Manlius*, L. *Furius Medullinus*, C. *Julius Julius*, and M. *Am. Mamercus*, succeeded A. M. 3650, and R. 349. The *Romans* made War upon the *Volscei*, but without much Advantage.

Aul. Manl. Volsce, and L. *Furius Medullinus*, are by some Authors said to have been Consuls the next Year; but *Livy* does not mention them.

C. *Valer. Potitus*, M. *Sergius Fidenas*, P. *Corn. Maluginensis*, Cn. *Cossus*, Q. *Fab. Ambustus*, and *Spur. Nautius Rutilius*, succeeded A. M. 3652, and R. 351. The Town of *Ariana* or *Artena*, was taken from the *Volscei*, and demolish'd, being betray'd to the *Romans* by a Slave.

M. *Am. Mamercus*, L. *Val. Potitus*, *Ap. Claudius Crassius*, M. Q. *Varus*, M. *Jul. Julius*, M. *Posth. M. Fur. Camillus*, M. *Post. Albinus*, succeeded A. M. 3653, and R. 352. The *Romans* besieg'd *Vulturnum*, and continu'd the Siege during the Winter; which being unusual, the People being encourag'd by the Tribunes

bines, murmur'd at it, alledging, 'twas done with a Design to destroy the Roman Youth, and to banish them from the City and Commonwealth; but *Craſſus* appeas'd them by an Oration, wherein he told them, that the Enemies were to be attack'd in all Seasons.

C. Servilius Ahala, *Q. Servilius*, *L. Virginius*, *Q. Sulpitius Aulus Manlius*, and *M. Sergius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3654, and *R.* 353. The *Falisci* assisted the *Veientes*, and beat up *Sergius's* Quarters, who would rather suffer the Soldiers to perish, than ask Relief from *Virginius* his Colleague, with whom he was at Variance. This Misunderstanding being prejudicial to the State, the Senate order'd new Tribunes to be chosen, though 'twas but the 15th of July, whereas the Election us'd to be on the 13th of December. *Servilius Ahala* was named to continue for the Remainder of that Year. The *Volsi* took and fortified *Anxur*.

L. Valerius Potitius, *M. Fur. Camillus*, *M. Am. Mamercus*, *Cn. Corn. Cossus*, *C. Fab. Ambustus*, *L. Jul. Julius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3655, and *R.* 354. They were Victorious over their Enemies every where, and *Valerius* took *Anxur*.

P. Licinius Calvus, *L. Manlius*, *P. Titinius*, *P. Malius*, *L. Furius Medullinus*, and *L. Popilius Volsus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3656, and *R.* 355. *Licinius* was the first Military Tribune chosen from among the *Plebeians*.

M. Veturius, *L. Titinius*, *P. Menenius Pacil. lus*, *Cn. Genutius*, and *L. Latilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3657, and 356. By the Cunning of the Tribunes of the People, all these Tribunes were *Plebeians*. There being an extraordinary Plague in *Rome*, and the neighbouring Country, they had recourse to the Books of the *Sybil*s; and by the Order of the *Daumvirs*, the *Leſtiſternium* was then first put in Practice, which was perform'd thus: The Statues of their Idols were taken down from their Pedestals, laid upon Beds in their Temples, and magnificently entertained; the Gates of the City were open'd, free Tables kept every where, and all Strangers entertain'd and lodg'd for nothing, all mutual Quarrels were laid aside, the People convers'd kindly with their profess'd Enemies, and Liberty was granted to all Prisoners. This Ceremony was afterwards perform'd in all publick Calamities.

L. Valer. Potitius, *M. Valer. Maximus*, *M. Fur. Camillus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3658, and *R.* 357. The Senate by their Intrigues got all the Tribunes to be *Patricians*. The *Albanian Lake* having overflow'd its Dikes without any visible Cause, was look'd upon as a Prodigy: An *Angur* told the *Romans*, That it signified *Veii* could not be taken till the Water was drain'd from about it.

L. Jul. Julius, *L. Fur. Medullinus*, *L. Serg. Fidenas*, *Aul. Post. Regillensis*, *P. Corn. Maluginensis*, and *A. Manlius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3659, and *R.* 358. The *Tarquinius* ravag'd the Country of *Rome*: *Posth.* and *Jul.* routed them, and recover'd the Prey. The *Volsi* besieg'd *Anxur* and the *Equi Lavicum*.

P. Licinius Calvus, *P. Titinius*, *P. Menenius*, *Cn. Genutius*, *L. Atilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3660, and *R.* 359. The Tribunes fell into an Ambuscade of the *Falisci*, and lost abundance of Men: The Enemy kept *Titinius* besieg'd, upon which the Soldiers before *Veii* chose *Camillus* for Dictator, which the Senate approving, he march'd and reliev'd the Tribunes, and return'd to the Siege of *Veii*. Finding the Town could not hold out, he sent to know of the Senate how he should treat that rich Place: They order'd, That he should expose it to be plunder'd by the Army, and such of the *Romans* as would repair thither. He return'd in Triumph after the taking of that Town; and in Remembrance of his Achievements, mark'd out a Temple for *Juno Regina*, the Patroness of the *Veii*, on the *Aventin Mount*. *Livy*, from whom our Modern Legendaries seem to have taken their Model, says, That when the *Romans* enter'd the Temple of *Juno*, and ask'd her Statute, if she would go with him: She nodded, and said, Yes. Thus *Veii*, the greatest City of the *Etrurians* was taken after 10 Years Siege, in which for most part they had the Advantage of the *Romans*.

P. Corn. Cossus, *P. Corn. Scipio*, *M. Valer. Maximus*, *C. Fab. Ambustus*, *L. Fur. Medullinus*, and *Q. Servilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3661, and *R.* 360. The Tribune of the People, *Sicinius*, represented to the *Romans*, that *Rome* stood in a barren and unwholesome Soil, that the Air and Soil of *Veii* was better, and the adjacent Country fruitful in every thing; therefore he propos'd they should remove thither. Others of the Tribunes propos'd,

proposed, that one Half of the People should do so; but *Camillus* oppos'd both as dishonourable.

M. Fur. Camillus, *M. Fur. Medullinus*, *C. Æmilius*, *L. Valerius Publicola*, *Sp. Posthumius*, and *P. Cornelius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3662, and *R.* 361. *Camillus* pillag'd the Country of the *Falisci*, but refus'd the Booty to the Army, and apply'd it to the publick Treasury, for which the Soldiers admir'd his Virtue, tho' they dislik'd his denying them their Pay. He afterwards laid Siege to *Faleria*, the Capital of the *Falisci*; during which, a treacherous Schoolmaster brought out the Children of the principal Inhabitants to the Roman Camp; but *Camillus* abhorring the Treachery, sent him back in Irons, and gave the Children Rods to whip him into the Town. Upon which the Citizens presently submitted to so generous an Enemy. Upon a Difference between the Tribunes and Senate, Consuls were again created, after being laid aside for 15 Years.

P. Lucretius Flavius, and *Servius Sulpitius Camerinus*, succeeded as Consuls *A. M.* 3663, and *R.* 362. The Tribunes of the People renew'd their Proposal of going to settle at *Vei*; but the Senate oppos'd it, and bestow'd that City and its Territory upon the Romans.

L. Valer. Potitus, and *M. Manlius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3664, and *R.* 363. A Drought occasion'd a great Contagion this Year at Rome.

L. Lucretius Servius Sulpitius, *M. Æmilius*, *L. Fur. Medullinus*, *Agryppa* and *Fur. C. Æmilius*, succeeded as Military Tribunes with Consular Power, that the Commonwealth might not want a Magistrate in case any of 'em fell sick, *A. M.* 3665, and *R.* 364. They had War with the *Volscians*, whom they defeated, and afterwards made a Truce of 20 Years with them, on Condition of restoring what they had plunder'd, and that they should pay the Roman Army for that Year. About this Time *M. Seditius* told the Senate, That he was order'd by a Voice about Midnight over the Temple of *Vesta* to tell them, the Gauls were coming; but they rejected it as a Vision, and at the same Time they unjustly fin'd *Marcus Furius*, and banish'd him from the City. Upon which he pray'd, That the Gods might let them know their Want of him.

The 3 Sons of *Edius Ambustus*, *P. Sulpitius*

Longus, *Q. Servilius*, and *P. Servilius Maluginensis*, succeeded *A. M.* 3666, and *R.* 365. The Tribunes marched out against the Gauls; but having too much Confidence in their Valour, they pass'd the River *Allia* too rashly, and neglecting to chuse a good Camp, were defeated with great Slaughter, when more of the Romans fled to *Vei* than to Rome. The Gauls pursued to the Walls of the City, which all the Inhabitants abandon'd, except some Officers and Soldiers, who got into the Capitol, and some ancient Senators, whose great Age did not allow them to fight, and whose great Courage would not suffer them to run. These continu'd in their Houses, and dressed themselves in their Robes of State. The Gauls rever'd them at first as the Household Gods of the Romans, but afterwards kill'd them, and set Fire to the City. They next besieg'd the Capitol; and as they were scaling the Walls by Night, the Geese that were fed in the Temple of *Juno* made so great a Noise, that they awak'd *M. Manlius*, who ran to the Rampart, and repuls'd the Enemy. The Garrison being reduced to Want, were forced to capitulate, and to promise the Gauls a great Sum of Gold; which as they were weighing, *Camillus*, who was chosen Dictator in his Absence, arriv'd, defeated the Gauls, killed a great Number of them, and forced them to retire. The Tribunes proposed again to abandon Rome, and to settle at *Vei*; but *Camillus* oppos'd it, restor'd the publick Worship, marked out a Temple in Honour of the Voice which gave Warning of the coming of the Gauls, and appointed Sacrifices to it under the Name of the God *Locustius*. *Pliny* says, That a little before the taking of Rome, there was number'd in the City 152580 Heads of Families.

Aul. Valer. Publicola, *L. Virginus*, *P. Corn. Aulus Manlius*, *L. Æmilius*, and *L. Posthumius*, succeeded as Tribunes *A. M.* 3667, and *R.* 366. The Romans considering they had been defeated at *Cremera* on the 15th, or (as some say) the 18th of July, and on that same Day by the Gauls, they order'd it to be marked in their Calendar as an unlucky Day, and that nothing should be undertaken upon it. *Camillus* the Dictator reduc'd the *Volscians*, after they had held out 70 Years against the Romans.

T. Quintius Cincinnatus, *Q. Servilius Fidenas*, *C. Jul. Iulus*, *L. Aquilius Corvus*, and *L. Lucretius Tricipitinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3668, and *R.* 367. *Camillus* defeated the *Tuscan* and *Aequi*, ravag'd their Lands, and took two Towns from the former.

L. Papyrius *Cn. Sergius*, *L. Æmilius*, *L. Licinius*, *M. Menenius*, *L. Valer. Publicola*, and *C. Cornelius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3669, and *R.* 368. *Rome* being divided at first by *Romulus* into 10 Tribes, and each Tribe into 10 Parishes, the Tribes were afterwards augmented to 31, and this Year 4 more were added.

M. Furius Camillus, *Sextus Corn. Maluginensis*, *L. Sergius Fidenas*, *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, *L. Horatius Pulvillus*, and *T. Valerius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3670, and *R.* 369. *Camillus* and *Valerius* defeated the *Antiates*, and took *Saturnicum*.

Aulus Manlius, *P. Corn. T.* and *L. Quintius Capitolinus*, *L. Papyr. Cursor*, and *C. Sergius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3671, and *R.* 370. *Marcus Manlius* aim'd at the Sovereignty. To this End he spread several false Reports against the Senate. Upon which, they appointed *Cossus* Dictator. He summon'd *Manlius* to make good the Charge, who not being able to do it, he was imprison'd, but releas'd again, because the People rose in his Favour.

Serg. Corn. Maluginensis, *P. Valer. Potitus*, *L. Posth. M. Fur. Camillus*, *Servius Sulpitius*, *T. Q. Cincinnatus*, and *C. Papyr. Crassus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3672, and *R.* 371. *Manlius* continuing his Intrigues to be Sovereign, the Tribunes of the People were gained by the Senate to summon him again, and condemn him to be thrown headlong from the same Rock where he saved the Capitol when the *Gauls* attack'd it, and forbid any of his Family to use the Name of *Marcus*. This Year the City and Country suffer'd much by Famine and Pestilence.

The next Year there happen'd nothing considerable. *Spur.* and *L. Papyrius*, *S. Corn. Maluginensis*, *Q. Servilius*, *C. Sulpitius*, and *L. Æmilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3674, and *R.* 373. The *Volsci* took *Saturnicum*, and put all the *Rothams* there to the Sword, which occasion'd a great Consternation at *Rome*.

M. Fur. Camillus, *Aulus* and *L. Posthumii Rigillenses*, *L. Fur. L. Lucretius*, and *M. Fab. Ambustus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3675, and *R.* 374.

Camillus and *Furius* defeated the *Volsci*, and finding some *Tusculans* among them, declared War against them; but the *Tusculans* submitted, and were made Citizens of *Rome*.

Lucius and *P. Valerii*, *C. Sergius Licinus Mancinus*, *L. Papyr.* and *Serg. Corn. Maluginensis*, succeeded *A. M.* 3676, and *R.* 375. The Tribunes of the People rais'd a Sedition, because the Senate would not remit the *U. fury* by which the People were burthen'd, and would suffer no Levies against the *Prænestini*, tho' they came to the very Walls of *Rome*. But *Cincinnatus* being made Dictator, he defeated the *Prænestini*, and in 20 Days took *Prænestine* their Capital, and 9 other Towns.

C. Manlius, *P. Manlius*, *L. Jul. Patricius*, *C. Sextilius*, *M. Albinus*, and *L. Antistius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3677, and *R.* 376. The *Volsci*, who had been subdued by *Camillus*, had this Year some Advantage over the Tribunes.

Sp. Fur. Q. Servilius, *Licinius Mancinus*, *M. Horatius*, *Pub. Clælius*, and *L. Gignius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3678, and *R.* 377. The Tribunes demanded, that Debtors should be relieved; and the Senate agreed, that no Man should be imprison'd for Debt during the War against the *Volsci*. The People were taxed to face the Ramparts of the City with Stone.

L. Æmilius, *P. Valer. C. Veturius*, *Servius Sulpitius*, *L.* and *C. Quintii Cincinnati*, succeeded *A. M.* 3679, and *R.* 378. The Tribunes demanded a fresh Relief for Debtors; that no *Roman* Citizen should be allowed to possess above 500 Acres of Ground; and that one of the Consuls for the future should be a *Plebeian*; but the Senate opposing these Laws, the Tribunes would not allow any *Curule* Magistrates to be chosen; that is, such as came to the Senate in their Chariots; so that *Rome* was 5 Years without such Magistrates.

L. Fur. Aul. Manlius, *Serv. Sulpitius*, *L. Corn.* and *Aulus* and *Caius Valerii*, succeeded *A. M.* 3685, and *R.* 384. The *Velitri*, a Part of the *Latins*, besieged *Tusculum*, now *Fregate*, but were oblig'd to raise it by the two last Tribunes.

Nothing remarkable happen'd next Year, but a Proposal by the Tribunes, that five *Patricians*, and five *Plebeians*, should be chosen to take Care of the Affairs of Religion, and

and of the Backs of the Sybils, which were formerly under the Care of the *Quumviri*, who were both *Patricians*.

T. Quintius, Servius Cornelius, Serv. Sulpitius, Sp. Servilius, L. Papirius, and L. Furius, succeeded *A. M.* 3687, and *R.* 386. *Furius Camillus* being chosen Dictator the fourth Time, resign'd his Office, because of the Obstinacy of the People in demanding the Laws formerly mention'd; and *Manlius* succeeded, who consented that ten Men should be appointed to take Care of the Affairs of Religion.

Anulus and Marc. Cornelii, M. Geganus, P. Manlius, L. Veturius, and P. Valerius, succeeded *A. M.* 3688, and *R.* 387. The Gauls return'd into Italy, and *Camillus* was again chosen Dictator to fight them. *Livy* says, He routed them; but *Polybius* alledges, They went off safe with their Booty. The Senate consented to the Creation of a Consul out of the *Plebeians*, and the People agreed that a *Prætor*, and two *Ædiles Curules*, should be chosen out of the *Patricians*.

Emilius Mamercus, and L. Stretus, succeeded as Consuls *A. M.* 3689, and *R.* 388. After that Office had been laid aside, and the City govern'd by Tribunes from the Year 3665: Nothing remarkable happen'd this Year.

L. Genutius Aventinus, and Q. Servilius Ahala, succeeded *A. M.* 3690, and *R.* 389. The Plague swept off many People this Year: 'Tis noted also for the Death of the great *Furius Camillus*, who was called the Second *Romulus*, and the Restorer of his Country.

T. or C. Sulpitius Peticus, and C. Licinius Stolo Calvus, succeeded *A. M.* 3691, and *R.* 390. The Plague continu'd in Rome, to abate which, they practis'd the Ceremony of the *Lectisternium*, and first set up Stage-Plays. The *Tiber* overflow'd its Banks, and laid the Country under Water.

L. Genutius, and L. Emilius, succeeded *A. M.* 3692, and *R.* 391. The Plague continu'd this Year; and the Romans had recourse to the Ceremony of Driving the Nail, which was only practis'd at first to mark the Number of the Years, according to that ancient Law, Let the greatest *Prætor* drive the Nail the Third Day of September: But they were now grown so Superstitious, that they thought it would expel the

Plague. The Nail was of Brass, and was to be drove into the Wall behind the Temple of *Minerva* in the Capitol, and for this very Ceremony *Lucius Manlius* was made Dictator.

Q. Servilius Ahala, and L. Genutius, succeeded *A. M.* 3693, and *R.* 392. A great Pit open'd in the Forum where the Assemblies met. They attempted to fill it up, but in vain; and consulting the Soothsayers about it, they answer'd, That the best Things they had in Rome must be thrown into it; accordingly they threw in Jewels, and abundance of other valuable Things, but to no purpose: Upon which 'tis said, That *C. Curtius*, a Roman Knight, explain'd it, That the Gods demanded a brave Roman, and that since the Soothsayers told that this was the Way to perpetuate their Commonwealth, he was willing to devote himself to the Infernal Gods upon that Account, and mounting a fine Horse, threw himself into the Gulph compleatly arm'd, upon which it clos'd up, and was from him call'd the *Curtian Lake*; but *Livy*, though credulous enough, gives no Credit to this Story.

L. or P. Sulpitius Peticus, and C. Licinius Calvus Stolo, succeeded *A. M.* 3694, and *R.* 393. The Gauls return'd the third Time to Italy, and *Q. Poinus* was made Dictator to fight against them. A Gaul, of Gigantick Stature, approach'd the Roman Camp, and challeng'd any of them to fight him. *T. Manlius* kill'd him, and kept nothing of his Spoils but a rich Collar, from which he and his Posterity had the Name of *Torquatus*, to distinguish them from the other *Manlii*.

C. Petilius Libo Balbus, and M. Fab. Ambulius, succeeded *A. M.* 3695, and *R.* 394. The *Tiburins* made War upon the Romans, and call'd the Gauls to their Assistance, but were defeated near the Gate *Collina* after an obstinate Fight, *C. or Q. Servilius Ahala* being Dictator.

M. Popilius Lenas, and C. Manlius Imperatorius, succeeded *A. M.* 3696, and *R.* 395. Those of *Tivoli*, formerly *Tyber*, scal'd the City in a dark Night, which put the Romans in Confusion at first, but they afterwards repuls'd the Enemy with great Loss.

C. Fab. Ambustus, and *C. Plautius Proculus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3697, and *R.* 396. They made War against the *Tarquinius*, who had plunder'd their Territories; but they defeated *Fabius* after a great Slaughter, and kill'd 700 Prisoners after the Battle. The *Gauls* came afterwards and encamp'd near *Rome*, where they were defeated by *C. Sulpitius* the Dictator.

C. Martius Rutilius, and *Cn. Manlius Imperiosus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3698, and *R.* 397. *Licinius Stolo*, the Author of the Law, that none should possess above 500 Acres of Ground, being convicted of possessing 1000, was fin'd. The Tribunes got a Law pass'd, for reducing Interest to 1 per Cent.

M. Fab. Ambustus, and *M. Popilius Lenas*, succeeded *A. M.* 3699, and *R.* 398. *Popilius* plunder'd the Jurisdiction of *Tivoli*, and forc'd the Inhabitants within the Walls. The *Falisci* made War on the *Romans*, who had often defeated them. The Priests of the *Falisci* advanc'd before their Troops in their Habits, with lighted Torches in their Hands, and Fillets made up like Serpents round their Heads, which waving upon their Shoulders in the Wind, look'd like real Serpents. The *Romans* out of a superstitious Respect retir'd from them upon this strange Sight; but being chid by their Generals for being scar'd like Children at Bugbears, they rush'd upon the Enemy and defeated them. The *Tuscan*s having join'd the *Falisci*, *C. Martius Rutilius* was created Dictator, being the first *Plebeian* who obtain'd that Dignity. He also made another *Plebeian* General of the Horse, which disgusted the Senate. He defeated the Enemy, of whom he took 8000, and triumph'd to the great Satisfaction of the People, though the Senate oppos'd it. The Senators attempted to get two of their own Number chosen Consuls, but the People oppos'd it, so that they were govern'd for some time by *Interreges*.

Nothing remarkable happen'd the following Year, but only the *Patricians* got two of their Number to be Consuls.

M. Fab. Ambustus, and *T. Q. or M. Popilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3701, and *R.* 400. *Fabius* defeated the *Tiburines*, took *Salucium* from them, and forc'd them to lay down their Arms. He also defeated the *Tarquinius*, and kill'd their Prisoners by Way of Reprisal.

After this he triumph'd and made a Solemn League with the *Samnites*.

C. Sulpitius Peticus, and *M. Valerius Publicola*, or according to *Sabellicus*, *C. Martius Rutilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3702, and *R.* 401. The *Tuscan*s *Ceretani* and *Volsci* rais'd a great Army against the *Romans*. *T. Manlius Torquatus* was made Dictator. The *Ceretani* submitted, and were pardoned, because their Town was an Asylum to the *Roman* Gods, &c. when the *Gauls* burnt *Rome*. A great Rebellion happen'd in the Close of the Year, because the *Patricians* would keep the Consulship among themselves; but they were forc'd to submit to the *Licinian* Law, and a *Plebeian* was made Consul.

L. Valerius Publicola a *Patrician*, and *C. Martius Rutilius* a *Plebeian*, succeeded *A. M.* 3703, and *R.* 402. Five Commissioners, call'd *Mensarii*, were appointed to regulate Usury; and *C. Julius* was elected Dictator upon Apprehension of a War with the *Tuscan*s.

C. Sulpitius Peticus, and *T. Q. Poennus Cincinatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3704, and *R.* 403. The Senate chose *M. Fab. Ambustus* Dictator without any Pretence, except it were to oppose the *Licinian* Law, which was put in Execution however, and a *Plebeian* made Consul.

L. Corn. Scipio a *Patrician*, and *M. Popilius Lenas* a *Plebeian*, succeeded *A. M.* 3705, and *R.* 404. *Popilius* forc'd the Camp of the *Gauls* with invincible Courage, and defeated them, *L. Fur. Camillus* being Dictator.

That same Gentleman, and *Appius Claudius Crassus*, succeeded as Consuls *A. M.* 3706, and *R.* 405. The *Gauls* encamp'd with a formidable Army near *Albano*. The *Romans* march'd against them with 42000 Foot, and 3000 Horse. One of the *Gauls* challeng'd any of them to a single Combat; 'twas accepted by *Valerius*, a young Colonel, who commanded 1000 Men. During the Fight, 'tis said, a Raven settled on the Crest of his Helmet, and flew on the Face of the *Gaul*, which the *Romans* took for a good Omen. *Valerius* kill'd the *Gaul*, and their Army fled upon it: *Valerius* and his Posterity were hereupon call'd *Corvini*; but the Story is thought to proceed from his wearing the Figure of a Raven on his Helmet. Next Year he was made Consul, though but 23 Years of Age, for this brave Exploit,

Exploit, and *M. Popilius Lanas* was chosen with him. The *Carthaginians* made a League with the *Romans*. Nothing remarkable happen'd the Year following, but reducing of Interest to $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

M. Val. Corvinus, and *C. Petilius Libo*, were chosen Consuls *A. M.* 3709, a *1 R.* 408. *Valerius* defeated the *Volsi*, and took and burnt their Town of *Satricum*, for which he was allow'd a Triumph.

M. Fab. Dors, and *Serv. Sulpit. Camerinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3710, and *R.* 409. The *Arunci* having plunder'd the *Roman* Territories, *L. Fur. Camillus* was made Dictator, and routed them; upon which he built a Temple to *Juno Moneta* on the same Place where *Manlius Capitolinus's* House stood.

Nothing remarkable happen'd next Year, but some Prodigies, as a Shower of Stones, and an Eclipse of the Sun at Noon, which are mention'd by *Livy*.

M. Valer. Corvinus, and *Aul. or G. Corn. Cossus* succeeded *A. M.* 3712, and *R.* 411. *Valerius* defeated the *Samnites*, took 170 of their Colours, and 40000 Shields. The *Carthaginians* congratulated the *Romans* upon the Victory, and offer'd a Golden Crown of 35 Pound Weight to *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

C. Martius Rutilius, and *Q. Servilius Ahala*, succeeded *A. M.* 3713, and *R.* 412. The Legionary Troops, who had their Winter Quarters at *Capua*, design'd to have made themselves Masters of that rich Town, and of the pleasant Country adjoining, by murdering the Inhabitants; but *Martius* prevented it by sending their Leaders out upon several Commissions. Finding their Plot discover'd, they resolutely took Arms, and forc'd *T. Quintius*, a noble *Roman*, to lead them towards *Rome* as their General. Upon this, *Valerius Corvinus* was made Dictator, march'd out against them, and both Sides desiring a Parly, the Dictator and their General, who was against the Enterprize, compromis'd the Matter without Blood, the Mutineers had a Pardon, and a Law enacted, That they should never be upbraided with this Insurrection.

C. Plautius, and *Lucius Em. Mamercus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3714, and *R.* 413. The *Romans* plunder'd the Camp and Country of the *Volsi*, after having defeated their Army. They likewise routed the *Samnites*, ravag'd

their Country with Fire and Sword, and forc'd them to sue for Peace.

T. Manlius Torquatus, and *P. Decius Mus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3715, and *R.* 414. The *Latins* and some others enter'd into a Confederacy against the *Romans*, because they had forbid them to make War upon their Allies the *Samnites*. The *Latins* sent an Ambassador to *Rome*, to demand that one of the Consuls and half the Senate should be *Latins*, and that both People might be call'd *Romans*. These insolent Demands occasion'd a War. The 2 Consuls led the Army, and encamp'd before *Capua*. The Consul *Manlius's* Son being sent out with a Body of Horse to view the Enemy, came up with one of their advanc'd Guards, where being challeng'd by their Commander to a single Combat, he fought, and kill'd him; but upon his Return, his Father the Consul cruelly put him to Death for fighting contrary to his Orders and the Edict of the Consuls; because, as he alledg'd, his Example, if unpunished, would ruin their Discipline, by which they principally stood. The Army had much ado to forbear a Mutiny on this Occasion; and tho' they admir'd the Consul's Justice on this Account, they curst his Severity; so that *Manliana Imperia* became a Proverb, to signify the Extremity of Justice. They lamented, and buried the noble Youth with as much Honour as ever they did any of their greatest Commanders. *Livy* says, That while the Army lay before *Capua*, both the Consuls had an Apparition, which told them, That one of the two Armies, and the General of the other, must be a Sacrifice to the Infernal Gods, and Mother Earth; and whichever of the Generals should devote himself and his Enemies to the Infernal Gods, his Army should gain the Victory. The Consuls having communicated this to one another, they agreed on a Sacrifice, and that the Soothsayers should inspect their Entrails, to see if the Vision and their Divination agreed, which it did exactly; and *Decius* was foretold, that 'twould be his Fate, which he readily comply'd with, and said, 'Twas enough for him that his Brother Consul had the Favour of the Gods, and devoted himself accordingly. After which, he made a furious Charge upon the Enemy, rode into the middle of their Army,

where he was killed, and the *Latins* were soon after routed. *Livy* does not rely much on this superstitious Practice, but ascribes the Victory rather to the Conduct of *Manlius*, of whom he says, That on which Side soever he had been General, they must certainly have had the Victory.

L. Æm. Mamercus, and *Q. Pub. Philo*, succeeded *A. M.* 3716, and *R.* 415. The *Romans* continued victorious over their Enemies; and *Philo* was made Dictator. He mortified the *Patricians* by a Law, which gave the People the first Vote in making Laws, and obliged the Senate to put their Orders in Execution. 'Twas also enacted, That one of the *Censors* should be a *Plebeian*.

L. Fur. Camillus, and *C. Manenius Nepes*, succeeded *A. M.* 3717, and *R.* 416. The *Romans* continued successful against the *Latins*, and took many of their Towns, upon which Statues on Horseback were erected for the Consuls in the Market-place at *Rome*, which had never been done before. *Camillus* took *Antium* from the *Volsci*, brought the Sterns of all their Gallies to *Rome*, and set them up in the Place design'd for Orations, which from hence was call'd *Rostra*. *Camillus* prevail'd, that several of the *Latins* should be allow'd the Freedom of *Rome*, but no Vote in the Assemblies. This he did in order to make them peaceable after they were subdued.

C. Calpurnius, or *Sulpit. Longus*, and *L. Æm. Peticius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3718, and *R.* 417. The Senate oblig'd the Consuls to name a Dictator for the Relief of the *Arunci* their Allies, that were attack'd by the *Sedici*, and *Claudius Regillensis* was accordingly appointed. This Year *Minutia*, a Vestal Nun, was buried alive for Lewdness, in a Place which on that Occasion was call'd the *Campus Sceleratus*. *Publius Philo* was made Prætor, being the first *Plebeian* who enjoy'd that Dignity.

L. Papyr. Crassus, and *Cesio Duellius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3719, and *R.* 418. The *Tuscan*s of *Calvi* in the *Terra di Lavorn* join'd the *Sedici* against the *Romans*; but they were routed by *Val. Corvinus*, who took the Town of *Cales* by Surprise, while the Garrison were rioting on a Holiday in the 419th of *Rome*, when he was Consul with *M. Atilius Regulus*. *L. Æm. Mamercus* was

made Dictator to preside in the Assemblies of the People, where a lofty and spacious Theatre was erected, called the Tribune of Orations, from whence Justice was pronounced, and the Laws proposed.

The next Year a Colony was sent to *Cales*. The Plague raged at *Rome*, and *P. Corn. Rufus* was made Dictator against the *Sidicini*, who threaten'd a new War.

L. or Aul. Corn. and *Cn. Domitius Calvus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3722, and *R.* 421. The Gauls threatening to invade *Italy*, *M. Pap. Crassus* was made Dictator. *Alexander K. of Epirus* made an Alliance with the *Romans*, and two more Tribes were added to the City.

M. Claud. Marcellus, and *T. or C. Valer. Proculus Flaccus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3723, and *R.* 422. There was a great Mortality at *Rome*, which carried off none but Men. A Female Slave discover'd the Cause of it, on a Promise by the Senate, that she should come to no Harm by it. She carried the Consuls to a Place where several *Roman* Ladies were preparing poisonbus Drink and Confections. Twenty of them were seiz'd, and brought to the Forum with their Potions, &c. and Two of 'em of Noble Extract insisted, that the Liquor was wholesome; upon which the Discoverer urg'd they might be oblig'd to drink it themselves, which having done, they all died, and 170 of their Accomplices were publicly executed. Two Consuls had been poison'd thus by their Wives. This was the first Tryal for poisoning at *Rome*; and the Senate thinking the Poisoners to be distracted, they created a Dictator for driving a Nail or Spike in the Back-Wall of *Minerva's* Temple to bring them to their Wits again, as they said it had formerly done the Commons when in a frantick Fit they left the City.

P. Pap. Crassus, and *L. Plautius Vennus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3724, and *R.* 423. The *Romans* defeated the *Volsci*, and afterwards granted them Peace, as well as to the *Samnites*, and the small Republick of *Fundi*.

L. Æm. Mamercus, and *Cn. Plautius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3725, and *R.* 424. The *Romans* took *Prævernum*. The Consul *Plautius* put the Governor to Death, but interceded for the People, and procur'd them to be accounted Citizens of *Rome*; to which the bold

bold Answers of one of their own Ambassadors contributed much; for being ask'd by one of the Senators, What Punishment he thought the *Privernates* deserv'd? He answer'd, *Such as Men deserve who thought themselves worthy of Freedom.* And the Consul asking him, If we should remit your Punishment, what kind of Peace may we expect from you? He answer'd, *If you allow us a good Peace, we shall observe it faithfully; but if you impose hard Conditions, you can't expect we should keep them long.* Some of the Senators were offended at his Freedom; but the Majority said, 'Twas a Speech becoming a Freeman, and that those only were fit to be Citizens of *Rome*, who preferred Liberty to every thing else. Upon which the *Privernates* were allow'd the Freedom of the City.

Nothing remarkable was done the following Year, but the sending a Colony to *Frégelle*, which lay betwixt the Country of the *Volsi*, the *Latins*, and *Æqui*, E. from *Rome*. The next Year the People chose a Dictator to oppose the *Samnites*, against the Mind of the Senate.

C. Petilius, and *L. Pap. Mucienus* of *Curfur*, succeeded *A. M.* 3728, and *R.* 427. *Alexander K.* of *Epirus*, who had invaded *Italy*, and obtain'd several Victories over the *Bruttii*, *Lucani*, &c. and took many of their Towns, was betray'd and kill'd by some of the exil'd *Lucani*, whom he trusted too much. He was Uncle and Brother-in-Law to *Alexander the Great*. The *Læstifernium* was celebrated this Year, because of the great Affairs the *Romans* had upon their Hands.

L. Fur. Camillus, and *Decius Junius Brutus* *Steva*, succeeded *A. M.* 3729, and *R.* 428. The *Romans* had War with the *Marsi* and *Samnites*. *Camillus* march'd against the latter; but falling sick by the Way, made *L. Pap. Cursur* Dictator, who being oblig'd to go to *Rome* to offer Sacrifices, he left the Command of the Army to *Fabius*, with express Orders not to fight the Enemy, tho' the Opportunity were never so great; but *Fabius* perceiving the *Samnites* to be careless, because of the Absence of the Dictator, resolv'd to hazard his Life rather than lose the Advantage, and attack'd and routed 'em with the Slaughter of 20000 Men. He took a vast Spoil, which he burnt, that the

Dictator might not have the Honour to carry it in Triumph, who returning to the Camp, design'd to have put *Fabius* to Death; but the Army, who had beforehand engaged to stand by him, with the whole Senate and People, interceded for him, so that the Dictator was forc'd to spare him: Upon which he bid *Fabius* live more glorious for the universal Love of the People, than for his Victory; and pray'd, That his bad Example might never be prejudicial to the State.

C. Sulpitius Longus, and *Q. Æm. or Aurelius Ceretanus* succeeded *A. M.* 3730, and *R.* 429. The *Samnites* broke the Truce they made for a Year. The Tribunes of the People accus'd the *Tusculans* of being concern'd in the Rebellion of the Inhabitants of *Privernum*; but they came to *Rome* with their Wives and Children, and clear'd themselves.

Q. Fabius, and *L. Fulvius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3731, and *R.* 430. They created *Aulus Corn. Aruina* Dictator, who pursued the *Samnites*, and made so great a Slaughter of them, that they begg'd for Peace, offering to surrender all they had taken during the War.

T. Veturius Calvinus, and *Sp. Posth. Albinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3732, and *R.* 431. The *Samnites* were deny'd Peace. *Pontius* their General rais'd all the Force he could, and encamp'd on the Top of the *Furca Caudine*, called now *Stretto d'Arpeia*, *Jugo di Santa Maria*, or *Valle di Guardano*. *Pontius* order'd 10 of his most resolute Soldiers to disguise themselves like Shepherds, and gave them some Cattle to drive. They were taken by the *Roman* Foragers, who brought them before the Consuls; and being severally examin'd, they all affirmed, that the *Samnites* were busied at the Siege of *Luceria*. The Consuls, deceived by this false Report, went down through the narrow Passage of the Valley; but as soon as they were got into it, the *Samnites* appear'd upon the Tops of the Mountains. The *Romans* endeavour'd all they could to pass the Defile; but the Passage was stopp'd with strong Barricadoes of Trees. Then they attempted to go back; but their Retreat was cut off; so that they were taken like Wild-Boars in a Net. The *Samnites* made them pass under the Yoke, and brought them to a shameful Peace. *M. Fabius Ambustus* was elected Dictator on this Occasion.

Q. Pub. Philo, and *Pap. Cursor*, succeeded *A. M.* 3733, and *R.* 432. The Consuls of the foregoing Year deliver'd themselves up willingly to the *Samnites*, with the other Commanders who had signed the Treaty of the *Furce Caudina*, to wash off the Stain which the *Roman* Glory had thereby receiv'd. The War was renew'd against the *Samnites*. *Pap.* besieg'd and took *Luceria*, defeated *Pontius*, with 7000 of his Men, and set 600 Hostages at Liberty, that were kept Prisoners there.

Lucius Pap. Cursor, or *Maluginensis*, and *Q. Æm. Ceretanus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3734, and *R.* 433. They named *M. Æm. Papus* Dictator. *Papyr.* put the Garrison of the *Samnites* to the Sword, which had been driven from *Satricum*.

M. Follius Felcina, and *L. Plantius Venu*, succeeded *A. M.* 3735, and *R.* 434. A Truce for Two Years was granted to the *Samnites*. A *Roman* Governor was sent to *Capua* the first Time. Nothing remarkable happen'd next Year, but that the *Roman* Law began to be generally receiv'd thro' *Italy*.

Aul. Spar. or *Semp. Nautius Rutilius*, and *M. Popilius Lanus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3737, and *R.* 436. They made *L. Æm.* Dictator, who engaged the *Samnites* twice. At the first Engagement, the Advantage was equal; but in the 2d, the *Samnites* were defeated. *Q. Fab.* was elected Dictator.

M. Petilius Libo, and *C. Sulpitius Longus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3739, and *R.* 438. The Consuls took the Town of *Sora* by Treachery, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, except 225 of the chief Authors of the Rebellion, who were sent to *Rome*, where they were publicly whipped, and then beheaded. The Senate created *Q. Menenius* Dictator.

L. Papyr. Cursor, and *Q. Junius Brutus Bulbus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3740, and *R.* 439. *Junius* took *Nola* and the Fort of *Fregelle*. *C. Petilius* was made Dictator to drive the Nail, to stop the Plague.

M. Valer. and *P. Decius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3741, and *R.* 440. *Valerius* made an end of the War with the *Samnites*. *Appius Claudius* came out of his Censorship, during which the Way called after his Name *Via Appia* was paved by his Care. He made also the Canal of *Rome* call'd *Appian*, which brought the *Anio* into *Rome*, and was called *Aqua*

Claudia. It carried the Waters to the very Top of Mount *Aventin*. All the *Positi* died this Year, tho' there were 30 young Men of that Name in 12 Families.

C. Junius Brutus Bulbus, and *Q. Æmilius Barbula*, succeeded *A. M.* 3742, and *R.* 441. The Players upon Flutes and other Musical Instruments quitted *Rome*, and retir'd to *Tivoli*, because they were forbidden to drink in Temples. The Senate desir'd them to come again; but they refus'd: Whereupon they sent some of their Acquaintance to them, who made them so very drunk, that they brought them in Waggons to *Rome*. After the Fumes of the Wine were over, they were amaz'd to find themselves in it, and would go back again; but they were forbid on Pain of Death, and allow'd to mask themselves during 3 Days every Year. *Junius* retook *Luceria*, and kill'd 10000 *Samnites*.

Q. Fab. Maximus, and *Q. Martius Rutilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3743, and *R.* 442. *Fabius* defeated the *Tuscons*; but the *Samnites* routed *Martius*: Upon which *L. Papyr. Cursor* was declar'd Dictator, triumph'd over the *Samnites*, and brought their stately Shields to the Place of publick Assemblies.

Q. Fab. Maximus, and *P. Decius Mu*, succeeded *A. M.* 3744, and *R.* 443. The former obtain'd several Advantages over the *Samnites*, and the latter entirely routed the *Umbri*. There are some who do not mention those Consuls, and the *Fassi Consularis* place them in the 445th of *Rome*.

Q. Appius Claudius Cæcus, and *L. Volturnius Flamma*, succeeded *A. M.* 3745, and *R.* 444. The Proconsul *Fabius* defeated the *Samnites*, and shut them up so in their Camp, that they were forced to submit to go under the Gallows or Yoke, and to allow 7000 of their Allies to be sold for Slaves.

L. Corn. Arvina, and *Q. Martius Tremulus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3746, and *R.* 445. The former was much press'd by the *Samnites* in his Camp, and also by Want of Provisions; but his Colleague disengag'd him, routed the *Samnites*, and killed 30000 of 'em.

L. Posth. and *T. Minutius Augurinus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3747, and *R.* 446. They took *Boviana*, where they found the Colossus of *Heracles*, which they carried in Triumph, and dedicated to the Capitol.

L. Sulpitius Agerio, or *Saverio*, and *P. Sempronius Sophus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3748, and *R.* 447. A Peace was concluded with the *Samnites*, and the *Æqui* disbanded their Troops upon the March of the Consuls against them. *C. Flavius* was made *Ædilis Curiat*, tho' the *Patricians* oppos'd him; and to be reveng'd on them, he publish'd the Civil Law, which the Senate and *Patricians* had always kept secret. He likewise publish'd the *Fasti*, that every one might know the Holidays, and dedicated the Temple of Concord, which further mortified the *Patricians*. *Q. Fabius* the Censor, that the Mob might not elect Magistrates, divided the common People into 4 Tribes, which he called the Tribes of the City. This did so much please the Senate, that they gave him the Surname of *Maximus*, which he could never obtain before by all his great Victories.

L. Genutius Aventinus, and *Servius Cornelius Lentulus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3749, and *R.* 448. A Colony of 4000 was sent to *Sora*, and 6000 to *Albana*. The *Arpinates* were allow'd the Freedom of the City, and a Body of Troops was sent to *Umbria* against some Robbers who infested the Country, and retiring into a Den which had two Mouths, the *Romans* filled them up with Wood, set Fire to it, and stifled 2000 of them.

M. Livius Denter, and *C. Æmilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3750, and *R.* 449. The *Æqui* rebelled, attacked the Colony of *Albana*, and were reduc'd by *C. Julius Bubulcus* the Dictator; and *Valer. Maximus*, who succeeded to that Dignity, subdued the *Marsi*. Nothing remarkable happen'd the following Year.

M. Valerius Corvinus Maximus, and *Q. Aquilius Panfa*, succeeded *A. M.* 3752, and *R.* 451. They created 4 Pontiffs and 5 Augurs out of the Body of the People; so that the People shared all Dignities of the Commonwealth with the *Patricians*, having besides the Popular Tribunes over and above their Share. *Valerius* propos'd the Law of appealing to the People from the Sentences of the Senate, when a Citizen was condemn'd to be whipped or die.

M. Fulvius Poetius, and *T. Manlius Torquatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3753, and *R.* 452. The Consul *Manlius* fell off his Horse, and broke his Neck, and was succeeded by *M. Valer.*

Maximus. The City suffer'd much by Famine; but was reliev'd by *Fabius Maximus*, Commissary of the Provisions. Two Tribes were added this Year to the former.

Next Year the *Romans* assisted the *Lucanians* against the *Samnites*, whom they defeated near *Boviana*.

Q. Fabius Maximus, and *P. Decius Mus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3755, and *R.* 454. The *Romans* defeated the *Samnites*, of whom they killed 4400, and took 3200.

L. Volturnius Flamma, and *Appius Claudius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3756, and *R.* 455. They defeated the *Samnites*, of whom they kill'd 7000, and took 2000. They sent a Colony to *Minturna* at the Mouth of the *Liris*, now *Gavilan*.

Q. Fab. Maximus, and *P. Decius Mus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3757, and *R.* 456. The *Tuscans*, *Samnites*, *Gauls*, and *Umbrians*, join'd in a War against the *Romans*. That Part of the Army commanded by *Decius* was in great Danger by the Enemy; therefore he devoted himself to the Infernal Gods, as his Father had done, and threw himself into the thickest of the Enemy's Battalions. After which *Fabius*, with much ado, obtain'd the Victory.

Lucius Posthum. and *Attilius Regulus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3758, and *R.* 457. They marched against the *Samnites*; but *Posthum.* falling sick; they attacked the Camp of the other Consul in a thick Fog, where they made great Slaughter; but *Posth.* recovering, went into *Tuscany*, defeated the *Tuscans* in two Battles, took many of their Towns, and enter'd *Rome* in Triumph.

L. Papyr. Cursor, and *Sp. Carvilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3759, and *R.* 458. The *Samnites* assembled a greater Army than before, and form'd their Camp near *Aquilonia*, where they made it very strong; but *Papyr.* defeated them, kill'd 33300, and took 3800. The Consuls triumph'd, and a new *Lustrum* was made, when the Heads of Families appear'd to be 262322. The *Romans* being afflicted with the Plague, sent an Embassy to *Epidaurus*, with rich Presents to *Æsculapius*, in order, if possible, to bring him to *Rome*.

Q. Fab. Gurgus, and *Decius Junius Brutus Scaeva*, succeeded *A. M.* 3760, and *R.* 459. *Fabius* engag'd the *Samnites* with so much Imprudence, that he was on the Point of being recalled; but his Father *Fabius Maxi-*

mus,

mus, to prevent that Disgrace, offer'd to be his Lieutenant, which the Senate accepted. He defeated the *Samnites*, and obtain'd a Triumph for his Son.

Nothing remarkable happen'd next Year, but the Fable of *Æsculapius's* following the Roman Ambassadors in Form of a Serpent from *Epidauris* to *Rome*, where he had a Temple built upon an Island in the *Tiber*, and Priests appointed for him.

P. Cornelius Rufinus, and *M.* or *Ammius Curius Dentatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3762, and *R.* 461. *Curius* twice triumph'd over the *Samnites* and *Sabins*. The former rempted him by Presents, and offer'd him Plate for his Table instead of the Earthen Ware he made use of; which he generously refus'd, and told them, 'Twas more honourable to command over rich Men, than to be rich himself. In *R.* 462, Colonies were sent to *Cesura* and *Adria*. In 463, a new *Lustrum* was made, and 270000 Heads of Families number'd.

M. Claudius Marcellus, and *C. Nautius Rutilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3765, and *R.* 464. The People not being able to pay their Debts, mutinied, and retir'd to *Janiculum*; but the Dictator *Horatius* appeas'd this Sedition.

M. Valer. Potitus Maximus, and *C. Ælius Poetius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3766, and *R.* 465. The *Gauls* besieg'd *Aretium* in *Tuscany*, which *Ælius* attempting to relieve, lost his Army and Life.

C. Claudius, and *M. Æmil. Lepidus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3767, and *R.* 466. The *Gauls*, contrary to the Laws of Nations, murder'd the Roman Ambassadors sent to demand the Prisoners taken before *Aretium*. This occasion'd a bloody War, wherein the *Romans* had the Advantage. Next Year *Tarentum* envying the Glory of *Rome*, their Inhabitants took some Roman Gallies, and kill'd their Commanders.

Q. Corn. Dolabella, and *Cn. Domitius Calvus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3769, and *R.* 468. *Corn.* defeated the *Gauls* who came to attack *Rome*, which forc'd them to a Peace of 40 Years. Next Year Consul *FabRICIUS* forc'd the *Bruttii* and *Lucani* to raise the Siege of *Tauranum* in *Calabria*. In 470, the *Tarentini* being press'd by the *Romans*, requested the Assistance of *Pyrrhus K.* of *Epirus*, which he readily agreed to.

P. Valer. Livinus, and *T. Cornucanius Nepos*,

succeeded *A. M.* 3772, and *R.* 471. *Pyrrhus* came into *Italy*, defeated the Roman Army by the Assistance of his Elephants, with which the *Romans* had not been accusom'd, and advanc'd as far as *Præneste*.

C. Fabricius Luscus, and *Q. Æmil. Pappus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3773, and *R.* 472. One of King *Pyrrhus's* Physicians came and offer'd Consul *Fabricius* to poison his Master; but the Consul abhor'd the Traitor so much, that he sent him Prisoner to *Pyrrhus*, who was so much pleas'd with the Consul's Generosity, that he sent him all the Prisoners he had taken in the late Battle; but these mutual Civilities did not advance the Peace.

P. Sulpitius Saverio, and *P. Decius Mus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3774, and *R.* 473. *Pyrrhus* having defeated the *Romans* in another Battle, the Consuls order'd their Troops to attack the Elephants only in the next; which having perform'd, the Elephants being wounded, occasion'd a great Disorder in *Pyrrhus's* Army, so that he lost 20000 Men, and was wounded himself.

In 474, the *Romans* chastis'd those of *Tarentum*, and the other Confederates of *Pyrrhus*. In 475, the *Romans* were frighten'd by several Prodigies, and particularly with the striking off of the Head of *Jupiter Capitolinus* by a Thunderbolt.

Manius or *M. Curius Dentatus*, and *C. Corn. Dentatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3777, and *R.* 476. *Curius* defeated *Pyrrhus*, and kill'd 23000 of his Men, which forc'd him to leave *Italy* for ever. *Curius* was allow'd a Triumph, and shew'd the People Four of *Pyrrhus's* Elephants.

In 477, *FabRICIUS* the Censor excluded *P. Corn. Rufinus*, a Consular Man, out of the Senate, because he had 15 Marks of Plate in his House. In 478, *Ptolomy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt* sent Ambassadors to make an Alliance with the *Romans*; and in a new *Lustrum*, the Heads of Families appear'd to be 271224. Nothing remarkable happen'd the two following Years.

C. Genutius, and *Cn. Corn. Blasio*, succeeded *A. M.* 3782, *R.* 481. The *Mamertini*, who were Soldiers of *Campania*, and call'd themselves so as being the Sons of *Mars*, were invited to assist the *Carthaginians* at *Messina* in *Sicily*, and liking the Place, they kill'd all the Males, possess'd themselves of their Women and Estates, and began a new Settlement.

ment. Nothing remarkable happen'd the following Year.

P. Sempronius Sophus, and *Appius Claudius Crassus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3784, and *R.* 483. A Legion which had seiz'd *Rhegium* during the Consulship of *L. Aemilius*, was besieg'd, forc'd to surrender, and all put to Death. Some say, they were *Romans*, and others *Campanians*.

In 484, the Number of Questors was augmented, and Money begun first to be us'd at *Rome*. In 485, the *Tuscans* being ill us'd by their Slaves, whom they had set at Liberty, *Decius* the Consul reduc'd that Mob. Nothing remarkable happen'd the next Year.

Appius Claudius, and *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3788, and *R.* 487. The *Mamertins*, who were originally *Greek* Soldiers that had been left in *Campania*, demanded Assistance from the *Romans* against the *Carthaginians*, which having obtain'd, 'twas the first Occasion of War betwixt those two Republicks. This Year, *M.* and *Decius Brutus* first invented the horrid Spectacle of Gladiators, to honour the Funerals of their Fathers.

M. Valer. Maximus, and *M. Ottacilius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3789, and *R.* 488. This Year the first *Punick* War began. The *Romans* intending the Conquest of *Sicily*, sent *Claudius* thither with a fine Army, which defeated the *Carthaginians*. This was the first Victory the *Romans* gained out of *Italy*. *Valer.* sent the first Dial from *Sicily* that ever was seen at *Rome*. In 489, they continu'd their Conquests, and took *Agragas*, tho' *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* came to relieve it.

L. Val. Flaccus, and *T. Ottacilius Crassus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3791, and *R.* 490. The *Romans* set out a Fleet of 120 Gallies, which was the first Naval Army they ever had. In a new *Lustrum*, the Heads of Families were 372280; but *Eutropius* reckons them only 292334.

C. Corn. Asina, and *C. Duellius Nepos*, succeeded *A. M.* 3792, and *R.* 491. The first Sea-fight was on the Coasts of *Sicily*, where the *Carthaginians* were defeated. *Duellius*, who obtain'd the Victory, was allow'd a Naval Triumph, and to have a Flambeau carry'd before him at Night, attended by Play-ers on Flutes.

L. Aquilius Florus, and *L. Corn. Scipio*, succeeded *A. M.* 3793, and *R.* 492. The latter

defeated the *Carthaginians* in the Isle of *Corfica*, where *Hanno* their General was kill'd defending the Town of *Olbia*, and honourably buried by *Scipio*.

Aul. Atilius Collatinus, and *Q. or Sulpitius Paternulus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3794, and *R.* 493. They offer'd Battle to the *Carthaginians* before *Palermo*; but they refus'd it. *Atilius* receiv'd great Loss by attacking their Fleet too rashly; but 'twas made up by the Prudence of his Lieutenant. This Year *Corfica* and *Sardinia* surrender'd to the *Romans*.

C. Cornelius, or *C. Atilius*, or *M. Atilius Regulus*, and *L. Manlius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3795, and *R.* 494. They put to Sea with 350 Vessels, and 40000 Men, defeated the *Carthaginians*, sunk 32 of their Gallies, took 64, and chas'd the rest to the Coasts of *Afric*.

Q. Geditius, *L. Manlius*, or *M. Atilius Regulus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3796, and *R.* 495. The *Carthaginians* having 3 Generals and 18000 Men killed, besides what were taken in the last Battle, they sent to *Sparta* for a General. The *Spartans* sent them *Xantippus*, a prudent and great Captain, who defeated the *Romans*, killed 30000, and took 15000.

M. Em. Paulus, and *Servius Fulvius Nobilior*, succeeded *A. M.* 3797, and *R.* 496. The *Carthaginians*, embolden'd with this Victory, attack'd the Consuls; but after an obstinate Fight, were defeated with the Loss of 114 Vessels, and the *Romans* lost all their theirs but 80 in a Tempest as they return'd.

Aul. Atilius, or *L. Aquilius*, and *C. Corn. Asina*, succeeded *A. M.* 3798, and *R.* 497. They attacked and took *Palermo* in *Sicily*. The Senate put 240 Ships to Sea, to recover what they could of their first Fleet.

In 498, the *Romans* lost 250 Ships by a Tempest, which oblig'd them to disarm their Fleet all but 60 Gallies, to guard the Coasts of *Italy*. Nothing remarkable happen'd in 499.

L. Cocilius, and *L. Furius*, or *C. Curius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3801, and *R.* 500. The *Carthaginians* having had great Losses by Sea and Land, sent Ambassadors to demand Peace of the *Romans*, and with them *Atilius Regulus* the Consul, whom they took in the former Battle, promising him his Liberty if he would use his Interest for that End; but he was so far from doing it, that he advis'd the *Romans* against it, and to re-

duce

duce the Power of *Carthage*, which might otherwise be fatal to them; and tho' at the same Time he knew the *Carthaginians* would use him cruelly, he returned to *Carthage* because of his Word, where they put him in a Vessel stuck full of Iron Spikes, and rolled him about till he died.

C. Atilius Regulus, and *L. Manlius Volsus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3802, and *R.* 501. They besieg'd *Lilibeum* in *Sicily* by Sea and Land; but *Hannibal* throwing himself into the Place with 10000 Men, in a vigorous Salley burnt the *Roman* Engines.

P. Claudius Pulcher, and *L. Junius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3803, and *R.* 502. *Claudius* design'd to attack *Drepanum*, a Sea-Town; but *Asirubal* being inform'd of it, met him at the Mouth of the Harbour in Line of Battle, sunk many of his Ships, and took 93. The superstitious People ascribed this Loss to his slighting the Divination by Birds, who, because they would not eat the Corn that was laid for them in their Cage, threw them into the Sea, and bid them drink if they would not eat. The Heads of Families were found at *Rome* this Year to be 251222.

In 503, the *Romans* besieg'd *Lilibeum* again without Success.

In 504, a Battle was fought on or near Mount *Eryx* in *Sicily*, where the *Romans* had the best.

In 505, the *Roman* Fleet was scatter'd by a Tempest, and made unfit for any Enterprize.

In 506, *Florus* thinks two *Prætors* were first created at *Rome*; but 'tis evident they had two from 388, one to do Justice to Strangers, and the other to Citizens. 'Twas the 2d Dignity in *Rome*, and made with the same Auspices as the Consuls. They were clad in the same Manner, had 6 Lictors, were allow'd to use Ivory Chairs, to ride on white Horses, and had the Power of proposing, changing, and abrogating Laws, with the Consent of the People. Nothing of Note happen'd in 507 and 508.

C. Lutatius, and *A. Posthumius*, succeeded *A. M.* 3810, and *R.* 509. *Lutatius*, with 200 Gallies of 5 Ranks of Oars each, engag'd *Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian*, kill'd 13000, and took 32000 of his Men. This brought the *Carthaginians* to sue for Peace, which they obtain'd, on Condition of abandoning

Sicily, paying 2000 Talents down, and 200 per Annum for 20 Years, which put an End to the first *Punick* War that lasted 21 Years.

Q. Lutatius Catulus, and *Aul. Manlius Torquatus*, succeeded *A. M.* 3811, and *R.* 510. They triumph'd over the *Falisci*, whom they defeated, kill'd 15000 of their Men, and took half their Country in 6 Days.

In 511, *Hiero* King of *Syracusa* came to *Rome*, to see the Magnificence of their publick Shows, and presented the Citizens with 200000 Bushels of Corn.

In 512, the *Romans* offer'd Assistance to *Ptolomy* King of *Egypt* against *K. Antiochus*, which he refus'd. This Year one *Licinius* brought in Comedies and Tragedies to *Rome*.

In 513, *Sardinia* submitted to the *Romans*, which was a great Mortification to the *Carthaginians*.

In 514, Consul *Fulvius* made War upon the *Ligurians*, and burnt the Forrests, to which they retir'd.

In 515, the *Romans* defeated the *Ligurians* in a plain Battle, and reduc'd the Mountainous Parts of the Country.

In 516, the Consuls *Manlius Torquatus*, and *Atilius Bardinus*, punish'd the *Sardinians*, who attempted a Revolt, were allow'd a Triumph, and shut the Temple of *Janus*.

In 517, the *Romans* declar'd War against the *Illyrians*, who dwelt on the *Adriatick*, and disarm'd the *Ligurians*.

In 518, 519, 520, nothing remarkable happen'd.

In 521, *Demetrius* K. of *Pharos* join'd the *Romans*, contrary to his Alliance with the Queen Dowager of *Illyria*.

In 522, the Consul *Posthumius* joining King *Demetrius*, forc'd the Queen of *Illyria* to become Tributary, and to yield up all the Towns the *Romans* had taken.

In 523, the Number of *Roman* *Prætors* was made Four.

In 524, *P. Valer* and *M. Atilius Regulus*, being Consuls, the Lands taken from the *Gauls* were divided among the Soldiers, which made the *Gauls* take Arms against the *Romans*, to which they were encourag'd by King *Demetrius*.

In 525, the *Gauls* enter'd *Italy* with 70000 Men.

In 526, *C. Atilius*, and *Emilius Lepidus* or *Pappus*, being Consuls, the *Gauls* defeated the *Romans*, tho' they had 848000 Foot,

and 57800 Horse, and the Gauls but 70000 Men. The Gauls in their Return fell in betwixt the Army of Consul *Atilius* and the Remainder of that of *Emilius*, who defeated them, and killed 40000 Gauls, with their King *Congolitanus*. Consul *Atilius* fell on the Roman Side.

In 527, the War was continued in *Liguria* and *Lombardy*; but the Consuls were oblig'd to retire by Pestilence and continual Rains.

In 528, Consul *Flaminius Nepos* enter'd the *Milanese*, defeated the Enemy, and triumph'd in Opposition to the Senate, who disputed the Formalities of his Election.

In 529, the War was continued against the *Milanais* and *Lombards*. Consul *Marcellus* took *Milan*, and return'd to *Rome* loaden with *Spolia Opima*, because he killed *Viridomarus* K. of the Gauls with his own Hand.

In 530, the Romans declar'd War against the *Istrians*, because of their Pyracies in the *Adriatick*.

In 531, the 2d *Punic* War began, by *Hannibal's* laying Siege to *Saguntum*. The *Saguntins* desir'd Assistance of the Romans, who sent Deputies to *Carthage* to complain; and the *Carthaginians*, contrary to *Hanno's* Advice, accepted the Declaration of War against them by the said Deputies. In the mean Time, the *Saguntins* being reduc'd to Extremity, consum'd themselves and their City by Fire, rather than surrender to the Enemy.

In 532, the enfranchis'd Slaves, who had hitherto been divided among the several Tribes, were divided into 4 of their own.

In 533, *P. Cornelius Scipio*, and *T. Sempronius Longus*, being Consuls, the Romans proclaim'd War against the *Carthaginians*, and made publick Processions to obtain the Favour of the Gods. The Romans had 24000 Foot and 1800 Horse of their own Citizens, and 44000 Foot and 4000 Horse of their Allies. The *Carthaginians* had 80000 Foot and 10000 Horse, commanded by *Hannibal*, who march'd thro' *Spain*, came to the Foot of the *Alps* about the 15th of *October*, and in 9 Days Time is said to have made a Passage over them by Fire and Vinegar, and enter'd *Italy*, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Inhabitants of the Mountains. Consul *Cornelius* met him, but was defeated. Consul *Sem-*

pronius, who came to his Assistance, had the same Fate near the River *Tessena*.

In 534, the Consul *Q. Flaminius* engag'd *Hannibal*, but was defeated, had 15000 Men killed, and 8000 taken.

In 535, the Consuls *C. Terentius Varro*, and *L. Emil. Paulus*, gave *Hannibal* a Battle at *Cannæ*, where they were defeated, and lost 40000 Men, with their Consul *Emilius*. *Hannibal* sent to *Rome* 3 Bushels of Rings taken off from the Fingers of the Roman Knights that were killed, in order to terrify the Citizens. The Romans had also the Misfortune of having their Army in *Gaul*, commanded by *Posthumus* the Prætor, destroy'd by a Stratagem when they enter'd a Forrest, the Trees of which the Gauls had saw'd half in two, and kept them standing by Ropes, &c. but let them fall on the Romans, which crush'd them to Death.

In 536, Consul *Marcellus* demitted in Favour of *Q. Fab. Maximus*, who restor'd the Roman Affairs by his Delay of fighting the *Carthaginians*, from whence he had the Surname of *Cunctator*.

In 537, Consul *Marcellus* fought *Hannibal* near *Nola*, but without any great Advantage. The two *Scipio's* were very successful in *Spain*, forc'd *Asdrubal's* Camp, and put a Supply into *Illiturgis*, which *Hannibal* besieg'd.

In 538, *Rome* was set on Fire by Incendiaries, that could never be discovered. *Syphax* K. of *Numidia* made a League with the Romans, but was killed by *Masiniissa*, a Prince of 17 Years of Age, with 30000 of his Men. *Fabius* follow'd *Hannibal* every where; but encamp'd so advantageously, that he could not be forced to fight.

In 539, *Hannibal* took *Tarentum* by Treachery, and *Marcellus* the Roman took *Syracusa* by Storm, after having lain 3 Years before it. During which, he suffer'd more by the Engines of *Archimedes*, than by the Arms of the *Carthaginians*. *P. Scipio* was betray'd in *Spain* to the *Carthaginians*, who put him to Death, and his Brother *Cneus* was soon after overpower'd and kill'd by 3 Armies of *Carthaginians*.

In 540, Consul *Flavius* took *Capus*, which had held out two Years, executed 56 of their Senators, the rest being dead during the Siege, and sold the rest of the Inhabitants.

In 541, Consul *Valerius Livinius* finish'd the War of *Sicily*, by taking *Agrigentum*, the last Place possess'd by the *Carthaginians*. *P. Corn. Scipio* went Proconsul into *Spain*, tho' but 24 Years old, and took *New Carthage*, with a rich Booty, and many Hostages the *Spaniards* had given to the *Carthaginians*; among whom, there was a beautiful young Lady. *Scipio*, notwithstanding his Youth, hearing she was betroth'd to a young Prince, he preserv'd her Chastity, and sending for her Parents and Bridegroom, deliver'd her safe to them, which engag'd that Prince in his Service.

In 542, *Q. Fab. Maximus Cunctator*, and *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, being Consuls, 12 Roman Colonies refus'd their ordinary Supplies of Men and Money, which oblig'd the Senate to have Recourse to their Treasury call'd *Erarium Vicesimarum*, which they never did but in Times of Extremity, and took out of it 4000 Pound Weight of Gold for their pressing Exigencies. *Scipio* was successful in *Spain*, where he gained two of their greatest Princes, by setting at Liberty their Wives and Daughters whom he took in *New Carthage*, defeated *Asdrubal*, and took his Camp, with a rich Booty.

In 543, the Consuls *M. Claudius Marcellus*, and *Titus Q. Crispinus*, fell into an Ambush, where their Army was defeated; and both of 'em killed.

In 544, *M. Claudius Nero*, and *M. Livius*, being Consuls, *Asdrubal* arriv'd in *Italy* to assist his Brother *Hannibal*; and besieg'd *Placentia*; but was defeated by the Consuls, and killed, with 55000 of his Men. *Claudius Nero* order'd *Asdrubal's* Head to be thrown into *Hannibal's* Camp; at the Sight of which he cry'd out, *I doubt no more of the Misfortune of Carthage*. Both Consuls were allow'd a Triumph, and *Livius* made Dictator.

In 545, *L. Veturius Philo*, and *Q. Cecilius Metellus*, being Consuls, *Scipio* went to *Africa*, and made a League with *Siphax* King of *Numidia*; but fell so ill upon his Return, that he was given over for dead. Upon which *Indibilis* revolted in *Spain*, and the Roman Army mutinied, and desir'd to return to *Italy*; but *Scipio's* Recovery calm'd their Minds. *Siphax* broke his Alliance with the Romans upon the Marriage of *Asdrubal's* Daughter.

In 546, *P. Corn. Scipio Africanus*, and *P. Licinius Crassus*, being Consuls, *Mago* came to *Italy* to assist *Hannibal*. The Prætor of *Sicily* took a Convoy of Corn design'd for *Hannibal's* Army. The Prætor of *Spain* routed the *Spaniards*, and killed their famous General *Indibilis*.

In 547, *Scipio* besieg'd *Utica*. *Siphax* and *Asdrubal* came to relieve it with 44000 Foot and 13000 Horse, which oblig'd *Scipio* to raise the Siege, and march against them. A Lustrum being made, 215000 Heads of Families were found at *Rome*.

In 548, *Masiniſſa* join'd *Scipio* with his *Numidian* Horſe, took *Siphax*, routed his Army, and subdu'd his Kingdom. *Scipio* routed the *Carthaginians*, and took *Utica*, which oblig'd the *Carthaginians* to sue for Peace.

In 549, *Hannibal* return'd to *Carthage*, and had a great Army to oppose *Scipio*; but was routed with the Loss of 20000 Men. Upon which the *Carthaginians* sued in good Earnest for a Peace, and obtain'd it on paying the Charge of the War, and agreeing to an Annual Tribute, and to keep no more than 4 Gallies in their Harbour. This put an End to the 2d *Punick* War, which lasted about 18 Years.

In 550, the Romans made an Alliance with *Attalus* K. of *Rhodes*.

In 551, they declar'd War against *Philip* K. of *Macedon*, because he had invaded *Illyrium* during the War of *Carthage*. *L. Furius*, Prætor of *Gaul*, defeated *Amilcar*, killed 30000 *Gauls*, and took 2000.

In 552, *L. Bebius*, Prætor of the *Gauls*, was defeated by the *Insubres*, who killed 6000 of his Men.

In 553, the Consul *Q. Flaminius* defeated *Philip* King of *Macedon*, killed 2000 of his Men, and got a great Booty.

In 554, the same Consul defeated *K. Philip* in *Thessaly*. Consul *Minutius* and Consul *Cornelius* made War against the *Ligurians* and *Milanois*, of whom they killed 15000, and took 7000, among whom was *Amilcar*, the last *Carthaginian* General that was left in *Italy*, and both Consuls were allow'd a Triumph.

In 555, *Flaminius* made Peace with *Philip* of *Macedon*, which restor'd the Liberty of *Greece*. The Slaves of *Rome* rebelled, and resisted a Legion sent to reduce them; but

but were disarm'd, and severely punish'd.

In 556, the Consul *M. Portius Cato* went to Spain, defeated 40000 *Spaniards*, and reduced the whole Country. Consul *Valerius Flaccus* defeated the *Bœii*, and kill'd 8000 of them. *L. Q. Flaminius* defeated the Tyrant *Nabis* in *Sparta*, and forc'd him to a dishonourable Peace.

In 557, *Flaminius* compleated the Liberty of *Greece*, by withdrawing the Garrisons; in Gratitude for which, the *Greeks* restor'd him all the *Roman Slaves*.

In 558, the Consul *Merula* defeated the *Bœii* near *Modena*. *Antiochus* in *Asia*, the *Ætolians* in *Greece*, and *Hannibal* in *Africa*, leagu'd against the *Romans*. The following Year *Antiochus* and the *Ætolians* took *Caleidona*.

In 560, the Consul *Acilius Glabrio* went to *Greece* with 10000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, defeated *Antiochus* and the *Ætolians* at *Tempe* with great Slaughter, took *Heraclea*, and forc'd him to beg Peace.

In 561, *Antiochus* made War against *Eumenes K. of Armenia*, and hearing that the *Roman* Consul *L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus* was marching against him, he met him; but was defeated with the Loss of 54000 Men, and oblig'd to accept of a Peace, on Condition that he should not extend his Conquests on this Side Mount *Taurus*.

In 562, *Scipio* return'd to *Rome*, where he was the first that triumph'd over the *Asiatics*, which he did in a magnificent Manner. In 563, the Senate sent 10 Deputies to *Asia*, to regulate Affairs with the Proconsul *Manlius Volsæ*, who govern'd that Province with a Consular Power.

In 564, the two *Scipio's* were accus'd of imbezelling the publick Money. *Scipio Africanus* appear'd in the Assembly in a white Habit, recounted his own great Actions instead of defending himself from the Accusation, and finish'd his Discourse with these Words; 'Twas on this Day of the Year that I destroy'd *Carthage*, let's go and return Thanks to the Gods for it. Upon which he went up to the Capitol, and there perform'd Sacrifice; for which Contempt of Authority, the Tribunes prosecuted him, so that he was oblig'd to retire to a private Life.

In 565, the Consuls made an Enquiry into the new Superstitions of the *Bacchanalia*, that were celebrated in the Night-time

with horrid Lasciviousness. Seven Thousand Persons were found guilty of this shameful Superstition. The *Athletes*, the Delight of the *Greeks*, were this Year brought into *Rome*.

In 566, two Prætors of Spain were defeated near *Toledo*; but afterwards routed the *Spaniards* on the Banks of the *Tagus*, where of 35000 *Spaniards*, 4000 only escap'd.

In 567, nothing remarkable happen'd.

In 568, *Scipio Africanus*, *Hannibal*, and *Philopœmen*, died; but *Entropius*, says *Hannibal*, died two Years before.

In 569, the dissolute Lives of the Priests of *Ifts* oblig'd the Senate to order, That the Temples of that Idol, and of *Serapis*, should be pulled down; but there being none who dar'd to put it in Execution, because of superstitious Scruples, the Consul *Paulus Æmilius* took an Ax to demolish those Nests of lewd People, and the rest follow'd his Example.

In 570, Three Volumes about Matters of Religion were found in the Tomb of *Numa*; but the Prætor *Petilius* order'd them to be burnt, for which he was accus'd of Sacrilege; but acquitted on his Oath, that they were inconsistent with the establish'd Religion.

Nothing remarkable happen'd in 571.

In 572, the *Ligures Appuani* were transported to *Samnium*, because they could not be kept in Peace while they had Mountains to retire to.

In 573, *Epulo K. of the Istrians*, by Favour of a Fog, surpris'd the *Roman* Camp; but while he was rioting in it with his Army, the Consul *Manlius Volsæ* fell upon him, and defeated him.

In 574, the Consul *Claudius Pulcher* defeated the *Istrians*, and besieg'd *Mesatia* their Capital.

In 575, the Consul *Levinus* invaded the *Ligurians*, who retir'd to their Mountains, where he block'd them up; and was kill'd in an Attack upon them; yet his Men continued the Battle, and defeated them.

There was nothing remarkable in the two following Years.

In 578, those of *Corfica* obtain'd Peace, on Condition to pay 200000 Pounds of Wax every Year to the *Romans*.

In 579, a tempestuous Wind brought such a Multitude of Locusts from the Coast.

Coasts of *Africa* to *Apuglia*, that the Earth was cover'd with them. The Romans renounc'd their League with *Perseus* King of *Macedonia*, because he was forming a League in *Asia* against them.

In 580, *Perseus* defeated the Roman Army under Consul *Licinius* on the River *Penes*; and the Prætor *Lucretius* took the Towns of *Coronea* and *Thebes*.

In 581, the *Alabandini*, out of base Flattery, worship'd the City of *Rome* as a Goddess, built her a Temple, and appointed Annual Plays for her. Consul *Mancinus* had some Advantage over *Perseus* King of *Macedonia*.

In 582, *Perseus* sought for Peace, but was refus'd.

In 583, *Paulus Æmilius*, tho' 60 Years of Age, was sent against *Perseus*, forc'd him from his Camp on Mount *Olympus*, defeated him in an obstinate Battle, took him with his three Sons, and carried them in Triumph to *Rome*. *Perseus* died in his Chains, as two of his Sons did before him. His youngest Son *Alexander* apply'd himself to Joyner-Work, Turning, and Writing, and became such a Proficient in the latter, that the Secretary of the Republick made him his Clerk. This was the Destiny of the last Successor of *Alexander the Great*, and *Macedonia* was reduc'd to a Province, after having been a Kingdom under 30 Kings for 923 Years. *Paulus Æmilius*, to punish the *Illyrians*, quarter'd his Army in 60 of their Cities, and on a set Day order'd them all to be pillag'd, and 150000 of the People to be sold for Slaves.

In 584, the Prætor *Memmius* reduc'd some Rebels in *Spain*. The War was carried on there the 3 following Years with Success.

In 588, the Consul *Sempronius Gracchus* reduc'd *Thracia*, and the Country along the *Danube*, into a Province.

Nothing else remarkable happen'd till the Year 600, that the Consul *Lucullus* made War on the *Celtiberi*, and sent *Scipio* into *Spain* to demand Elephants of *Masniſſa* King of *Numidia*. There's nothing recorded of 601.

In 602, the Romans began the 3d *Punick* War, on Pretence that the *Carthaginians* did frequently disturb *Masniſſa* of *Numidia* their Ally. The *Carthaginians* sent Ambassadors to *Rome* to complain of the Breach of the

Peace, but without Redress, because the Ruin of *Carthage* was resolv'd on. The Consuls *L. Martius* and *M. Manlius Nepos*, were sent to *Africa* with 150 Gallies, 80000 Foot, and 4000 chosen Horsemen. They demanded of the *Carthaginians* 300 Hostages, and the Surrender of all their Arms: Upon which they deliver'd up Arms for 200000 Men, and 2000 Engines of War. Being thus disarm'd, *Martius* told 'em, he had Orders to destroy the City. The *Carthaginians*, alarm'd at this, prepar'd for Defence, and made use of their Women's Hair for Bow-strings and Cordage to their Vessels, and *Asdrubal* rais'd 20000 Men to assist them.

In 603, they sent Ambassadors every where to sollicite Assistance, and at first made such a Progress as astonish'd the Romans; but it came to nothing.

In 604, the Consul *P. Corn. Scipio Africanus* attack'd them with 84000 Men, carry'd that Part of the Town called *Megara*, and cut off Provisions from the City. Having blocked it up, he went and took *Nephera*, where *Asdrubal* had shut himself up, and killed 70000 Men there. *Scipio* return'd to *Carthage*, and took another Part of the Town call'd *Cotto*, where there was a great Slaughter for 6 Days and 6 Nights. Those that escap'd went into the strongest Part of the Town call'd *Byrsa*; but wanting Provisions, &c. they were oblig'd to surrender, as did *Asdrubal*, who had retir'd to the Temple of *Æsculapius*. There were only 5000 Persons of both Sexes left who marched out of the deplorable Ruins of that glorious City, which had been the Rival of *Rome*, and had flourish'd about 700 Years.

In 605, the *Achaïans* oppos'd the Consul *Memmius* with a great Army, but were routed. He took and ruin'd *Corinth*, after it had flourish'd 950 Years, and brought all its fine Ornaments to *Rome*. *Scipio* demolish'd *Carthage*, which put an End to that City, and the 3d *Punick* War.

In 606, the Consul *Q. Fabius Maximus* defeated *Viriatus* in *Spain*, where from a Captain of Banditi he became General of the *Spaniards*, and conquer'd *Lusitania*.

In 607, an obscure Person call'd *Ananiasus*, pretending to be Son to *Philip K.* of *Macedonia*, gave the Romans some Trouble. They despis'd him at first, but after he had defeated their Prætor *Juventus*, they began to fear him.

him. Nothing remarkable happen'd the in 608.

In 609, the Consul *Q. Cæcilius Metellus* defeated *Andriscus*. He fled to a *Thracian* King, who surrender'd him : After which, he follow'd *Metellus's* Triumphal Chariot, and was put to Death by the Senate, who gave *Metellus* the Sirname of *Macedonicus*.

In 610, a *Macedonian*, who pretended to be King *Perseus's* Son, rais'd an Army of 17000 Slaves, but was defeated by the Prætor *Tremellius*. Consul *Pompeius*, or *Pompilius Rufus*, is charg'd by *Florus* with dishonouring the *Roman* Name, by corrupting the Servants of *Viriatius*, the *Spanish* General, to murder him ; but *Eutopius* says, the Murderers did it of their own Accord, and when they demand'd a Reward from the Consuls, were answer'd, That they had no Rewards for Crimes.

In 611, Consul *Lælius* was for promoting the *Agrarian* Law ; but finding it was like to raise Commotions, he forbore, and was therefore call'd *Sapiens*.

In 612, Consul *Pompeius Lænas* was defeated by the *Numantines*, who could have entirely routed them ; but they chose rather to make Peace with him, than to irritate the *Romans*.

In 613, Consul *Junius Brutus* defeated by Sea the *Celtæ*, *Lusitani*, and *Galaci* ; for which he was call'd *Galecius*.

In 614, Consul *Mancinus* besieg'd the *Numantines* ; but leaving his Camp to consult the Augurs, they surpris'd it, pursu'd the Consul to a narrow Pass, where they forc'd him to a Peace, which the Senate would not ratify, but sent him bound to the Gates of the City with the Marks of his Dignity, where the *Numantines* took no Notice of him, but let him return to the Camp. The Siege was continued till 617, when *Scipio Africanus*, the Consul, took the Town, which had cost the *Romans* 14 Years War. The Citizens burnt their Wives and Children rather than they would surrender, and afterwards threw themselves naked into the *Roman* Army, where they perish'd.

In 618, Consul *Mutius Scævola* put *Tiberius Gracchus* on promoting the *Agrarian* Law, which he accomplish'd : But not content with this, he would have had the Money of *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, who had left his Country and Estate to the *Romans*,

divided among the People, in order to court their Applause. The Senate oppos'd it ; upon which, *Gracchus*, with a great Number of People, went up to the Capitol, whither *Scipio Nasica*, *Jupiter's* High Priest, follow'd him, with the Senarors and richest Plebeians. *Gracchus's* Followers making Way for the Priest out of Respect, the Priest and his Retinue knock'd down *Gracchus* and 300 of his Followers with the Seats of the Temple. *Aristonicus*, who pretended to be the Son of *Attalus*, occasion'd a new War in *Asia*.

In 619, *Spain* was reduc'd to a Province, and *Judas Maccabeus* made a League with the *Romans*. *Florus* says, 'twas this Year that King *Attalus* died.

In 620, the Consul *Licinius Crassus* went into *Asia* against *Aristonicus*, who had seiz'd the Kingdom of *Pergamus* ; but *Crassus* being more intent upon *Attalus's* Money, than on pursuing his Enemy, was routed, taken, and kill'd, being the only *Roman* Consul that was ever taken alive in Battel.

In 621, Consul *Perpenna* besieg'd and took *Aristonicus* in *Stratonica*, and design'd to have reserv'd him for a Triumph ; but the Senate order'd him to be strangled in Prison.

In 622, Consul *Aquilius Nepos* finish'd the War in *Asia* by the dishonourable Method of poisoning the Waters.

In 623, *Scipio Nasica Æmilianus* was strangled in his Bed by his own Wife *Sempronia*, and *Cornelia*, Mother of the *Gracchi*.

In 624, *Jonathan Maccabeus* renew'd the Alliance betwixt the *Jews* and *Romans* ; but the Book of the *Maccabees* places it 4 Years before.

In 625, A Slave, call'd *Eunus*, pretend'd to Inspiration in *Sicily*, and that he was sent by the Gods to deliver the Slaves, and the easier to deceive them, put a Nut full of Sulphur in his Mouth, and firing it cunningly, made them believe that he breath'd Fire. Having thus assembled 2000 Slaves, he broke open the Prisons, and was quickly at the Head of 60000 Men, with whom he gain'd several Advantages over the *Romans* ; but *Perpenna* with his Army reduc'd 'em by Famine, and afterwards crucified all of 'em.

In 626, another Slave, who was a Shepherd, took the same Post upon him, but was reduc'd by *Aquilius* in the same Manner as *Perpenna* reduc'd the former.

In 617, the *Allobroges*, *Autuni*, and *Auvergnates*, made War upon the *Marsilians*, the Allies of the *Romans*, but were reduc'd by Consul *Sextius Calvinus* after 3 Years War.

In 628, the *Romans* concluded to rebuild *Carthage*, after it had been ruin'd 22 Years. Consul *Cacilius Metellus* besieg'd *Cantabricum* in *Spain*, and as he was ready to storm it, the Inhabitants laid the Children of *Rethogenes*, a *Spanish* Prince, and Ally of the *Romans*, upon the Breach; upon which, *Metellus*, mov'd by Compassion to the Children, and by the Prayers of the Prince, rais'd the Siege.

In 629, *Gracchus*, a Tribune of the People, had Orders to rebuild *Carthage*, mark'd out the Compass of it in 70 Days, and call'd it *Junonia*. This Year *Sextius* built a Town in *Gallia Narbonensis*, near Hot Baths, from him call'd *Aqua Sextia*, now *Aix* in *Provence*.

In 630, *L. Opimius*, and *Q. Fab Maximus*, being Consuls, the former revok'd all that *Gracchus* had order'd about rebuilding *Carthage*, and alledg'd, That the Gods had forbid it, because a Wolf had pluck'd out the Stakes fasten'd in the Ground to draw the Line about it. *Gracchus* denied the Fact, and while they were arguing the Matter, a Lictor spoke so insolently, that he was kill'd by *Gracchus's* Faction. The Consul and Senate made a great Noise about this, and thought to have rais'd the People against *Gracchus*; but on the contrary, they resent'd the Proceedings of the Senate, that they should make so much ado about the Death of an insolent Lictor, who had knock'd down *Tiberius Gracchus*, a Tribune of the People, and by Consequence an inviolable Magistrate in the Temple of *Jupiter*. This occasion'd a Sedition in *Rome* betwixt the Faction of the Senate and that of *Gracchus*; upon which, *Opimius* promis'd to give the Weight of *Gracchus's* Head in Gold to any one that would bring it him. 'Twas accordingly brought him, and weigh'd 17 Pounds 8 Ounces. After this, *Opimius* built a Temple to the Goddess *Concord*. Nothing remarkable happen'd the 3 following Years.

In 634, Consul *Q. Mutius Scævola* triumph'd over *Dalmatia*. There's nothing said of 635.

In 636, all Arts serving only for Diversion were banish'd *Rome*, except Players on

Flutes, Singers, and Players with Dice. Nothing happen'd in 637.

In 638, *Massinissa*, King of *Numidia*, died, and was succeeded by his Son *Micipsa*, who had 2 Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempsal*. His Brother *Mastanabal* left a Bastard Son call'd *Jugurtha*, who was very popular because of his great Qualities, which gave *Micipsa* Jealousy; but to gain him, he adopted him, and made him equal Sharer with his own Sons; but *Micipsa* dying, *Jugurtha* murder'd *Hiempsal*, and seiz'd his Share. *Adherbal* took Arms to revenge his Brother's Death, but was defeated. He applied to the *Romans* for Assistance, which he could not obtain, *Jugurtha's* Ambassadors having brib'd the Senate.

In 639, Consul *Opimius* was sent to *Africa* to divide the Kingdom of *Numidia* betwixt *Jugurtha* and *Adherbal*. *Jugurtha*, when the Consul was gone, without any Regard to his Regulation, made War on *Adherbal*, besieg'd and took him in his Capital, where he put himself and all his faithful Servants to Death.

In 640, Consul *Calpurnius* was sent against *Jugurtha*. Tho' he again brib'd the Senators, his Ambassadors were order'd to depart *Italy* in 10 Days, and he himself was order'd to appear at *Rome* to answer the Charge against him. *Memmius*, Tribune of the People, accus'd him of the Murthers above-mention'd; but he bought off his Sentence. It being afterwards found, that *Massiva*, the Son of *Gulossa*, was murder'd by his Order, *Jugurtha* was shamefully banish'd *Rome*, and when he left the City, look'd back upon it with Contempt; and said, O infamous Town! Thou wilt expose thy self to Sale to any one that will buy thee. *Scipio* demolish'd a fine Theatre begun by *Lucius Cassius*, lest the *Romans* should be made effeminate by the Luxury of the *Greeks*.

In 641, the Consul *Posthumius Albinus* went to *Africa* against *Jugurtha*; but leaving the Army to the Command of his Brother, *Jugurtha* surpris'd him by Night, defeated him, forc'd him and his Men to pass under the Yoke, and to agree to quit *Africa*.

In 642, Consul *Metellus* went to *Africa* against *Jugurtha*, seiz'd *Vacca*, where he kept his Magazines, and besieg'd *Zama*, his Capital, but was so harass'd by *Jugurtha*, that he was forc'd to raise the Siege.

In 643, *Jugurtha* attempted to bribe the Roman Garrison, and *Pompey* being weary of the Exactions of the Romans, return'd to his Obedience; but *Metellus* retook and plunder'd it, after cutting off the Inhabitants. He also defeated *Jugurtha*, and forced him to retire to his Son-in-Law *Bocus* K. of *Mauritania*.

In 644, the Consul *Marius* went into *Africa*, took and plunder'd *Capsa*, defeated *Jugurtha* and *Bocus*; and the latter, by a secret Agreement, deliver'd up *Jugurtha*, whom *Marius* led in Triumph to Rome. *Hircanius*, the High-Priest of the Jews, renew'd the League with the Romans.

In 645, the *Cimbri* and *Trojaner* began to be formidable to the Romans, being no less than 300000 strong, besides Women and Slaves.

In 646, they defeated the Consuls *Rutilius* and *Manlius* on the Banks of the *Rhone*, which much alarm'd Italy. *Rutilius* appointed Fencing-Masters to teach young Soldiers the Use of their Arms.

In 647, the People thinking *Marius* to be the only General fit to deal with the *Cimbri*, he was, contrary to Custom, made Consul in his Absence. He came to Rome to prepare for that War; but in 648, the *Cimbri* march'd against Spain. *Marius* increas'd his Army, return'd to Rome, and triumph'd over *Jugurtha*, having, as some Authors say, brought into the Exchequer 3007 Pound of Gold, and 5775 Pound of Silver in Bullion, besides a great Quantity of Silver and Gold Coin.

In 649, *Marius*, understanding that the *Cimbri* were marching to Italy, he met them on the Bank of the *Rhone*, defeated 'em, and killed and took 100000, with one of their Kings, who afterwards follow'd him in Triumph.

In 650, *Marius* preferred the Safety of his Country to his own Honour, put off the Triumph order'd for him, pursu'd the *Cimbri*, kill'd 120000 of 'em in the Plain of *Verdun*, and took 60000. Upon which Account he was call'd the 3d Founder of Rome.

In 651, *Marius* tarnish'd his former Glory, by supporting the seditious Proposals of *Saturninus*, a Tribune of the People, and oblig'd the Senators to take an Oath, That they should follow the Laws made by the People, which they all did except *Metellus*;

but with this Limitation, if they were really Law's. *Saturninus* and *Publius Mucius Scaevola* were the Death of the Tribune *Saturninus*, and the Praetor *Glaucius*, and say, he shut them up in the Court of *Metellus*, but with a Design to save them from the People; which the Senate having discover'd, they sent some of their own Faction, who got up on the Tops of the neighbouring Houses, and killed those two Magistrates with Darts.

In 652, the *Thracians* revolted against the Romans, and committed horrible Cruelties upon them.

In 653, the Consul *T. Didius* was sent to punish the *Thracians*, and *Metellus* in several Encounters defeated two Brothers call'd *Periculi*, who had made a Rebellion in Spain.

In 654, *Carbo* went into Gaul to observe the Conduct of Consul *Craesus*, who had banish'd his Father; but finding nothing blame-worthy in him, he own'd that his Father could not be innocent, since he was condemn'd by so just and innocent a Man as *Craesus*.

In 655, *Ptolemy* K. of Egypt made the Romans Heirs to his Kingdom by his Will.

Nothing happen'd remarkable after this till 660, when P. or L. *Martius Philippus*, and *Severus Julius Caesar*, were made Consuls.

The Civil War of Rome.

Druis, the Tribune of the People, would have restor'd to the Senate the Cognizance of such Causes as *Gracchus* had taken from them, and given to the Knights. He endeavour'd also to obtain the Freedom of Roman Citizens for all the Inhabitants of Italy; but was vigorously oppos'd. Upon which the *Italians* rais'd 100000 Men to obtain it by Force, which laid the Foundation of the Republic's Destruction.

In 661, the Consuls rais'd 100000 Men against the *Italians*, and divided them into separate Bodies, to resist the several Nations of Italy that had leagu'd against them; but the Romans were worsted every where, and Consul *Rutilius* was kill'd in Battle. At the Close of the Year, the Consul *Julius Caesar* made a Law, allowing the Freedom of Rome to the Latins and Confederates, as *Tully* says in his Oration for *Balbus*.

year 667, *Corn. P. P. Sulla*, and *C. Marius* were Consuls. They made War against the *Italians*. *Catalus* was killed in Battle, and several Bodies of the Roman Army defeated. The *Italians*, grieved with this Success, erected a Commonwealth of their own, and called it the *Roman Republic*, of which they made *Cervin* the Capital; but the Consul *Pompey* destroyed their Republic, and routed the Chief of their Forces. The Senate granted the Freedom of the City to the *Italians* that were not of the *Legion*, but did not admit them into their Tribes, nor to vote in their Assemblies.

The Civil War between Sulla and Marius.

In 663, *Corn. Sulla*, *C. Sulla*, and *C. P. P. Sulla* were Consuls. Several Prodiges happen'd before the Civil War, as the sounding of Trumpets in the Air, and a Woman's being deliver'd of a Serpent. The Occasion of the War was thus: *Marius* solicited for the Command of the Army against *Mithridates*. *K. of Pontus*. *Sulla* said it belong'd to him as Consul; but *Marius* carried it by the Assistance of the Tribune *Sulpicius*. The Consuls being offended at this, put a Stop to all Business, and shut up the Courts of Justice. *Sulpicius* did thereupon attack the Consuls in the *Rostra*, and killed all that stood in his Way. *Sulla* finding no Security elsewhere, retir'd to *Marius*'s House, where he was oblig'd to promise, that he would repeat what he had order'd before. He was let go, and *Marius* sent a Lieutenant to *Nola* to make the Army swear Fealty to him; but *Sulla* getting there before him, made the Army swear to himself, put *Marius*'s Lieutenant to Death as soon as he came to the Camp, marched directly to *Rome*, and possessed himself of the Gate *Collina*, &c. The People oppos'd him from the Tops of the Houses; but *Sulla* oblig'd them to desist, by threatening to burn the Town. *Marius* made a vigorous Resistance for a while; but not being able to hold out, left the City, and went to *Africa*. *Sulla* being thus possess'd of the City, call'd the Senate, and got *Marius*, *Sulpicius*, and their Followers, proscib'd.

In 665, *Corn. Sulla*, and *C. Marius* were Consuls. *Sulla* went to make War on *Mithridates*, and defeated his General *Phelaeus*. Consul *Phelaeus* drove his Collegue *Cinna* out of *Rome*, and set up *Corn. Marius*, the Great Priest of *Jupiter*, in his stead. *Cinna* perswaded the *Italians* to revolt, and promis'd them the Freedom of *Rome* with all the Privileges of the Citizens. He rais'd a considerable Army, and was join'd by *Marius* from *Africa*. They took *Offa* by Treachery, and cut off the Inhabitants. They march'd afterwards to *Rome*, where they were admitted, and *Marius*'s Proscription was annull'd; but they made a great Slaughter among those of *Sulla*'s Party.

In 665, *Corn. Sulla*, and *C. Marius* were Consuls. *Marius* died the 17th Day after, in his 7th Consulship. *Cinna* got *Valerius Flaccus* chosen in his stead, and he was order'd to go and make War against *Mithridates*, the Praetor *Fimbria* being his Lieutenant. General. *Fimbria* fell out with *Flaccus*, who shamefully depos'd him; but he reveng'd himself by killing the Consul; and having then the sole Command, pursued *Mithridates*, and forc'd him to retire by Sea to *Mithridates*.

In 666, *Cinna* continued his Murders and Proscriptions, and *P. L. L.*, the Tribune of the People, order'd his Collegue *Sextus Lucilius* to be thrown headlong from the *Torpeian Rock*.

In 667, *Sulla* divid'd *Asia* into 44 Provinces, and return'd to *Italy*. *Cinna* march'd against him; but his Army mutinied, and killed him in his Camp.

In 668, the two Consuls *Scipio Asiaticus*, and *Norbanus Flaccus*, with young *Marius*, led two Armies against *Sulla*, which he defeated, pursued *Norbanus*, and besieg'd him in *Capua*.

In 669, *Sulla* defeated young *Marius* again, killed 20000 of his Men, and took 8000. *Sulla* did afterwards besiege *Præneste*, whither *Marius* retir'd. The Town surrendr'd, and *Marius* kill'd himself, rather than he would fall into *Sulla*'s Hands. After this, *Sulla* summon'd all the Inhabitants together in the Market-place, where his Soldiers barbarously murder'd them. *Pliny* says, he found 3000 Pound Weight of Gold, and 7000 of Silver, in this City. *Sulla* return'd

to Rome, where he took the Name of *Favstus*, caus'd himself to be proclaim'd Perpetual Dictator, and oblig'd the Senate to make a Decree, approving all that he had done or should do. He chang'd many ancient Laws, and made new ones; created 300 Senators, set 10000 Slaves at Liberty, gave them the Freedom of Citizens, and call'd them *Cornelians* from his own Name. He never walk'd abroad without 24 Lictors, and a great Guard. At last, having glutted himself with the Murthers, Assassinations, Proscriptions, and Banishments, of all the Party of *Marius* and *Cinna*, he left the Dictatorship. Nothing remarkable happen'd the two following Years.

In 673, *Sylla* refused the Consulship, and *P. Servilius Isauricus*, and *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, were chosen. *Sylla* retir'd into the Country, where he liv'd ever after in Peace. Consul *Claudius* went to *Macedonia*, where he died. *Servilius* pass'd Mount *Taurus*, which the *Romans* never did before, brought *Cecilia* and *Licia* under Subjection, and after 3 Years return'd to Rome, where he was allow'd a Triumph, and call'd *Isauricus*.

In 674, *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, and *Q. Caecilius Lucilius*, were Consuls, and *Sylla* died. *Lepidus* would not allow the magnificent Funeral provided for him, because of his many Murthers; but suffer'd *Caecilius* to pay what Respect he pleas'd to the Corps of his deceas'd Friend. About this Time, *Pompey* growing in Credit, sided with the Nobility; and having an Army entrusted to him by *Caecilius*, he belieg'd *Brutus* in *Modena*, and was made Governor of *Spain*, with the Title of Proconsul.

In 675, Consul *Scaurus* made Laws to regulate the Expences of private Persons. *Metellus* was successful in *Spain* against *Sertorius*; but *Pompey* was always defeated. Upon which *Sertorius* pass'd a biting Jest against *Pompey*, and said, *If that old Woman* (alluding to the Physiognomy of *Metellus*) *was out here, I would send her Boy to School, meaning Pompey, who was then but a Youth.*

In 676, Consul *Scribonius Curius* succeeded in the Government of *Macedonia*, carried on his Conquests as far as the *Danube*, and after spending 3 Years in those Wars, made a triumphal Entrance into Rome. *Octavius* routed the *Dalmatians*, took their Capital *Delminia*, and triumph'd over them.

Nothing remarkable pass'd in 677.

In 678, Consul *Lucullus* defeated *Mithridates* in several Battles, tho' he had strengthen'd his Army during the Civil Wars of *Marius* and *Sylla*.

In 679, *Spartacus*, a famous Gladiator, escap'd from the Prison of *Capua*, with 70 of his Companions; and being join'd by 60000 Men, made War upon the *Romans*, defeated all that oppos'd him, and routed the Praetor *Cassius*, who disput'd his passing the *Po* with 10000 Men.

In 680, *Crassus* march'd against *Spartacus*, and shut him up by a Trench of 15 Leagues long from Sea to Sea; but he made his Escape by filling up Part of the Trenches with Falcines in a dark Night.

In 681, *Crassus* pursu'd *Spartacus* towards the *Alps*, and cut off 12000 of his Men in several Skirmishes; but two of *Crassus's* Generals pursu'ing *Spartacus* too rashly, were defeated, and all their Troops cut off. This Success made *Spartacus's* Soldiers insolent, so that they forced *Crassus* to an Engagement, wherein they were routed, and *Spartacus* kill'd. *Crassus* return'd to the War against *Mithridates*, beat him both by Sea and Land, defeated him again at *Cabera*, and took *Lower Armenia* from him. Upon which *Mithridates* fled to *Tigranes K.* of *Upper Armenia*; but *Lucullus* pursu'd him, and took *Tigranocerta*, the Capital of the Kingdom. *Tigranes* being at the Siege of *Phlema*, and hearing of the Progress of the *Romans*, broke up the Siege, and march'd against *Lucullus*, who defeated and took him.

In 682, *Pompey* finding that *Crassus* had more Authority in the Senate than he, endeavour'd to gain the Affection of the People, restor'd their Tribunes, the Authority that *Sylla* had taken from them, and gave the *Roman* Knights a Power to try Civil and Criminal Causes.

In 683, *Appia K.* of *Cyrene*, and of *Lycia* in *Africa*, left his Dominions to the *Romans*. The Isle of *Crete* revolted, but was reduc'd by *Metellus* in 3 Years, for which he had a Triumph, and the Sirname of *Creticus*. Nothing remarkable happen'd the following Year.

In 685, the Pirates being formidable in the *Mediterranean*, *Pompey* was order'd to clear the Seas of em. To this End he set out 500 Ships, with 10000 Men on board, and

and reduc'd 'em in 40 Days, which procur'd him the Esteem of the People so far, that he had a Commission to march against *Mithridates*, and the Dominions of *Tyrannus*, to the Prejudice of *Lucullus*, who having well nigh subdued them, deserv'd the Honour of concluding that War. The three following Years he entirely subdued *Mithridates*, having in one Battle in *Asia Minor* killed 40000 of his Men, with a very inconsiderable Loss to himself. The Reason is ascrib'd to his attacking *Mithridates* by Night, when the *Romans* had the Moon on their Back. *Mithridates* escap'd with two Men only, and one of his Wives: And his Son rebelling against him afterwards, he killed himself out of Grief. *Pompey* invaded the Territories of *Tigrannus*, and encamp'd within 16 Miles of *Artaxates*, his Capital. Upon which *Tigrannus* came and surrender'd his Crown, which *Pompey* restor'd, contenting himself with some of his Provinces, and the best Part of his Treasury. *Pompey* marched to *Judea*, and enquir'd into the Difference betwixt *Hircanus* and *Aristobulus* as Mediator. The latter trusting him, put all his strong Places into his Hands, and presented him with a fine Golden Vine of curious Workmanship; but missing the Protection he expected, he arm'd what Forces he could, and got into *Jerusalem*. *Pompey* besieg'd him, and *Aristobulus*, to prevent the Ruin of the City, came out to surrender himself; but while *Pompey* flatter'd him with the Expectation of good Terms, his Lieutenant *Gabinius* got into the Town, and *Pompey* soon follow'd. The Faction of *Aristobulus* got into the Temple, and made an obstinate Defence. But *Pompey* reduc'd them after 3 Months Siege; so that the Temple was prophan'd not only by the Entrance of the Uncircumcis'd, but by the Slaughter of the Priests, who were promiscuously killed with their Victims. *Pompey* made *Hircanus* High-Priest, and did not touch the Treasure of the Sanctuary; but he deprived *Hircanus* of the Royalty. Some place this in the Consulate of *M. Tul. Cicero* and *Marc Anthony*; but others reckon their Consulate in the following Year 689, when *Catilin* begun his Plots against the Republick, and design'd to have set Fire to the 4 Corners of the City; but the Conspiracy was prevented, the chief

Authors of it put to Death, and *Catilin* oblig'd to quit *Rome* by the Care of *Cicero*. *Cato* being then Tribune of the People, and hating *Julius Caesar*, because he had detach'd his Sister *Porsia*, would have had him nam'd as one of the Conspirators; but *Caesar* appeal'd to the People, and put himself under their Protection. *Catilin* went out of *Rome* with the Falcies carried before him, as if he had been Consul, and appear'd at the Head of 20000 Men, whom *Manlius* had rais'd privately; but *Anthony* pursued him close, and defeated him in the Plain of *Pisum* after an obstinate Fight, wherein *Catilin* himself and most of the Conspirators were killed, according to *Salust*; tho' *Cassiodorus* places it in 691. *Scourus* made War on the *Arabians* meely to have the Plunder of *Petra*, their Capital; but manag'd the War so ill, that his Army must certainly have starved, had he not been supplied by *Hircanus* the High-Priest of the *Jews*, who becoming Mediator, made Peace betwixt *Arctas* the *Arabian* King and the *Romans*, upon *Arctas*'s paying *Scourus* 300 Talents for the Charge of the War.

In 690, *Pompey* triumph'd several Days together over the Pirates; and the Kings *Mithridates*, *Tigrannus*, and *Aristobulus*, who follow'd the Chariot himself, as did the Sons of the two former. Nothing remarkable happen'd the following Year.

In 692, *Caesar* demanded the Consulate; and in order to procure Friends, reconcil'd *Craffus* and *Pompey*, and married his Daughter *Julia* to the latter.

In 693, *C. Julius Caesar*, and *M. Calpurnius Bibulus*, were made Consuls. *Caesar* propos'd the *Agrian Law*, but was vigorously oppos'd by *Bibulus* to no Purpose; for *Caesar* not only carried every Thing against him, but insulted him, and caus'd the Falcies carried before him to be broke in his Presence. Upon which *Bibulus* shut himself up for eight Months, and this occasion'd the Railery among the *Romans*, that *Julius* and *Caesar* were Consuls. *Caesar* got himself made Governor of *Gaul* for 5 Years.

In 694, the Tribune *Clodius* discover'd his Hatred against *Cicero*, who had impeach'd him of prophaning the Mysteries of *Ceres*, because he went into the House of *Calpurnia*, with whom he had an Intrigue, in Woman's Apparel. *Cicero*, to avoid his Fury, went

went to Gaul as *Caesar's* Lieutenant. *Clodius* being vexed at his Escape, feign'd a Reconciliation. Upon which *Cicero* return'd to Rome, where *Clodius* immediately accus'd him of having put to Death *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, *Sura*, and other of *Catilin's* Accomplices, without Formality of Law. Upon which *Cicero* was banish'd, and his Houses in Town and Country burnt. *Alexander*, Son to *Aristobulus*, having escap'd from *Pompey* to *Judea*, rais'd 10000 Foot and 1500 Horse, with whom he attacked the Lieutenant *Gabinus*; but was defeated with the Loss of 3000 Men. He afterwards retir'd to *Alexandria*, where he defended himself for some Time, but was forc'd to surrender. His Father *Aristobulus* and his Brother *Antigonus* did likewise escape, and rais'd a War, but with no better Success.

In 695, *Pompey* observing that the People's Esteem for him was lessen'd by the Artifices of *Clodius*, resolv'd to be reveng'd on him, to recal *Cicero*, and to restore him his Estate. *Clodius* did what he could to oppose it, but in vain; for the Senate put a Stop to all publick Proceedings and Exercises till the Return of *Cicero*. This broke out into a War, wherein *Clodius* was defeated, and *Cicero* returned, and *Pompey* was honour'd with the Commission of providing the City with Corn, as a Reward for bringing *Cicero* back. A little after *Milo* murder'd *Clodius*, for which *Cicero* made an eloquent Apology, that is to be seen in his Orations.

In 696, *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, and *L. Martinus Philippus*, being Consuls, *Caesar* form'd the famous *Triumvirate*, betwixt himself, *Pompey* and *Crassus*, which prov'd fatal to the Republick, and was the first Occasion of bringing the People of Rome under the Jurisdiction of one Man.

In 697, *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, and *M. Licinius Crassus*, being Consuls, they made an Order, by which *Caesar* was continued Five Years longer in his Government of Gaul. *Pompey* had Spain and Africa for his Share, and *Crassus* Syria and Egypt, with Power to make War against whom he should think fit. *Crassus* being impatient to make War on the Parthians, put to Sea before the Spring, and lost a great many Ships. He plunder'd the Temple of Jerusalem, which *Pompey* and *Gabinus* had spar'd, and carried off 2000 Talents of consecrated Silver. He

was afterwards betray'd by *Appianus Aburis* and *Ariamenes*, two Guides that he confided in, who brought him by Night into a dry sandy Plain, where the Parthians attack'd him, and killed his Son. After which *Surenas*, the Parthian Commander, pretended to come to a Parly with him; but when *Crassus* approach'd him, the Parthians encompassed and killed *Crassus* with their Arrows. *Caesar* was more fortunate in his Government, for he defeated the *Sicambri* and *Usipetes* in the Netherlands, passed the Rhine, and made an Incursion into Germany, and afterwards marched over to attempt the Conquest of Great Britain.

In 698, the Death of *Crassus* created Jealousies betwixt *Caesar* and *Pompey*, which was heighten'd by the Death of *Julia*, *Caesar's* Daughter, and *Pompey's* Wife, who died this Year in Child-bed. *Pompey* finding that *Caesar's* Victories had got him the Love of the People, could not bear that he should have the Preference, and therefore would have laid down his Employments; but *Caesar*, who was *Caesar's* Enemy, perswaded him to the contrary.

In 699, *Caesar* invaded Great Britain with 800 Sail, and the Choice of the Gaulish Nobility. The Britains made no great Opposition, so that *Cassivelaunus*, K. of the S. Parts, submitted. The People about *Namur* and *Hainault* besieg'd *Cicero* in his Camp; but *Caesar* came and reliev'd him when he was reduc'd to the greatest Extremity. *Caesar* went afterwards to Rome, and borrow'd two Legions of *Pompey*, which he sent him. *Scipio* *Hipseus* and *Milo* contended for the Consulship of Rome with open Force. Upon which the Senate made *Pompey* Consul, and gave him Power to name his Colleague.

In 700, he chose *Cecilius Metellus* for his Associate, and being a Widower, married *Cornelia*, *Scipio's* Daughter, and made it his Business to secure himself of the Favour of the Senate to ballance that of the People, who declar'd openly for *Caesar*. *Pompey* was continued Governor of Spain for 4 Years, and *Caesar* the like of Gaul; where there were many Revolts, which gave him Business enough; but he defeated *Percinnetorix*, one of their Kings, took *Avaricum*, now Bourges in Berry, and *Alexia*, now Auxerre.

In 701, Consul *Marcellus*, by *Pompey's* Advice, propos'd the sending of a Successor

to *Cesar*, but his Colleague *Sulpitius*, and the Tribunes of the People opposed it as unjust, since the 4 Years for which he was appointed were not yet expired, and alledged it was impudent to stop him in the Course of his Victories; so that the Proposal was rejected. *L. Aemilius Paulus*, and *C. Claudius*, being Consuls, *Marcellus* made the same Proposal with the former Consul of that Name, to recall *Cesar*, and to order him to disband his Army. His Colleague *Aemilius* opposed it for the same Reasons as before, and added, That *Cesar* was willing to disband his Troops, if *Pompey*, his declared Enemy, would do the like. The Tribune *Curio* perceiving that the Senate favoured *Pompey*, made that same Proposal to the People, who approved it, and *Anthony Curio's* Colleague openly read *Cesar's* Letters in Presence of the People, tho' *Metellus* opposed it. *Marc Anthony*, who was for *Cesar*, was made chief Pontiff, and *Galba* was debarred from the Consulship, because he had been *Cesar's* Lieutenant.

In 703, *L. Corn. Lentulus*, and *C. Claudius Marcellus* were Consuls, they favoured *Pompey*, and proposed to recall *Cesar*, and disband his Army; but *Curio*, and others of *Cesar's* Friends, boldly opposed it, and the Consuls dismissed the Assembly, on Pretence that they grew too hot. *Labienu*, one of *Cesar's* chief Generals, went over to *Pompey*. The Consuls proposed another Way to effect their Design; which was, That *Pompey* and *Cesar* should send two Legions each to join the other Forces that were to be sent to revenge the Death of *Crassus*, and wipe off the Disgrace the *Romans* had received from the *Parthians*. Upon Notice of this Order, *Cesar* not only sent two of his own Legions, but the two he had borrowed from *Pompey*. He also sent *Fabius* to *Rome* with Letters to the Consuls, who would scarce allow them to be read in the Senate, and would never consent that his Offers should be taken into Consideration, but ordered that the present State of the Republick should be debated. Consul *Lentulus* said, He would never forsake the Commonwealth if they would speak their Minds boldly. *Scipio*, *Pompey's* Father-in-Law, said the same, and that *Pompey* would never forsake the Republick, if the Senate

stood by it. Upon this 'twas ordered, that *Cesar* should disband his Army, on Pain of being declared Criminal. *Marc Anthony* and *Q. Maffius*, Tribunes of the People, opposed this. The Censor *Piso*, and Praetor *Rafcius*, offered to go and inform *Cesar* how Things went, but they were not allowed, and the Proceedings were stopped. They had Recourse at last to a Decree; by which 'twas ordered, That the Magistrates should take Care of the Safety of the Commonwealth, and the Tribunes retired to *Cesar* at *Ravenna*; where he was expecting an Answer.

The following Days the Senate met without the City, that *Pompey* might be present at their Assembly, because, being Praetor, he could not be at *Rome*. Then they raised Forces through *Italy* in Defence of the Senate, and took Money out of the publick Treasury to support *Pompey's* Charge. *Cesar* being informed of all this, assembled his Soldiers, complained to them of the injustice done him in a pathetical Manner, and exhorted them to stand by him, which they agreed to; telling him, They would protect his Dignity, and that of the Tribunes, who were come to implore his Assistance. *Cesar* marched on towards *Rome*, and all the Towns of *Italy* open'd to him in his Way, and sent off *Pompey's* Garrisons. This surprized *Pompey* and his Followers, and obliged them to quit *Rome*. *Cesar* pursued them as far as *Brundisium*, from whence *Pompey* and the Consuls crossed the Sea, and *Cesar* having no Vessels to follow them, returned to *Rome*; where he was created Dictator, recalled the banish'd Citizens, restored them to their Estates, and laid down his Office after 11 Days.

In 704, *C. Julius Caesar*, and *P. Servilius Vatinius Isauricus*, were made Consuls. *Cesar* designed to have pursued *Pompey*, but thought it proper first to be Master of *Spain*, where *Pompey* had been strengthening himself a great while. *Cesar* defeated *Afranius*, one of *Pompey's* Generals, near *Lerida*, and obliged him to disband his Army, composed of 7 Roman Legions, and many Confederates. *Varro*, another of *Pompey's* Generals, attempted to defend *Calis* and *Corduba*, but the neighbouring Provinces declaring for *Cesar*, he was forced to yield up those Towns, with his Forces, Ships and

Am.

Amunition. After this *Caesar* returned to *Italy*, in order to pursue *Pompey*, who had assembled 500 Ships, besides Tenders and others from *Asia*, the *Cyclades* Islands, *Corsica*, *Athens* and *Egypt*. His Land-Forces were equal to his Naval Strength, but he had dispersed his Army into several Provinces to keep them in his Interest, and kept with himself but 45000 Foot, and 7000 Horse. *Caesar* passed the Sea with 1000 Horse and 22000 Foot, engaged him near *Pharsalia* in *Thessaly*, and defeated him. *Pompey* escaped in Disguise to *Amphipolis*, where he attempted to rally his scattered Forces, but *Caesar* pursued him so close, that he fled to *Egypt*; where *K. Ptolomy* caused him to be murdered before he landed. *Caesar* was so concerned at the unworthy End of this great Man, that the Murderers thought they could not avoid a Punishment suitable to their Crime but by the Death of *Caesar* himself. *Photinus* the Eunuch, and *Archelas* attacked *Caesar*, but *Mithridates K.* of *Pergamus* came to his Relief, and delivered him from those Murderers.

In 705, *Q. Furius Calenus*, and *P. Vatinius*, were Consuls. *Caesar*, tho' absent from *Rome*, was made Dictator the second time, and continued in the Office a Year. He reduced the Kingdom of *Pontus*, and appointed a Governor there. 'Twas concerning this Victory over *Pharnaces K.* of *Pontus*, that *Caesar* wrote to his Friend *Anicius Vennidius*, *vici*; i. e. I came, saw, and overcame. He returned by Way of *Asia Minor*, gave the Kingdom of *Bosphorus* to *Mithridates K.* of *Pergamus*, and from thence came to *Rome*; where he cashiered part of his Army, gave 100 Crowns to each Soldier, and Lands sufficient for them to live upon.

In 706, he was made Consul, with *M. Aemil. Lepidus*, and went over to *Africa* the beginning of *January*; where at first he was worsted by the Soldiers of *Labiennus*, but afterwards near *Tapsus* defeated the Troops of *Labiennus*, *Africanus*, and *Scipio*, took their 3 Camps, killed 10000 Men, or according to *Plutarch*, 50000, and took many Prisoners, with very little Loss to himself. After this he marched towards *Utica*, where *Cato* commanded; who seeing all Things in a desperate Condition for the Republick, and his Party, he killed himself. *K. Juba*, who retired safe from the last Battle with

Retirend, retired to *Zama*, his greatest Strength, where he had left his Wife, Children, and Treasure; but the Inhabitants shut the Gates upon him, and gave *Caesar's* all his Treasure. *Africanus* and *Sylla* fell into a Body of *Caesar's* Army commanded by *Sitius*, one of *Caesar's* Lieutenants. *Caesar* commanded them both to be killed, but spared *Pompeia*, *Sylla's* Wife, with his Children, and restored them their Estate. *Scipio* attempted to get into *Spain*, but was drove back by contrary Winds to *Bonna*, where *Citius* sunk all his Ships. *Caesar* having thus subdued *Africa*, made it a Province, and subjected it to the *Roman* Laws. He sold all *K. Juba's* Effects, and divided the Money among his own Soldiers: He returned to *Rome*, where he triumphed for 3 Days together. The first Day, over *Egypt*; the second, over the Kingdom of *Pontus* and *Pharnaces*; and the third, over *Africa*, and *K. Juba*; but in so modest a Manner, that nothing seem'd to insult the Memory of those he had conquered. The next Day after those Triumphs, he treated all the People of *Rome* at 22000 Tables, and gave them the Diversion of a great many Combats of Gladiators, and a Representation of a Sea-Fight. The Citizens were numbered, and found to be 320000 Heads of Families, who had escaped the Fury of the Civil Wars. *Pompey's* Sons, with the Remains of his Party, being retired into that Part of *Spain* called *Betica*, *Caesar* pursued and defeated them near *Munda*, where he killed 30000, among whom there were 3000 *Roman* Knights, and 17 Field-Officers, with *Labiennus* and *Astias Varus*. *Pompey's* Sons died of their Wounds, and *Munda* and *Cordua* were both taken.

In 707, *Q. Fabius Maximus*, and *C. Trebonianus*, were Consuls. *Caesar* crowned with Glory after so many Conquests, returned to *Rome*; where he made a triumphal Entrance: The Senate and People submitted to him, and made him perpetual Dictator, which put an End to the Republick. They rendered him afterwards such Honours, as were due to no Mortal. He applied himself carefully to every thing that might advance his own Grandeur, and that of the *Romans*: He reformed the Calendar, rebuilt and repopled several Towns, undertook to cut the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, which joined the *Mores* to the Continent of *Greece*, and

terminates the Gulph of *Lepanto*. He designed also to have join'd the *Anio* to the *Tiber* by a Canal; but in the midst of his Grandeur and Prosperity was murdered in the Senate, and died of 23 Wounds he received, being then 56 Years of Age. The Cause of the Conspiracy against him, according to *Suetonius*, was his insufferable Pride to the Senators, his admitting of *Gauls* into the Court and City, and his visible Affectation and Practice of arbitrary Power.

The Roman Emperors.

1. *Julius Caesar*, of whom we have already given an Account. He is said to have subdued 300 Nations, to have taken 800 Cities, and to have conquered 3000000 Men in several Battles, and there was never a Man more expert or courageous in War.

2. *Augustus*, formerly called *Octavius*, having conquered *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and reduced *Lepidus* and *Antonius*, was declared *Augustus*, and Master of the Empire. He was Nephew to *Julius Caesar*, who adopted him; was a Prince of great Qualities, finish'd the Monarchy which his Uncle had begun, revenged his Death upon his Murderers; who all died a violent Death, and many of them by the same Dagger with which they had murdered *Caesar*. He was a Lover of Learning, and wrote pleasantly in Prose and Verse; from whence it came to pass there were such able Men in his Time, as *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Mecenas*, &c. His Reign was honoured with the Birth of our Saviour, in a Time of Universal Peace. *Augustus* reign'd about 40 Years, and died at *Nola*, in the 76 Year of his Age.

3. *Tiberius* succeeded about the 14th Year of Christ, he was Son to the Empress *Livia*, adopted, and made Sharer of the Empire by *Augustus*, during whose Reign he was much commended for his Virtues; but when he came to the Throne, he became a Monster of Cruelty, Dissimulation, and Debauchery. He put his Wife *Julia* to Death, and murdered *Germanicus* and his Children. *Sejanus* and *Piso* were the Instruments of his Crimes. *Suetonius* says, he could see as well when he awoke in the dark as at Noon-

Day, which proved that he had a great deal of Fire in his Temper. He was smothered in his Bed in the 78th Year of his Age, and 23d of his Reign.

4. *Caligula* succeeded, A. C. 37. He was Son to *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*, and was surnamed *Caligula*, from *Caliga*, a Military Shoe, which his Mother made him wear in the Camp. The beginning of his Reign was good, but he soon degenerated into all Sorts of Cruelty and Villany. He endeavoured to gain the Applause of the People by Largesses and magnificent Shows. He caused a Bridge to be built upon the Sea of a Mile long, with Moles; upon which he erected Towers, and built Houses, out of a foolish and ridiculous Fancy, that by this Means he had subdued this Element. He caused many of the Statues of the Gods to have their Heads broke off, that his own might be put and worshipped in their Place; and he was so tyrannical and foolish, that he got his Horse to be declared Consul in a full Senate. In a Word, he was such an insufferable Monster, that his own Servants killed him in the 4th Year of his Reign.

5. *Claudius* his Uncle, Son to *Drusus*, and Nephew to *Tiberius*, succeeded, A. C. 41. He had Poison given him in his Youth, which affected both his Body and Intellect, so that his Lips always foamed with Spittle; yet he applied himself to Study, executed the Office of Censor with great Severity, restrained the Liberty of the Stage, made a Law against lending Money to Children under Age, because to rid themselves of their Creditors, they afterwards attempted the Lives of their Fathers. He finished the Aqueducts begun by *Caligula*, and regulated the Art of Divination by the Entrails of Beasts. He put to Death his Wife *Messalina*, one of the lewdest Women that ever lived. He afterwards married *Agrippina*, his own Niece, a Daughter of *Germanicus*; who poison'd him by the Help of *Locusta*, a Woman infamous for that cursed Art, and of *Xenophon* his own Physician. In the main, he was a weak Pr. and govern'd chiefly by his Women and enfranchised Slaves. He died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

6. *Nero* succeeded A. C. 54. He was Son to *Domitius Enobarbus* and *Agrippina*, and adopted by the Emperor *Claudius*. He was

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ill-educated, and in Shape and Conditions more like a Hog than a Man. He counterfeited great Clemency in the Beginning of his Reign; and when a Warrant was brought him to sign for executing a Criminal, wished he had never learned to write; so that his Præceptor *Seneca* had a very great Opinion of him, and gave him a Character more like a Flatterer than like a Philosopher. He became a Monster of Cruelty, murdered his Mother, his Wife, and Præceptor, abandoned himself to *Sodomy*, and all Sorts of Impurity. He fancied himself to be an extraordinary Musician and Actor. He attempted to cut through the *Isthmus of Corinth*, but was obliged to give it over, by the News of a Revolt at *Rome*. He caused several Musicians and Stage-Players to be put to Death, for vying with him in those Exercises. He set fire to *Rome*, went up to a high Tower, from whence he could see the Flames, play'd on Musical Instruments all the while, and laid the Blame of it afterwards upon the Christians, against whom he rais'd the first Persecution. For these and other monstrous Crimes, the People in general abhorred him, the Provinces revolted from him, and the Senate ordered him to be whipp'd to Death, as a Slave. He fled, but was pursued by some *Roman* Horsemen: When he saw that he could not escape, he pray'd some of his Followers to kill him; which they having refused, he cried out, That he had neither Friend nor Enemy, and killed himself, it being impossible that he could fall by the Hand of a more infamous Executioner. This happened in the 14th Year of his Reign.

Galba succeeded A. C. 68, in the 70th Year of his Age, being chosen by the Army which he commanded, and with whom he designed to have revolted, upon Advice, That *Nero* had given private Orders to put him to Death. He was the first Emperor chosen by the Soldiers, and that was not of *Cæsar's* Family. He obtain'd the Empire with more Ease than he kept it; his Debouches had made him Gouty, and by Consequence unfit for a vigorous Administration; his Covetousness made him Hateful, and his giving himself up to 3 wretched Favourites made him Contemptible. The Army in *Germany* being angry that they were defrauded of their Reward promi-

sed them for their Service, first broke their Allegiance to him. They wrote to the *Prætorian* Guards, That they did not like an Emperor made in *Spain*, and therefore advised them to chuse another that should be grateful to all the Armies. *Galba* supposed this proceeded from his old Age, and want of Children; therefore he adopted *Piso*, a Gentleman of great Hopes, and proposed him to the Soldiers; but the contrary Faction, headed by *Otho*, being stronger, murdered him and his Successor in the Camp, in the 7th Month of his Reign.

8. *Otho*, named *M. Silvius*, or *Salvius*, succeeded, A. C. 69. He was the Son of *Lucius Otho*, and *Albia Terentia*. He was a great Favourite of *Nero's*, and his Companion in Debauchery; so that they had all Things in common, even to their Wives. He had little Hair, and therefore was the first who introduced the Use of Perukes at *Rome*, with which the *Latin* Silver and Gold Medals represent him, but the *Egyptian* and *Syrian* ones of Brass do not, because they knew not the Use of them in those Countries. He advanced *Galba's* Interest in expectation of being adopted by him; in which, being disappointed, he conspired against him. He seem'd to change his Disposition when he came to the Empire, that he might procure the Favour of the People. The Army in *Germany* set up *Vitellius* against him; who marching into *Italy*, defeated *Otho* near *Bedriacum*, between *Cremona* and *Verona*; upon which he resolv'd to kill himself, rather out of Pity to the Lives of so many Men that must have been lost in his Quarrel, says *Suetonius*, than for want of Courage. This happen'd in the 3d Month of his Reign.

9. *Vitellius* succeed that same Year. He was Son to a Cobler, a Glutton, Drunkard, Lewd, Treacherous and Cruel Man, extraordinary Covetous, and yet Profuse; his Life was one continued Debauch. His Brother *Lucius* gave him an Entertainment, where 2000 Fish, and 7000 Fowls, were brought to the Table. He had another Feast not so profuse, but more nice; where one Course consisted of the Livers of rare Fishes, called *Scari*, the Brains of Pheasants and Peacocks, the Tongues of Phœnicopters, which are very rare Birds, and the Rows of Lampreys; all which Dainties were brought from the *Carpashian* Sea;

the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and other remote Parts of the World. He raised himself by flattering *Caligula*, *Claudius*, and *Nero*; and carrying one of *Messalina's* Shoes in his Gown, which he used to kiss as a most Sacred Thing. He used to gormandise 4 times a Day, and spent 10000 Crowns on each Meal. His Cruelty equalled his Gluttony; which, with his other ill Qualities, made the Armies revolt every where. He attempted to punish the Promoters of those Revolts, but was always worsted. The Army in *Syria* chose *Vespasian* to be Emperor, and the Soldiers at *Rome* slew *Vitellius*, dragged him through the Streets with a Rope about his Neck, and threw him into the *Tiber*, with his Brother and Son, after he had reigned 8 Months and two Days.

10. *Vespasian* succeeded that same Year. He was of the *Flavian* Family, and called *Titus*: By the Favour of *Narcissus* he got the Command of the Armies in *Great-Britain* and *Germany*; where he was very successful. He was also Governor of *Africa*, where he behaved himself with great Integrity, and was forced to leave *Rome* by *Nero*, because he slept while he repeated some Verses. The *Jews* having revolted in *Nero's* Time, he defeated them in several Rencounters, and took many of their Towns. *Suetonius* takes Notice, that this Revolt was occasion'd by a Prophecy, all over the East, That the Governor of the World should then come from *Judea*. Commentators understand this of *Micah* 5. 2. which is plainly applicable to our Saviour, tho' *Suetonius* applies it to the *Roman* Emperor. *Vespasian* made some difficulty to accept the Throne, but was oblig'd to it by the Soldiers, and the Senate approv'd their Choice. He was received at *Rome* with great Joy, the People had such an Esteem of his Valour and Prudence. He sent his Son *Titus* to make an end of the *Jewish* War, which he accomplish'd; took *Jerusalem*, and triumph'd upon that account, together with his Father. *Vespasian* was very liberal to ruin'd Cities, poor Senators, and learned Men, but banish'd some Philosophers from *Rome*, because they took too much Liberty to censure every Thing. He was, in the main, a Prince famous both in Peace and War, and studied the Good of the Publick, but a little tainted with Avarice and Lewdness.

He built the Temple of *Peace*, died in the 10th Year of his Reign, and the 69th of his Age.

11. His Son *Titus* succeeded A. C. 79. He was surnamed, *The Delight of Mankind*, for his great Clemency, Liberality and Kindness. His Liberality was such, That if any Day had pass'd wherein he had given nothing, he used to say to those about him, *Friends, we have lost this Day*. We have mentioned before that he took *Jerusalem*, but 'twas much against his Will that the *Jews* suffer'd so much during that Siege, of which their own Obstinacy was the sole Cause, and made them unworthy of the Favour he offer'd them. He died in the 3d Year of his Reign, and was supposed to have been poisoned by his Brother *Domitian*, who was ambitious to have the Throne.

12. *Domitian* succeeded A. C. 81. He made good Laws at first against Lewdness; so that People conceived a great Opinion of him. He was very magnificent and liberal, and shew'd Favour to Learning, but he quickly pulled off his Mask, and gave himself up to Cruelty and Lewdness. He put many Persons of Note to Death without Cause, raised the 2d Persecution against Christians, debauched his own Niece, and delighted in *Sodomy*; yet at the same Time he took upon him the Name of *God*, and *Lord*; would receive no Petitions wherein that Title was not given him, and oblig'd the People to comply with this impious Humour. *Martial*, and other Poets of his Time, flattered him excessively, and gave him the Name of *God*, tho' he did not deserve that of a Man. He banished Philosophers from *Rome*, and *St. John* the Divine to the Isle of *Patmos*, after he had miraculously escaped without Hurt, from a Caldron of boiling Oil, into which that Tyrant had order'd him to be cast, say the Church Historians. By consulting Astrologers, &c. he had some fore-knowledge of his violent Death. He was murdered by *Stephen*, an enfranchised Slave of *Clement* the Consul. The Senate rejoiced at his Death, pulled down his Statues, and rased out all the Inscriptions and Titles which he himself had usurp'd; or his Flatterers had given him. One of his Diversions was, to catch Flies, and pierce them with a Bodkin; which

occasion'd the pleasant Answer of *Vibius Crispus*, when ask'd, Who was with the Emperor? *No living Creature, nor so much as a fly.* He was killed in his Closet after 15 Years Reign, and was the last of the *Cæsars*.

13. *Nerva* succeeded A. C. 96. He was named *Cocceius*, and chosen by the Senate. He had been banished by *Domitian*, and commanded the Army in *Gaul* when he was chosen. As soon as he came to the Throne, he issued a Proclamation, recalling all those who had been banished for Religion, extended his Favour to the *Jews*, and forgot nothing that might restore the Empire to its former Lustre. He was civil, generous, modest, liberal, just, and sincere, but inclinable to Passion; so that 'tis said his being in a violent Passion against *Regulus* occasioned his Death, in the 2d Year of his Reign. Some say, he died in the 66th Year of his Age, and others in the 72d. Being sensible that he was too far advanced in Years to finish what he had begun, he adopted *Trajan*.

14. *Trajan* succeeded A. C. 98. Some say, he was a *Spaniard*, and the first Stranger that was made Emperor. Others say, he was born at *Todi* in *Italy*. He advanced himself by his Virtue and Courage, commanded the 10th Legion under *Vespasian* and *Titus* against the *Jews*, and had so much distinguished his Merit, that the Soldiers saluted him Emperor immediately upon *Nerva's* Death. He wrote forthwith to the Senate, who approv'd the Choice, and promis'd that no honest Man should ever be put to Death by his Order: But he kept his Promise ill with relation to Christians; for tho' he published no express Edict against them, his Edicts against Night Assemblies, and new and foreign Religions, occasion'd a great Persecution, which ceased a little upon the Advice that *Pliny* the younger gave him; but was soon revived. He twice defeated *Decabalus* King of the *Daci*, and made *Dacia* a Province. Upon his Return to *Rome*, he received Embassies from many remote Countries, and among others from the *Indes*, the Name of which was then scarce known. 'Twas then he begun to build the famous Pillar which bears his Name; but 'twas not finished till 7 Years after. 'Tis a Master-piece of Architecture, and was rebuilt by Pope *Sextus V.* who put the Statue of *S. Pe-*

ter on the Top of it. He extended his Boundaries beyond any of his Predecessors, subdu'd the *Armenians*, *Parthians*, *Osroenians*, *Arabians*, *Assyrians*, *Iberians*, *Colchis*, and *Persia*; but stain'd his Glory by disbanding 11000 Christians out of his Army, and sending them into *Armenia*. He was no Admirer of great Titles, nor extravagant Honours, and seem'd to decline Arbitrary Power by the Respect which he always shew'd to the Senate, and by that remarkable Saying of his to the Captain of his Guards or General of his Horse, when he deliver'd him the Sword as the Badge of his Authority; *Pro me, si mereor in me; i. e.* Use the Sword for me; but if I deserve it, use it against me. He was in the main an excellent Prince, if we may believe *Pliny* the Younger in his Panegyrick of him; but *Dio* charges him with Sodomy, Cruelty, and Drunkenness. He died of a Dropsy in the 64th Year of his Age, and 20th of his Reign.

15. *Hadrian* succeeded A. C. 117, being adopted by *Trajan*, at the Solicitation of *Plotina* his Wife. He was the Son of *Aelius Hadrianus*, surnam'd *Ase*, because he had been Governor of *Africa*; but was originally a *Spaniard*. On his Accession to the Empire, he took a solemn Oath to the Senate, That he would punish none of their Body but by a Sentence of their own. He remitted all Arrears of Taxes or Revenues due to himself or the Empire, and burnt Bonds of private Persons to the Value of 2000000 of Gold, to procure the Esteem of the People; but he persecuted the Christians outrageously, 'till *Quadratus* and *Aristides*, two Christian Philosophers, allay'd it by their Apologies: Upon which he forbade the Persecution. The *Jews* rebelled in his Time under an Impostor called *Barchabebar*, i. e. The Son of a Star, pretending to be the Star of *Jacob*, foretold in the Scriptures. The pretended Cause of the Revolt was, *Hadrian's* having caused a Temple of *Jupiter* to be built near the Ruins of that of *Jerusalem*. *Hadrian* sent Troops to *Rufus* Governor of *Syria*, who defeated the Rebels in many Battles, killed 500000 of 'em, and sold the rest for Slaves. He changed the Name of *Jerusalem* into *Ælia Capitolina*, caus'd the Figure of a Swine to be placed on the Gates of *Jerusalem* and *Bethlehem*, in

Contempt of the Jews, built a Temple to *Venus* on Mount *Calvary*, and another to *Justice* on the Place from whence our Saviour ascended. He likewise erected a Statue to *Adonis* on the Manger of *Bethlehem*, where it continued till the Time of the Emperor *Constantine*. He understood Mathematicks, Astrology, Arithmetick, Geometry, Poetry, Philosophy, Physick, and Engraving, but blacken'd all by his Study of Magick. He made an Expedition into *Britain*, and built a Wall betwixt *Newcastle* and *Carlisle*, to hinder the *Scots* from invading the *Romans* and *Britains*. He had a prodigious Memory, and was so strong of Constitution, that he made most of his Journeys through the Empire on Foot. Upon which *Florus* writing familiarly to him, said,

*Ego nolo Caesar esse,
Ambulare per Britannos,
Scoticas pati Pruinās.*

i. e. I would not be *Cesar*, to walk thro' *Britain*, and endure the *Scots* hoar Frosts.

'Tis commonly read *Scythicas*; but *Scaliger* makes it *Scoticas*, because the Author is there speaking of *Great Britain*. *Hadrian* died of a Bloody Flux in the 20th Year of his Reign.

16. *Antonin* succeeded, being adopted by *Hadrian* A. C. 138, and was surnam'd *Pius*, because of his excellent Morals and sweet Temper. The Senate would have reversed all that *Hadrian* did, and have prevented his being ranked among the Gods; but *Antonin* oppos'd it, and built him a Temple at *Puteoli*, where he appointed Priests to offer Sacrifice to him. *Antonin* was a Prince of goodly Presence, and even Temper, of a curious Wit, sober, complaisant, and liberal. *Philostates* gives two remarkable Passages of his good Nature; the first, that when he was Proconsul of *Asia*, he came to *Smyrna*, and lodged in the House of *Palemon* the Sophist; as the most commodious. *Palemon* coming home late at Night, kept such a Clamour and Noise, that he forced *Antonin* out of his House at Midnight. *Palemon* coming afterwards to salute him at *Rome* when he was made Emperor, *Antonin* assign'd him an Apartment in his Palace, and told him, He should enjoy it freely, without Hazard of being put out at Midnight.

The 2d was, that when a Comedian complain'd to him, that *Palemon* had thrust him off the Stage, because he did not act to his Satisfaction, the Emperor asked, At what Hour? The Comedian said, At Noon. To which the Emperor answer'd, *You have no Reason to complain, for he put me out of his House at Midnight, and I said never a Word.* *Antonin* had such an Aversion to shedding of Blood, that he had always that Saying of *Scipio* in his Mouth, That he had rather save the Life of one Citizen, than kill 1000 Enemies. Most of the Barbarians during his Reign behav'd themselves peaceably, more out of Respect to his Virtues than for Fear of his Arms. He suppress'd the *Daci*, *Alani*, and *Moors*, who revolted, by his Lieutenants; and under the Conduct of *Lollius Urbicus*, quieted the *Britains*, and raised a Wall to defend them against the *Scots* and *Picts*. At first he persecuted the Christians; but having read the Works of *Justin Martyr*, and other Apologies, he recalled his Decrees. He died as if he had been in a Sleep, in the 70th, or (as some say) 77th Year of his Age, and the 23d of his Reign, extremely lamented.

17. *Marcus Aurelius* succeeded A. C. 161, being adopted by *Antonin*, and surnam'd *Philosophus*, because of his great Inclination to study Philosophy. He adopted and associated in the Empire *Lucius Aelius Verus*, to whom he married his Daughter *Lucilla*. He was the best of all the *Roman* Emperors, and made no general Edict against Christians; but being much given to Idolatry, and desirous to imitate *Numa*, from whom he derived his Original, he gave Occasion by several Rescripts to the 4th Persecution, in which many Christians were martyr'd. But the Persecution abated upon the Apology of *Athenagoras*, who was sent to *Aurelius* upon this Account, and inscrib'd that Apology thus; "To the Emperors *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, and *Lucius Aurelius Commodus*, *Armenians*, *Sarmatians*, and (which is more) *Philosophers*." He triumph'd over the *Parthians* with his Colleague *Verus*, whom he lost in the Beginning of the 2d War about 169. In 174, the Barbarians had so hemmed in the *Roman* Army, that 'twas not thought possible for them to escape. They were at the same Time oppress'd with a violent Heat and Thirst. Upon

which

which the Pagans invoked their Gods; but in vain; when a Christian Legion having pray'd to God to deliver them from this Danger, a refreshing Shower is said to have fallen immediately into the Roman Camp, while Thunder and Lightning put their Enemies to flight. *Julius Capitolinus* ascribes this to the Prayers of *Marcus Aurelius*; and *Dio*, to a Musician named *Arnulphus*; but *Xiphilin* accuses him of a wilful Lie, and said, the Victory was due to the Christian Legion, called by the Name of the Thundering Legion, as the 12th Legion had been in the Time of *Augustus*. The Emperor confess'd in his Letter to the Senate, that he ow'd this Victory to the Christians, and thereupon forbade the Persecution. *Tertullian* mentions the same with the Emperor's Letter, of which *Oresius* says, there were many Copies in his Time. But *Valois* on the 5th Book of *Eusebius*, and *Father Pagi* in his Criticks on *Baronius*, tho' they do not wholly reject the Story of the Thundering Legion, say, that many false Things are added to it. *Antonin* profess'd the Stoic Philosophy: Upon which the old Saying of *Plato* was reviv'd, *That the World would be happy if Philosophers were Kings, or Kings Philosophers*. He subdued the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Sarmatians*, and *Suevi*, was a meek, wise, prudent, sober, liberal Prince, and a great Captain; but became sickly thro' too much Study. He was unhappy in his Family, having an incontinent Wife, a debauch'd Son, and a lewd Son-in-Law. He died in the 19th Year of his Reign, and at his Death recommended his Son to the Gods and People of *Rome*, if he were worthy of it.

18. *Commodus* succeeded A. C. 181; but by the Apology of *Athenagoras*, 'twou'd seem he was a Sharer in the Empire some Time before *Aurelius's* Death. He was Son to *Antoninus* the Philosopher, and (according to some) declar'd Emperor in *Germany* immediately after his Father's Death; tho' 'twou'd seem he did not come to the Possession till the Death of *Lucius Verus* at least. He was educated by learned and wise Philosophers; but his vicious Inclinations drown'd their Instructions. He was a comely Person, but had a very corrupt Mind, and violated all that was accounted sacred by God or Man. He was so very unlike his Father, that the People reckon'd him the Ba-

ward of a Gladiator, who was his Mother's Gallant; and indeed his Manners did more resemble such a Father; for he valu'd himself much upon being a good Gladiator and Coachman. Authors differ however as to his Father, for some call him the Son of *Marcus Aurelius*, and say, he contracted his ill Disposition from his Mother *Fausina*. But however that is, they all agree that he was a second *Nero*. He renounc'd his Parents, whoever they were, would be called *Hercules* the Son of *Jupiter*, and commanded [Altars and Sacrifices to be made to him, which the Senate agreed to, rather than to provoke his furious Nature; for upon the least Pretence, true or false, he would put the Senators and the Chief Officers of the Empire to Death without any Form of Law; and if he wanted a Pretence, would charge them with imaginary Plots against his Person. Having cut off most of the Senators, he debauch'd his own Sisters, entertain'd 300 Concubines, and as many Boys for his unnatural Lust. He gave the Government of Provinces, and all the chief Posts, to Men noted for Infamy and Vice, took Pleasure to persecute Men of Virtue and Parts, and with unparalleled Foppery delighted to appear in a Lion's Skin, with a Club like *Hercules*, and to shew his Dexterity in killing Tygers, Lyons, and Leopards. Having at last design'd to murder *Martia*, whom he kept as his Wife, a Captain of his Guards, and his Lord Chamberlain; and becoming hateful to all Mankind, *Martia* gave him Poison in a Glass of Wine; and because it did not work quick enough, got a Wrestler to strangle him. The Senate and People rejoyc'd extraordinarily at his Death; tho' during his Life, they flatter'd him with fulsom Encomiums, and call'd his Reign the Golden Age. He affected the Title of Invincible, and Peacemaker, and struck Medals with this Inscription; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩ ΚΟΣΜΩ ΕΥΕΛΙΚΗΣ; i. e. All the World was happy in the Reign of *Commodus*. He design'd to change the Name of *Rome* to *Commodiana*, but was prevented by his Death, which happen'd in the 13th Year of his Reign.

19. *Partinax* succeeded A. C. 194, being chosen by those who plotted the Death of *Commodus*, and the Choice was approv'd by the

the Senate. His Prænomen was *Ælius*, or *Publius Helvius*. Some reckon him the Son of a Bricklayer, or a mean Shopkeeper at *Rome*; but he rais'd himself by his Valour and Prudence to the chief Commands of the Army, and to be Consul and Præfect of *Rome*. He was 60 Years old when he came to the Throne, made many good Laws to reform the Abuses of his Predecessors, and the Discipline of the Army, particularly the *Prætorian* Guards, who upon that Account murder'd him in his Palace in the 3d Month of his Reign.

20. *Didius Julianus* succeeded by bribing the Army, but the Senate order'd *Severus* to reduce him; and *Didius* was such a Coward, that he offer'd to surrender the Empire, provided he might have his Life and Liberty, and was dethron'd after 66 Days Reign.

21. *Severus* succeeded. His Prænomen was *Septimius*. He was born at *Leptis*, a Roman Colony in *Africa*, and rais'd himself to great Commands in the Army. *Pescennius Niger* being declar'd Emperor by the Legions in *Syria*, he marched against him, defeated him, took *Byzantium*, which had declar'd for him, after 3 Years Siege, and reduc'd it to a Village. He conquer'd the *Parthians*, *Medes*, *Arabians*, and severely punish'd the rebellious *Jews*, for which the Senate decreed him and his Son the Honour of a Triumph. *Albinus* being declar'd Emperor by the Legions in *Britain* and *Gaul*, he marched against him, defeated him near *Lions*, destroy'd that City with Fire and Sword, put *Albinus's* Wife and Relations to Death, with many Persons of Quality, and involved the Christians there in the Massacre as Favourers of *Albinus*, for which he was called *Sylla Punicus*. He afterwards begun a severe Persecution against the Christians, tho' he favour'd them in the Beginning of his Reign, because he was restor'd to his Health by one of them, a Physician. He afterwards subdued those who rebelled in *Britain*, and built a Wall there betwixt *Clyde* and *Forth* against the Incurſion of the *Scots* and *Picts*. He had two Sons, *Antoninus Caracalla*, and *Geta*, whom he declar'd *Cæsars*, and his Associates in the Empire; but the former being impatient to reign, attempted to murder his Father, who died of Melancholy at *York* in the 18th Year of

his Reign, at the Thoughts of such an unnatural Attempt. He was sober, frugal, modest in his Apparel, courageous, indefatigable, and very useful to the Commonwealth, but cruel; so that the Senate considering both his good and bad Qualities, wish'd he had either never been born, or had never died.

22. *Caracalla* and *Geta* succeeded A. C. 211. *Caracalla* in his Youth had learn'd something of the Principles of Christianity, and gave Signs of a sweet Disposition, which procur'd him an universal Esteem; but his Father remov'd all Christians from about him, and thinking to make him a great Prince, choak'd those early Seeds of Piety, which made him become a Monster. He killed his Brother *Geta* in his Mother's Arms the 2d Year of his Reign, that he might enjoy the Empire alone; and cut off the Head of *Papinian*, a celebrated Lawyer, and *Præfectus Prætorio* or Lord Chief Justice, because he would neither excuse nor defend the Murder of *Geta*. He put his Father's Physicians to Death, because they would not poison him, and order'd all his Father's and Brother's Servants to be murder'd; so that the Historians of that Time say, there were 20000 People murder'd by his Order. He was a Drunkard, a Whoremonger, and incestuously married to *Julia*, his Father's Widow. In the East he destroy'd the Inhabitants of *Alexandria*, because he heard they spoke ill of him, and gave himself up to consult Magicians and Astrologers. He seiz'd the Persons and Dominions of several Kings his Allies, whom he had invited to come and see him, and became so hateful to every body, that *Martinus*, one of the Captains of his Guards, murder'd him as he was easing Nature, by the Order of *Macrinus*, who succeeded him.

23. *Macrinus* came to the Throne A. C. 218, but abandon'd himself to infamous Pleasures, instead of minding the Affairs of the Empire; and after having subdued the *Parthians*, he was murder'd by his Soldiers because of his Cruelty, in the 2d Year of his Reign, at the Instigation of *Heliogabalus*, who succeeded.

24. *Heliogabalus* came to the Empire A. C. 219. He was Bastard Son to the Emperor *Caracalla*, and set up by the Army. He had his Name from being Priest to the Sun in

in *Phœnicia* before he was elected. He carried his God with him to *Rome*, and forbade the *Romans* to worship any other. He was so abominably Vitious and Luxurious, that he was called the *Roman Sardanapalus*. When he was in Countries remotest from the Sea, he would eat nothing but Sea-Fish; and, when on the Sea Coasts, would eat nothing but Fowls and Beasts from the remotest Mountains. He fed his Lamps with Balsom, and his Fish-Ponds with scented Water. He married a Vestal Virgin; saying, That he himself being a Priest, their Offspring must be altogether Heavenly. He was extravagantly lavish of his Treasures, and to fill them again, set all Honours and Offices to Sale, without Regard to Age, Quality or Merit. His two Coachmen were his chief Companions in his Debauches; and he not only usurp'd an uncontrollable Power himself, but allow'd it his Servants. He cut off abundance of Senators, because they would not allow of a Senate of Women, where his Mother was to be President, and to determine all Female Controversies. In a Word, he was guilty of so many Villanies, that no modest Man can read his History without Blushing. He design'd to have murdered *Alexander Severus*, whom the Senate had declar'd *Cæsar*, in the Time of *Macrinus*, and whom he himself had adopted for his Son. At last he became so hateful to every Body, and to his own Guards, that they slew both him and his Mother in the Camp; and their Corps, after 1000 Indignities done them by the Mob, were first thrown into an House of Office, and then into the *Tiber*, in the 4th Year of his Reign.

25. *Alexander Severus* succeeded A. C. 213. He was Son to *Varus* and *Mammaea*, adopted by *Heliogabalus*, and was made Emperor before he was 16 Years of Age. He restor'd the Discipline of the Army, and the Laws of the State. He chose for Counsellors, the most vertuous and able Lawyers of the Empire, as *Ulpian*, *Callistratus*, and *Modestinus*. He was a great Lover of Arts and Sciences, liberal without Profuseness, valiant without Cruelty, and a severe Judge without intrenching upon Equity. He was so modest, that he would never take the Title of Lord, but ordered that all Salutations to him should be *Aus Alexan-*

der; by which he condemn'd the Blaphemous Ambition of some of his Predecessors, and particularly of *Heliogabalus*; who, as *Sueton* says, would be saluted *Dominus* and *Deus Noster*: And the Stile of his Orders run thus; *Dominus ac Deus Noster sic fieri jubet*. i. e. Our Lord and God commands it to be so. He discovered a great Inclination to Christianity, says *Danet*, had our Saviour's Image in his Chappel, and design'd to have built him a Temple at *Rome*. His just Severity against the Debauchery of the Army occasion'd a Mutiny of the *German Legion*, who kill'd him near *Mentz*, in the 14th Year of his Reign.

26. *Maximinus Caim Julius* succeeded A. C. 236. He was born in *Thracia*, his Father being a *Goth*, and his Mother an *Alan*. He was at first a Shepherd, and afterwards a Soldier. He was of a Gigantick Stature, being 8½ Foot high; and his Stomach, Strength and Courage, were proportionable. 'Twas usual for him to eat 40 Pound of Meat, and to drink as many Pints of Wine in a Day. His Wife's Bracelet serv'd him for a Thumb-Ring. His Strength and Courage made him terrible to every Body, but procured him the Love of the Soldiers, whom he headed against the Emperor *Severus*, and upon that Account they chose him Emperor. When the *Romans* heard of his Election, the Senate and City were seized with such a pännick Fear, that all the People throng'd to the Temples to pray, that he might never come to *Rome* to fill the City with Blood and Slaughter like a wild Beast. He commenced his Reign with the Persecution of the Christians, because the frequent Earthquakes in the Empire at that Time were ascrib'd by the Heathens to the Toleration of the Christians. He was so brutish and barbarous, that he cut off all those who knew the Meanness of his Birth; and, among them, such as had maintain'd him in his low Condition. Those of high Birth he crucified, buried in wild Beasts Skins, exposed to Lions, &c. or made them be cudgell'd to Death, and buff'd the Senate in his Letters; wherein he bragg'd, that he had done more than all the ancient Caprains. They chose 20 Men to counteract him, and declared him a publick Enemy; which made him so mad, that he had well nigh kill'd his own Son, whom he associat'd

dated in the Empire. He marched from *Germany* to *Italy*, and besieg'd *Aquileia*, which made such a gallant Defence, that the Soldiers being wearied out by the Siege, and provok'd with his Cruelties, they cut off both him and his Son, sent their Heads to *Rome*, and expos'd their Corps to the Wild Beasts, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

27. *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* were chosen by the Senate to succeed *A. C.* 238. The former was the Son of a Smith, but had a great Soul, and solid Virtue. He oppos'd *Maximin's* Party was a prudent Prince, and belov'd by the People. *Balbinus* was of a noble Roman Family, advanc'd himself by his Merit, and was very grateful to the People; but the Soldiers being angry that they had no Hand in electing them, took Advantage of the Difference that happen'd betwixt them, and murder'd them both in the first Year of their Reign.

28. *Gordianus* succeeded *A. C.* 239. He was descended from the *Gracchi* by the Father's Side, and from the Emperor *Trajan* by the Mother's. He and his Son were chosen in *Africa*, where he was Proconsul, in Opposition to *Maximinus*, and the Senate approv'd the Choice. He was a Person of great Magnanimity, Eloquence, Justice, and Continency; and behav'd himself so modestly in all his high Offices, that he was universally lov'd. He was 80 Years old when advanc'd to the Throne, chiefly by the Procurement of *Mauricius*, a Captain in great Esteem among the *Africans*; but *Capellianus*, Præfect of *Mauritania*, bearing him a Grudge, because he had degraded him while Proconsul for his Irregularities, raised an Army of *Moors*, and marched against him at *Carthage*. *Gordian* sent his Son against him, who being a better Man than a Soldier, was defeated and slain. He was a beautiful Person, of a singular Memory, and of such an excellent Disposition, that he was universally belov'd. His Father was so much afflicted with this bad News, that he killed himself, lest he should have been deliver'd up to *Maximin*, says *Julius Capitolinus*. He was the richest and most magnificent of all the Romans; of a Majestick Presence, and a good Poet. He wrote the Lives of *Antoninus Pius*, and *Antoninus Marcus*, whom he much admir'd, in elegant Verse, which made up 30 Books.

29. *Gordianus Junior* or *Tertius*, succeeded, being Grandson to *Gordianus* the Elder; but at what Time, is not certain, for Chronologers differ in their Account. He was saluted *Cæsar* in the Senate at the Request of the People and Soldiers when not above 16 Years of Age. He quelled the Sedition of *Sabinianus* in *Africa*, married the Daughter of *Mistheus*, a learned Person, by whose good Advice he govern'd extraordinary well; but *Mistheus* being murder'd at the Instigation of *Philip*, surnam'd the *Arabian*, who succeeded him as Captain of the *Prætorian* Bands, *Gordianus's* good Fortune and Interest declin'd. Whereas formerly he had drove the *Persians* out of the Empire, and retok *Antioch* from them; but *Philip* having got himself made Partner of the Empire, ungratefully wrought the Ruin of *Gordian*, incens'd the Soldiers against him, by diverting a Convoy of Corn that was coming to the Army; and laying the Blame of it upon *Gordian*, procur'd him to be murder'd by the Soldiers in the 7th Year of his Reign, on the Frontiers of *Persia*, as he was pursuing *Sapor*, who had invaded *Syria*.

30. *Philip the Arabian*, and his Son, succeeded *A. C.* 245; but did nothing remarkable, for Justice pursu'd them; and tho' they endeavour'd to efface their Crimes by making good Laws, they were both murder'd by *Decius*, who was very potent, and had Pretensions to the Empire.

31. *Decius* succeeded *A. C.* 249, or (according to *Helvius*) 253. He was advanc'd by the rebellious Legions, and publish'd cruel Edicts against the Christians, which some call the 7th, and others the 8th Persecution; so that the whole Provinces were filled with Murthers. This Persecution continu'd till the *Goths* enter'd *Thracia*, and defeated him. He drown'd himself in a Marsh to avoid his Enemies, who had kill'd his Son by the Treachery of *Trebonianus Gallus*. He reign'd two Years; and had it not been for his Persecution, might have been reckon'd among the best of the Emperors.

32. *Gallus*, who was General of his Army, succeeded *A. C.* 251. He prevail'd with the Senate to approve his Election, and associated his Son *Volusianus*, and the 2d Son of *Decius* with him; but got the latter murder'd soon after. Having made a dishonourable

nourable Peace with the *Scythians* or *Goths*, upon Condition that the *Romans* should pay them an Annual Tribute, the Army was so incens'd at it, that they murder'd him and his Son at *Terni* in *Italy* the 2d Year of his Reign.

33. *Emilianus* succeeded A.C. 253. He was surnam'd *Lybicus*, and made Governor of *Sarmatia* under *Decius* and *Gallus*. He promis'd the Soldiers the Tribute, which the *Scythians* refus'd to pay, if they came off victorious, and accordingly gave it them. Upon which they proclaim'd him Emperor. The Senate approv'd their Choice, upon his Promise to recover *Mesopotamia* and *Armenia*; but before he could set forward, the Soldiers that lay near *Italy* proclaim'd *Valerian*; and *Emilian* being of low Birth, he was killed by his own Soldiers, to prevent a Civil War.

34. *Valerianus*, and his Son *Gallienus*, succeeded A.C. 254. He pretended a great Respect to the Christians in the Beginning of his Reign, and his Palace was full of 'em, till being deluded by an *Egyptian* Magician, he committed all manner of Impieties, offer'd Human Sacrifices to Devils, and cut up the Entrails of Children to know Things to come. He rais'd a crueller Persecution against the Church than ever it had known before; but Justice overtook him: *Macrinus*, one of his Generals, betray'd him to *Sapor K.* of *Persia*, who kept him Prisoner a long while, made use of him as a Footstool, set his Foot on his Back every Time he mounted his Horse, and at last got him fle'd alive in the 7th Year of his Reign.

35. His Son *Gallienus* succeeded alone A.C. 261. Authors differ as to his Character, some commending him, and some otherwise. During his Reign the Empire was afflicted with several Calamities, which he ascrib'd to the Persecution of the Christians, and recalled the Edicts against them. *Trebellius Pollio* accuses him of Slothfulness, and all manner of Crimes; that he ruin'd the Empire, neglected the Deliverance of his Father, and became contemptible to his Captains, because the *Goths* and *Scythians* ravag'd the Empire almost without Controul. This made the Chief of 'em set up for themselves, which began the Anarchy of the 30 Tyrants, whom at last he subdued; but *Claudius*, who commanded the Army against

the *Daci*, being no longer able to bear with his Sloth and Debaucheries, caused him to be murder'd at *Milan*, together with his Brothers and Children, and seiz'd the Empire.

36. *Claudius II.* succeeded A.C. 269. Some call him *Marcus Aurelius*, and others *Flavius*. He was one of the greatest Princes of the World for Moderation, Mildness, and Courage; so that *Trebellius Pollio* says, he had the Moderation of *Augustus*, the Virtue of *Trajan*, and the Piety of *Antonin*. He defeated the *Goths*, *Sarmathians*, *Scythians*, and their Allies, who had an Army of above 300000 Men, and a Fleet of 2000 Ships, very few of which escap'd. *Eutropius* says, the Commonwealth was so much pleased with his Mildness, and his Success in suppressing the Factions of the Empire, that they made him put on a Buckler of Gold in the Palace, erected him a Statue of the same Metal in the Capitol, and reckon'd him among the Gods after his Death, which happen'd in the 2d Year of his Reign.

37. *Aurelianus* succeeded A.C. 271. He was a Person of obscure Birth; but Authors are not agreed whether he was born in *Dacia* or *Myfia*. He rais'd himself by his Valour, and having passed thro' all the Offices of the Army with great Honour, he was proclaim'd Emperor by the Legions, which was approv'd by the Senate and People. He subdu'd the *Scythians* and *Marcomanni*, and defeated and took *Zenobia Qu.* of the *Palmyrians*, who kept the Empire of the *East* after the Death of her Husband *Odenatus*. She made the whole *East* to tremble, defeated the Lieutenants of the Emperor *Gallienus*, and maintain'd a long War against the *Romans*. *Aurelian* carried her Prisoner to *Rome*, for which he was very much blam'd by some; but he wrote a Letter of Excuse to the Senate, wherein he commended her highly, and represented her as one of the most formidable Enemies that ever the Empire had. *Trebellius Pollio* says, she was the fairest as well as the valiantest of Women; that she perfectly understood all the Oriental Tongues, and spoke Greek and Latin in Perfection. After these Victories, *Aurelian* exercis'd great Cruelties upon all sorts of People at *Rome*. He is much commended for one Act of Clemency at *Tyana* in *Capadocia*: Being much exasperated at the re-

solute Defence of that City, he swore, That he would not so much as leave a Dog alive if once he got into it. The Town being betray'd by one of the Inhabitants, his Soldiers begun to murder them; but he stop'd their Fury, and told them, He would give them Leave to kill all the Dogs, according to his Oath. He built a Temple to the Sun at Rome, and enrich'd it with the Spoils of the *Palmyrians*, and particularly with the Images of the Sun and *Belus*, which he brought from *Palmyra*. He was murder'd in the 7th Year of his Reign, between *Byzantium* and *Heraclea*, in his March against the *Persians*, by some of his Captains, upon the Slander of his Secretary *Menestheus*, that he design'd to cut them off.

38. *Tacitus* succeeded A. C. 276, or 278, by the Choice of the Senate. He was a grave, sober, mild Prince, and of good Morals. He made excellent Laws, was a great Architect, and lov'd Hunting. He own'd *Tacitus* the Historian for his Kinsman, and order'd his Statue and Works to be put in all Libraries, to prevent their being lost, as to the great Regret of the learned World many of 'em have since been. This Emperor was murder'd by the Soldiers near *Tiane*, in the 7th Month of his Reign. Some say, that his Brother *Florianus* succeeded him, but enjoy'd not the Empire above two Months; but Authors are not agreed as to this.

39. *Probus* is said to have succeeded that same Year. He was Son to a Gard'ner or Peasant of *Dalmatia*; but rais'd himself by his Valour and other Endowments. He was chosen by the Army in the East, defeated 400000 Germans, who had made Irruptions into the Empire, and afterwards subdu'd the *Sarmatians* in *Illyrium*, and the *Goths* in *Thracia*. He likewise suppress'd the Rebellion of *Bonofus* and *Proculus*, who revolted in *Germany* and *Gaul*, and defeated the *Persians*; but as he was prosecuting the War against them, his own Soldiers murder'd him, because he kept them to strict Discipline, and that they were afraid the Rapidity of his Conquests would quickly lay them by as useless. Some say, this was in the 7th, and others that 'twas in the 8th Year of his Reign.

40. *Carus* succeeded A. C. 282, and associated his two Sons in the Empire. Some

make him a *Frenchman*, and others a *Carthaginian*. He defeated the *Sarmatae* and *Persians*, and pulsh'd his Conquests very far in those Parts; but was found dead in his Tent; and (as some say) killed by a Thunderbolt in the 2d Year of his Reign.

41. *Dioclesian* succeeded A. C. 284. He was a *Dalmatian* of mean Parentage, and Slave to *Annulinus* the Senator. His great Abilities for War and Government advanc'd him to the Throne. 'Tis said, that as he travell'd through *Gaul*, a Witch told him, he should be made Emperor after he had kill'd a Wild-Boar; which understanding in a literal Sense, he continued to hunt those Creatures; but understood afterwards, that 'twas meant of his putting to Death *Aper*, Father-in-Law to *Numerianus*, one of the Sons and Associates of the Emperor *Carus*, *Aper* being the Latin Word for a Wild-Boar. After this he was chosen Emperor, and associated his old Friend *Maximian*, and, as some say, *Constantius Chlorus*, to whom he gave *Theodora*, *Maximian's* Daughter-in-Law; and *Galerius Armentarius*, to whom he gave his own Daughter. By this Means he reduc'd the Empire to Peace, and went into *Egypt*. He was honour'd by *Maximian* as his Master, and by the two others as their Father. He grew afterwards a Monster of Pride and Cruelty. His Ambition and Folly was such, that he would needs be worship'd as a God, and have his Subjects to kiss his Toes. He rais'd the most dreadful Persecution against the Christians that ever was heard of, which was call'd the 10th Persecution; but the more they were persecuted, the more they increas'd, which, together with his Age and Sickness, made him resolve to abdicate the Empire at *Nicomedia*, as *Maximian* did at *Milan* in 304; but some say, he was forc'd to it, and retir'd to *Salone* in *Dalmatia*, where he spent his Life in Gardening and Retirement; and when his Collegue would have perswaded him to reassume the Government, he is reported to have said, That if he could see the Cabbage and Lettice he had planted at *Salone*, he would not trouble him with such Addresses. But others say, he did what he could to recover the Empire, without Effect, and died of Grief to see the Church triumphing over his Persecution. At his coming to the Throne, he suppress'd the

the ancient Way of reckoning by Consulships, and order'd them to reckon from the Years of his Reign, which from thence was call'd the *Dioclesian Era*. He died in a very strange Manner, being taken with dreadful Pains all over his Body, which rotted and stunk so, that no body could come near him, and he became a Terror to himself. He died in the 20th Year of his Reign, and after his Death was placed by *Licinius* among the Gods. But 'tis fit to observe here, that from the Time of *Carus* to that of the Sons of *Constantin*, the Roman History and Chronology is very much perplex'd and doubtful.

42. *Constantinus Chlorus* succeeded A.C. 304. He was Son to *Flavius Eutropius*, by *Claudia*, Niece to the Emperor *Claudius II*. His Courage, and other great Qualities, advanc'd him to the chief Commands in the Army; but to keep them, he was forced to quit his Wife *Helena*, and to marry *Theodora*, Daughter to *Maximian* above-mentioned. He lov'd Men of Learning, was liberal, mild, courteous, and frugal in his Apparel and furniture, defeated the *Germans* who attack'd him in his Province of *Gaul*, tho' he was worsted and wounded in the Beginning of the Battle; but rallying again, he killed 60000, and pursued the rest to the *Rhine*, where he forced them to yield, because they could not pass the River, the Ice being broke; and he afterwards pardon'd and embody'd them in his Troops about 295. In 296, he reduc'd the S. Part of *Great Britain*, that had revolted; and when he came to the Empire in 304 with *Galerius*, he had *Gaul*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Africa*, for his Share. He treated the Christians with much Mildness. He return'd to *Great Britain* about 306, and died at *York*.

43. His Son *Constantin the Great* succeeded A.C. 306. He was Son to *Helena*, as to whose Birth and Condition Historians differ very much. Some say, she was born at *Colchester* in *Essex*, in which *Baronius* agrees with our *British* Authors; but *Nicephorus*, and the *Greeks* in general, say, that she was born in *Bithynia*, and that she brought forth *Constantin* at *Naisse* in *Dacia*; tho' others say, he was born in *Britain*, because of the Panegyrick pronounc'd at *Constantin's* Marriage, wherein 'tis said that his Father had freed *Great Britain* from Servitude, and that

he himself had made it glorious by his Birth. *Galerius* imprison'd him at *Rome* on Pretence of Religion, for his Mother had bred him a Christian; but the real Design was to cut him off, that he might not succeed to the Empire; but he made his Escape, and came to *Great Britain* a little before his Father's Death. After which, the Army proclaim'd him Emperor; but he would only take the Title of *Cæsar*. *Maxentius*, Son to *Maximian*, got himself proclaim'd by the *Pretorian* Guards. *Constantin*, to avoid a Civil War, offer'd to associate *Maxentius*; but he absolutely refus'd it, strangled *Severus Cæsar*, whom *Armentarius* had sent against him, and banish'd his Father out of *Italy*. Upon which he came to *Constantin*, his Son-in-Law, at *Treves*; but some Time after he fled from thence to *Marsilles*, where he strangled himself, for fear of falling into the Hands of *Constantin*, against whose Life he had form'd a Plot. The Senate invited *Constantin* to *Rome* against *Maxentius*, who guarded the Passes of the *Alps* with 3 or 4 Armies. While *Constantin* was perplexed about passing those Mountains, the Legendaries say, a shining Cross appear'd in the Air with this Inscription; *Εν τούτω νικᾷ; i.e.* Conquer in this Sign; but the Emperor not understanding it, our Saviour appear'd to him next Night, and bid him put the Sign of the Cross in his Standard. However that was, he passed the *Alps*, defeated the Troops of *Maxentius* in several Rencounters, and resolv'd to march for *Rome*; but *Maxentius* met him with 172000 Foot, and 20000 Horse. *Constantin*, who had but 90000 Foot, and 8000 Horse, defeated him, and *Maxentius* was drown'd in the *Tiber* as he fled, the 24th of September, 312. *Constantin*, in Remembrance of this Victory, had his Statue erected at *Rome*, holding the Sign of the Cross in his Hand. He publish'd several Edicts in Favour of Christians, exempted the Clergy from publick Employments, and gave them large Revenues. He afterwards join'd Interests with *Licinius*, who married his Sister *Constantia*; and whilst *Licinius* beat *Galerius Maximinus* in *Illyrium*, *Constantin* drove the *Franks* out of *Gaul*. He call'd a Council at *Arles*, where he assisted in Person, and afterwards pronounc'd Sentence against the *Donatists* at *Milan*. While *Constantin* promoted the Interest of the Church

Church in the *West*, *Licinius* persecuted it in the *East*. Upon which *Constantin* made War against him, defeated him in two great Battles in *Hungary* and *Thracia*, forc'd him to a Peace, and took *Illyrium* from him. *Licinius* afterwards broke the Peace on a very slight Occasion; but was defeated by Land and Sea with the Loss of 100000 Men. His Wife *Constantia* obtain'd his Pardon of her Brother; but at last he was cut off for his Intrigues with the Barbarians, and his Death gave Peace to the *Eastern* Church, which *Constantin* confirm'd by good Laws. This good Emperor was unhappy in his Family; for his Wife *Fausa* being enamour'd on his Son *Crispius*, accus'd him of a Design to debauch her, because he would not yield to her Solicitations: Upon which the Emperor put him to Death; but the Falshood of the Accusation being afterwards discover'd, he order'd the Empress to be smother'd in a hot Bath. *Constantin* built very magnificent Churches at *Rome* and elsewhere, and richly endow'd them. He laid the Foundation of a City, which he design'd to have called by his own Name, near Old *Troy*; but chang'd his Design, and built one at *Byzantium*, because of its fine Situation, which he first called *New Rome*, and then *Constantinople*. He assembled the Council of *Nice*, where the *Arian* Heresy was condemn'd; and he publish'd Edicts against them and others, who disturb'd the Peace of the Church. He wrote to *Sapor K.* of *Persia* in Favour of the Christians of his Dominions, defeated the *Sarmatians*, *Scythians*, and *Persians*, divided the Empire betwixt his 3 Sons, *Constantin*, *Constantius*, and *Constans*, and died at *Achiron* near *Nicomedia*, where 'tis said he was baptiz'd, confirm'd, and receiv'd the Lord's Supper. His Death happen'd on the 22d of *May*, 337, in the 40th Year of his Reign, reckoning from his Father's Death; tho' some say in the 30th, and the 66th Year of his Age. 'Tis pretended he gave *Rome* to Pope *Sylvester* and his Successors, with all the Imperial Badges, after he had transferred the Seat of the Empire to *Constantinople*.

44. His 3 Sons above mention'd succeeded *A. C.* 337. *Constantin II.* was born at *Arles*, and made *Cesar* in 317. He was 4 times Consul, and had *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Great Britain*, for his Share. He restor'd *Albanasius*

Patriarch of *Alexandria*, who was banish'd to *Treves*. But attempting to dispossess his Brother *Constans*, he was defeated and killed at *Aquileia* in the 3d Year of his Reign, and 25th of his Age. His Brother *Constans* had *Italy*, *Africa*, and *Illyrium*, for his Share. He overcame the *Frances*, and made them court his Alliance. He favour'd the Orthodox against the *Arians*, and sent threatening Letters to his Brother *Constantin*, who was their Friend. He suppress'd the Schism of the *Donatists* in *Africa*, and was kill'd at the Instigation of *Magnentius*, who usurp'd the Empire of *Gaul* in the 30th Year of his Age, and 13th of his Reign. *Constans*, the 3d Son, was made *Cesar* by his Father in 324, and had the *East*, *Asia*, and *Egypt*, for his Share. He was a violent *Arian*, persecuted the Orthodox, and murder'd many of his own Relations. He made War with the *Persians*; but was generally worsted in all his Battles and Sieges. He marched to the *West* against *Vetranio*, who was made Emperor by the Army in *Pannonia*, and against *Magnentius*, who had usurp'd *Gaul*. He prevail'd with the Army in *Pannonia* to lay aside *Vetranio*, and *Magnentius* kill'd himself at *Lyons*; so that *Constans* remain'd sole Master of the Empire, and persecuted the Orthodox in a cruel Manner. His Cousin *Julian* the Apostate being made Emperor by the Army, *Constans* prepared to march against him; but died at *Mopsuestia* in *Cilicia* in 361, in the 45th Year of his Age, and the 25th of his Reign.

45. *Julian*, Nephew to *Constantin the Great*, succeeded *A. C.* 361. He was bred a Christian, and created *Cesar* by his Cousin *Constantius*, who married him to his Sister *Helenus*. He was a Prince of Learning, and a Lover of learned Men. At first he appear'd chaste, valiant, laborious, sober, watchful, and liberal, which procur'd him the Affection of the Legions. After *Constans's* Death, he restor'd Heathenism, caus'd the Idol Temples to be rebuilt, and took upon himself the Office of High-Priest. He order'd the Images of the Heathen Gods to be set up among his own Statues, to deceive the Soldiers when Donatives were made, it being then the Custom for the Soldiers to offer Frankincense to the Images of the Emperors at that Ceremony: But the Christian Soldiers perceiving his Craft to induce them

them to worship his Idols, they refus'd his Bounty, and threw it at his Feet with Contempt. He commanded himself to be ador'd under the Image of *Serapis*, for which, and his Persecutions, the Fathers of the Church wrote many Invectives against him. In his War with the *Persians* his Army was routed, and himself mortally wounded. Upon which he took some of his Blood in his Hand, and throwing it up against Heaven, cry'd out, *Thou hast now overcome me, O Galilean!* it being his Custom to call our Saviour so by Way of Reproach. This happen'd in the 2d Year of his Reign.

46. *Jovian* succeeded A. C. 363, being chosen by the Army against his Will. He protested he would not command an Idolatrous Army: Upon which the Soldiers declar'd themselves Christians. He was Son to Count *Varenianus*, and born in *Pannonia*. He made Peace with the *Persians*, restor'd the Affairs of the Empire, suppress'd Paganism, made Edicts in Favour of the Church, and abolished those of *Julian* against it. He died in the 8th Month of his Reign, being choak'd by the Smoke of Coals that had been kindled in his Chamber to dry it.

47. *Valentinian* succeeded A. C. 364. He was Son to a Ropemaker, and born in *Pannonia*, but rais'd himself by his Valour and other good Qualities. He gave his Brother *Valens* the Government of the *East*; and kept the *West* to himself. He was a virtuous and just Prince, and reduc'd the *Sarmatians* and *Saxons*. His violent Passion stain'd his other good Qualities; and Authors say, that he was killed by a Fit of it; when he saw the Ambassadors of the *Quadi*, who came to beg Peace of him, to be such mean and pitiful Fellows, said, the Condition of the *Romans* was very unhappy to be disturb'd by the Rebellions of such unworthy People; and fell into such a Passion, that it broke one of his Arteries, of which he died in the 12th Year of his Reign.

48. *Valens* and *Gratian* succeeded A. C. 375. *Valens* was an *Arian*, and persecuted the Orthodox. Some People having foretold, that his Successor would be a Man whose Name began with the Word *Theod*, he cut off one *Theoderus* a Pagan, who he fancy'd aspir'd to the Empire, and all others he could find whose Names begun that Way. He was routed by the *Goths* near *Adrianople*, and

burnt in a House to which he retir'd, in the 50th Year of his Age. *Gratian* associated his Son *Valentinian* to be his Partner in the Empire. He was Son to *Valentinian*, and declar'd *Cesar* by his Father at *Amiens* in *Picardy*, was a Prince of great Wit, Eloquence, Modesty, Chastity; and Zeal against Hereticks, especially the *Priscillianists* and *Arians*. He made *Anschius* the Poet Consul, and was surnam'd *Allemannicus*, because he defeated the *Germans* near *Strasburg*, where he killed 30000 of them. He preferred foreign Soldiers before his own Subjects, which procur'd him much Envy, and was treacherously murder'd by *Maximus*, Governor of *Gaul*, in the 16th Year of his Reign. He rewarded *Theodosius* for his great Services with the Title of *Augustus*, and gave him *Thracia*; and the Emperor *Valentinian*, who (some say) was Brother, and not Son to *Gratian*, was first saluted Emperor in *Pannonia* against *Gratian's* Will; but he afterwards consented. After *Gratian's* Death, he sent St. *Ambrose* to stop the Proceedings of the Tyrant *Maximus*; but this not succeeding, he retir'd to *Thessalonica*, to desire the Assistance of *Theodosius the Great*, who having defeated the Tyrant, settl'd *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain*; and *England*, upon *Valentinian*, made him renounce *Arianism*, and gave him St. *Ambrose* for his Instructor. *Arbogastus*, a *Gaul*, who was his great Favourite, because of his Valour, perswaded him to a War against the *Franks*; but finding he design'd to take other Measures, strangled him at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, in the 17th Year of his Reign.

49. *Theodosius the Great* succeeded A. C. 392. Before he came to the Empire, he had acquir'd great Honour in *Spain*, from whence *Gratian* recall'd him against the *Goths*, *Alans*, and *Huns*, whom he defeated. He was a Native of *Spain*, and Son to a General of the same Name. He was not baptiz'd till the 44th Year of his Age, when he issued several Edicts against Hereticks. He made an honourable Peace with the *Persians*, defeated the Tyrant *Maximus* in two Battles, and forc'd his Men to deliver him up. He design'd however to have pardon'd him; but his Army thinking him unworthy, drew him out of his Tent, and cut off his Head. Having thus settl'd the *West* for *Valentinian*, he secur'd the *East* to himself and Succes-

fore,

fors, went to *Rome*, where he had a Triumph, and demolish'd all the Remains of Idolatry. *Antioch* and *Theſſalonica* having revolted, he pardon'd the first; but the Inhabitants of the latter having killed one of his Lieutenant-Generals, he abandon'd the Town to the Fury of his Soldiers, who killed 7000 of the Inhabitants. This Cruelty displeas'd every body; and when he came to *Milan*, *St. Ambrose* would not admit him into the Church till he made 8 Months Penance for that cruel Action. *Arbogastus* above-mention'd, who killed *Valentinian*, to secure himself from Punishment, got one *Eugenius* a Schoolmaster declar'd Emperor, on Condition that he should tolerate Idolatry; but *Theodosius* routed and took him. The Soldiers cut off his Head, and *Arbogastus* kill'd himself. After this Victory the Emperor came to *Milan*, where he died of a Dropsy, in the 60th Year of his Age, and 16th of his Reign, having left the Empire of the East to his Son *Arcadius*, and that of the West to his Son *Honorius*.

50. *Honorius* succeeded to the Empire of the West A.C. 395. *Theodosius* made *Stilico* Governor during *Honorius's* Minority, and made *Gildo* Governor of *Africa*. *Gildo* rebell'd, but was soon punish'd. *Stilico*, tho' the Emperor married his Daughter, endeavour'd to dethrone him, and to set up his own Son *Eucherius*, by the Help of *Alaricus* the Goth; but having betray'd this Gothic Prince, he pursu'd him to *Rome*, and plunder'd that City. The Emperor being informed of *Stilico's* Treachery before *Alaric's* Arrival, sent *Heracleus* to kill him, which he effected. While the Goths destroy'd *Rome*, the Emperor wanting either Courage or Strength, or rather both, stay'd at *Ravenna*, and did nothing. In the mean Time *Attilus* declar'd himself Emperor at *Rome*, the Senate having agreed to it, in Consideration of his noble Defence of that City, while *Alaric* besieg'd it the second Time. The Emperor's Generals, *Gratian*, *Constantin*, with *Constant's* his Son, *Maximus* and *Jovian*, did the like in *England* and *Gaul*, as *Heracleus* did in *Africa*, besides others elsewhere; but *Honorius* subdu'd them all by his Captains, and died at *Ravenna* in 423 without Issue. Some say, he had neither Courage nor Wit, and others commend him as a just and religious Prince. In his Time,

Radagaisus a *Scythian*, and King of the Goths, invaded *Italy* with 200000 Men, destroy'd all before him, and threaten'd to cut off all the Romans. This oblig'd *Honorius* to make use of the other Goths and *Huns* against him. Upon which *Radagaisus* was deicared and killed, and so many of his Men taken, that they were sold like Drovers of Cattle at a very mean Price.

51. *Valentinian* succeeded at 7 Years of Age, A.C. 424. He was Son to *Constant* by *Placidia*, *Honorius's* Sister. When he came of Age, he was defeated by the Goths and Gauls, and had Recourse to the Intercession of Pope *Leo* to stop the Proceedings of *Attila* the Hun, who had invaded *Italy*. *Valentinian* having afterwards ravish'd a Lady of Quality, the complain'd of it to her Husband, who got him murder'd in the Field of *Mars*.

52. *Avitus* succeeded A.C. 455. He was a Frenchman, born in *Auvergne*, advanc'd by the Officers of the Empire, and crown'd at *Arles* in *Provence*, being assisted by the Visigoths; but was depos'd by the Faction of *Ricimir*, Colonel of the Roman Guards, after two Years Reign, and made Bishop of *Placentia*. Some place *Maximus*, who got *Valentinian* murder'd, as Emperor before *Avitus*; but say, he was murder'd in 77 Days after he assum'd the Crown, at the Instigation of the Empress *Eudoxa*, whom he married by Force. There is not much said of him.

53. *Majorianus* succeeded A.C. 457. He was famous for Wit, Learning, and Valour, and advanc'd to the Empire upon his defeating the *Franks* and *Germans* near *Ravenna*. He defeated the *Vandals* and *Africans*, whom he chased from *Italy*, and recover'd *Mauritania*; but was murder'd after he had been depos'd, in the 4th Year of his Reign, by the Treachery of *Ricimir*, his General.

54. *Severus* succeeded A.C. 461. He was made Emperor by the Army at *Ravenna*, and confirm'd by the Senate; but *Ricimir*, who had drove the *Alans* out of *Italy* during his Reign, not being willing to endure any Superior, poison'd him in the 4th Year of his Reign.

55. *Anthemius* succeeded A.C. 467, and marry'd his Daughter to *Ricimir*, who murder'd him in the 6th Year of his Reign.

56. *Amicius* succeeded *A. C.* 472. did nothing considerable, and was killed by the *Goths* in the 8th Month of his Reign.

57. *Glycerius* succeeded after an Interregnum of 4 Months, in 473, but was deposed by *Julius Nepos*, in the 2d Year of his Reign, and made afterwards Bishop of *Salona* in *Dalmatia*.

58. *Julius Nepos* succeeded in 474, but was betrayed in the 1st Year of his Reign by *Orestes*, General of the *Roman* Militia.

59. *Augustulus*, Son to *Orestes*, succeeded in 475, but was dispossessed in the 1st or 2d Year of his Reign, by *Odoacer*, K. of the *Heruli*, who used his Victory very modestly; contented himself with the Title of K. of *Italy*, and sent *Augustulus* Prisoner to a Castle in *Campania*. *Augustulus* was the last that was own'd as Emperor in *Italy* till the Empire was restored by *Charlemagne*.

'Tis fit to observe here, that Authors differ both as to the Number and Chronology of the Emperors; for which we must refer the Curious to *Helvicus*, Mr. *Talents*, the *Atlas Historique*, and other Chronologers.

After this, the *Roman* Empire, which had declined ever since the Division of it by *Theodosius the Great*, became a Prey to several barbarous Nations; who continued their Invasions upon it from the Year 400 till 600.

These Nations were, 1. The *Goths*, *Ostrogoths*, *Vandals* and *Lombards*; who, says the *Atlas Historique*, dwelt on the *Baltic* Sea, viz. in *Sweden*, *Prussia*, *Livonia*, *Samogitia*, *Pomerania*, and Northern *Germany*.

2. The *Daci*, *Sarmatae*, *Marcomanni*, *Heruli*, and *Suevi*, who dwelt in *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Wallachia*, *Moldavia*, *Bohemia*, *Swabia*, *Francia*, and in most of the Country along the *Danube*.

3. The *Picts*, who, according to the *Atlas Historique*, inhabited *Scotland* and *Denmark*; from whence they afterwards conquered *England*: But since he quotes no Author for it, 'twill scarcely be allowed either by *Danish* or *British* Historians, any other Ways than as the *Picts* and other Northern People were descended from the *Scythians*; whose Name extended over a great Part of *Europe*, as appears by *Cluverius*, *Germ. Antig.* lib. 1.

4. The *Huns*, *Alans*, and *Scythians*, who came from *Tartary*, *Georgia*, *Mingrelia*, *Lit-*

tle Tartary, and the Country about the *Euxine* Sea.

5. The *Saracens*, of whom we have said enough in the History of *Spain*.

That same Author, says the *Goths*, finding themselves straitned for Room, marched under their K. *Filimer*, about 360 Years before Christ, towards the *Euxine* Sea, and *Tartary*; but finding the *Alan*, *Huns*, and *Scythians* in those Places, for whom they were not strong enough, they returned Westward, and seized *Hungary*, *Wallachia*, and *Transylvania*. About 220 Years after, the *Huns* and *Alans* dislodged them, and then they were divided into the *Visigoths* and *Ostrogoths*, the latter having retired to the Forests of *Sarmatia*, part of *Poland*, and the former to *Pannonia* and *Illyrium*; where they lived under the Protection of the Empire. The *Visigoths*, as we have mentioned already, marched into *Spain*; where they reigned in conjunction with the *Suevi* about 411. The *Sarmatae* and *Daci* were defeated, and for the most part exterminated by the *Romans*: The *Vandals* marched likewise to *Spain*, and from thence into *Africa*, about 428; where they founded a Kingdom that lasted about 105 Years. The *Alans* marched also into *Spain*, where they were defeated by the *Visigoths*. The *Picts* were exterminated by the *Scots*, in the beginning of the 9th Century, when the Remains of them fled to *Denmark* and *Norway*; from whence 'tis probable they were Originally descended. The *Huns* continued in *Hungary* or *Pannonia* till the 8th Century, that a *Scythian* Nation called *Hungari* dislodged them.

The Reign of the Ostrogoths in Italy.

1. *Odoacer* above-mentioned, K. of the *Heruli*, being called into *Italy* by *Nepos*, and having subdued *Augustulus*, was defeated by *Theoderic* II. K. of the *Goths*, in the 17th Year of his Reign.

2. *Theoderic* II. succeeded in 493. and began the Reign of the *Ostrogoths*. He was Natural Son to *Valamer*, who reigned in part of *Dacia* and *Mesia*. He assisted the Eastern Emperor *Zeno*, who was banished by *Basilius*; for which he had the Honour of a Triumph, a Statue erected in *Constantinople*;

was

was adopted by the Emperor for his Son, and sent by him into *Italy* against *Odoacer*; whom he defeated several Times, obliged him to share the Country with him, and at last put him to Death, on Pretence of ill Designs against him. Being thus Master of *Italy*, he confirmed himself by great Alliances. He married the Sister of *Clovis* of *France*, and matched his own two Sisters to *Alaric* K. of the *Visigoths*, and *Sigismund* K. of the *Burgundians*. He reformed and polished his Kingdom, and tho' an *Arian* by Profession, was favourable to the *Orthodox*, and beheaded one of his Officers for turning *Arian* to please him; telling him, That since he was not true to God, he could not be true to his Prince. But all his noble Actions, which made him equal to the greatest of the Ancients, were blemished by his condemning *Boetius* and *Symmachus*, two of the greatest Men in *Italy*, to die, on groundless Suspicions, for which he soon after died of Horror in the 34th Year of his Reign.

3. *Athalaric* succeeded in 526, and during his Minority, was under the Guardianship of *Amalasuntha*, his Mother. He shared with his Cousin *Amalaric* K. of the *Visigoths*, what his Grandfather had left him in *Gaul*. The *Goths* hating that they should be under the Government of a Woman, took him from his Mother on Pretence of breeding him to Military Discipline, which led him into all manner of Debauchery; so that he died of a Consumption in the 8th Year of his Reign.

4. *Theodahat*, or *Theodat*, succeeded in 534. He was Nephew to K. *Theoderic*, and married *Amalasuntha*, Mother to *Athalaric*, which brought him to the Throne; but he afterwards banish'd and then murdered her, on a slight Suspicion of Adultery. *Justinian*, Emperor of the *East*, to revenge this Barbarity, invaded *Italy*, and reunited it to the Empire. The *Goths* being dissatisfied with *Theodahat*, dethron'd him, and set up *Vitiges* or *Witiges*, one of his Captains, in his stead; who put *Theodahat* and his Son to Death.

5. *Vitiges* succeeded in 536, but *Belisarius*, *Justinian's* General, improving the Divisions of the *Goths*, took *Rome*, made *Vitiges* Prisoner, and sent him to *Constantinople*.

6. *Theobald* succeeded, and reigned only one Year.

7. *Araric*, who reigned only 3 Months.

8. *Totila* succeeded in 547, and restored the Affairs of the *Goths*, which had been in a very sorry Condition from the Time of *Theodahat*. He was a Prince of Wit, Experience and Valour; retook several Towns and Provinces during the Absence of *Belisarius*; and, among others, *Rome*; which his Soldiers plundered in so barbarous a Manner, that the greatest of the *Roman* Ladies were forced to beg their Bread at the Doors of the *Goths*. He design'd to have quite ruined the City, but changed his Resolution upon the Receipt of a Letter from *Belisarius*, and only pulled down part of the Walls that he might return thither at Pleasure. After his Departure *Belisarius* came to *Rome*, repaired the Fortifications, and *Totila* laid Siege to it, but was repulsed with Loss. He obtained several Advantages afterwards over the *Romans*, till *Narses*, General to the Emperor *Justinian*, was sent into *Italy* against him; where he defeated the *Goths*, and killed *Totila*.

9. *Tejas* succeeded in 552, had several Advantages over the *Romans*, retook many Towns; and, among others, *Rome*, which he exposed to Plunder for 40 Days, but was afterwards defeated by *Narses*, *Justinian's* General: So that after a Reign of one Year, he put an end to the Government of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, which had continued 92 Years.

The Kings of Lombardy, or the Government of the Lombards.

Narses, *Justinian's* General, being offended because he was recalled from his Command in that Country, and receiv'd an Affront from the Empress, call'd the *Lombards* from *Germany* into *Italy*, where they settled, and form'd a new Monarchy, which lasted about 200 Years. The Emperors of the *East* preserved however a Footing in *Italy*, where they govern'd by their Exarchs or Lieutenants at *Ravenna* till the Year 728.

The first King of the *Lombards* in *Italy* was *Alboin*, who came to the Crown in 568. He exterminated the *Gepida* or *Transilva-*

nians,

which, slew their King, and married his Daughter *Rosamond*. He likewise subdued *Pannonia*, but quitted it to the *Huns*. Being call'd into *Italy* by *Narses*, he soon made himself Master of all that Country except *Rome*. He provoked his Wife *Rosamond*, by forcing her to drink at a Banquet out of her Father's Skull, of which he had made a Cup tip'd with Gold, and bid her drink heartily with her Father. This barbarous Sarcasm did so much incense her, that she conspir'd his Death, and prostituted her self to one of his Generals, whom she prevailed on to murder him, in the 32d Year of his Reign.

2. *Clephus* succeeded in 572, and was murdered by one of his Servants in the 2d Year of his Reign. After which, there was an Interregnum of 10 Years, when the Country was govern'd by 30 Officers.

3. *Antarit* succeeded in 585. The Lords who possessed a great Part of the Domains of the Kings of *Lombardy*, restor'd him willingly one Half of what they had, to support his Dignity. He died in the 6th Year of his Reign.

4. *Agilulphus* succeeded in 590. He was D. of *Turin*, and married *Antarit's* Widow, who was the chief Instrument of converting him to Christianity. He subdued all *Italy* but *Ravenna* and *Rome*, and committed great Ravages in the *Roman* Territories. He shar'd the Government with his Son *Adelvaldus*, and died in the 26th Year of his Reign.

5. *Adelvaldus* succeeded alone in 616, and reign'd 9 Years; but growing weak and unfit for Government, the *Lombards* depos'd him.

6. *Ariovaldus* being set up by the People, succeeded in 626. He was Nephew to *Adelvald* Governor of *Turin*, and dethron'd in the 12th Year of his Reign.

7. *Rotharis* was set up by the People in his stead in 638. He was an *Arian*; and during his Reign, there was an *Arian* and Orthodox Bishop in each City of his Dominions. He reduc'd all the Laws of his Predecessors into one Volume, and died in the 17th Year of his Reign.

8. *Radoald* his Son succeeded in 654, and was killed in the 6th Year of his Reign by one of his own Subjects, whose Wife he had debauch'd.

9. *Aribert* succeeded in 659. He reign'd two Years, and left two Sons, who divided *Lombardy* betwixt them.

10. *Gondbert*, his eldest Son, chose *Pavia* for his Capital in 661; but *Berthier*, his younger Brother, made War against him. Upon which he call'd *Grimoaldus*, Governor of *Beneventum*, to his Assistance, who afterwards kill'd himself, and expell'd his Brother *Berthier* in the 2d Year of their Reign.

11. *Grimoaldus* succeeded to both in 664. He was a Prince of great Wit and Courage, subdued the *Franks* in *Italy*, surpris'd *Constantin* Emperor of the *East*, who had made his Son the D. of *Beneventum* K. of *Italy*, renounc'd *Arianism*, took Part with the Orthodox, and died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

12. His Son *Garibaut* succeeded in 672, at 9 Years of Age; but upon *Grimoald's* Death, *Berthier* return'd from the *Saxons*, to whom he had retir'd, depos'd *Garibaut*, reassum'd the Government, and built a Church in the Place from whence he had been chas'd by *Grimoald*. He died in the 18th Year of his Reign.

13. His Son *Cunibert* succeeded in 691, was expell'd his Dominions by *Alachis* Duke of *Trent*, whom he afterwards defeated and killed, and died in the 12th Year of his Reign.

14. His Son *Luidbert* succeeded in 704; but being an Infant, was depos'd in the 8th Month of his Reign.

15. *Ragombert* D. of *Turin*, who usurp'd his Crown, succeeded that same Year, and died in the 3d Month of his Reign.

16. *Aribert* II. Son to *Ragombert*, succeeded, restor'd to the See of *Rome* the Country call'd *Alpes Cottiae*, and died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

17. *Ausprand* was chosen to succeed him in 712, and died after 3 Months Reign.

18. His Son *Luitprandus* succeeded in 713. He was a pious and liberal Prince, contracted a Friendship with *Charles Martel* of *France*, and assisted him against the *Saracens*. He defeated *Thrasimond* D. of *Spoleto*, and *Godeschalk*, who had invaded the Dutchy of *Beneventum*, and forc'd them to retire into the Territories of Pope *Gregory III.* who entertaining 'em, *Luitprand* invaded his Territories, and enter'd *Rome* with his Army with-

out doing much Hurt, the Difference being accommodated by *Charles Martel*. He afterwards besieg'd *Ravenna*; but Pope *Zachary* made up the Difference between him and the Exarch. This great Prince died after a Reign of 31 Years.

19. His Grandson *Hildebrand* succeeded in 744; but was dethron'd by his Subjects after a Reign of 7 Months, because of his Severity.

20. *Rachis*, the D. of *Frioli*, was chosen to succeed in 744. He had a War with Pope *Zachary*, and ravag'd his Territories; but the Pope meeting him at the Head of his Clergy, soften'd him so, that he gave over the War, and retir'd with his Queen into a Cloyster.

21. His Brother *Astulfus* succeeded in 750. He took *Ravenna*, and put an End to the Exarchat, which had lasted 184 Years. He also laid Siege to *Rome*: Upon which Pope *Stephen* implor'd the Assistance of *Pepin* King of *France*, who entring *Italy* with a great Army, besieg'd *Astulfus* in *Pavia*, and forc'd him to swear, That he would restore what he had taken from the Pope. When the

French Army was gone, *Astulfus* ravag'd the Patrimony of the Church, and besieg'd *Rome* a 2d Time. Upon which *Pepin* return'd into *Italy*, besieg'd *Astulfus* again in *Pavia*, and forc'd him to surrender the Exarchat of *Ravenna* and the Patrimony of the Church to the Pope. After which, *Astulfus* was killed as a Hunting in the 6th Year of his Reign.

22. *Didier*, or *Desiderius*, Duke of *Etruria*, succeeded chiefly by the Interest of Pope *Stephen* in 774, and his Election was confirmed by *Pepin*; but having afterwards seized the Patrimony of the Church, *Charlemagne* went into *Italy* against him, took him in *Pavia*, brought him with his Family into *France*, and confin'd him to *Liege*, which put an End to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, that had lasted 206 Years. *Didier* died soon after, and *Charlemagne* restor'd the Empire of the West. Of whom and his Successors, to the present Emperor, we have given an Account in *Germany*. For what Part of the History of *Italy* belongs to the Emperors of the East, we refer to those Emperors in their proper Place.





Miliares Italia Communis
Miliares Germanica Communis

Tables or Divisions of the principal States of ITALY, by M. Sanfon, Geographer to the French King.

ITALY contains the Dominions of

The _____	Church
The Catholick King of _____	Naples
	Sicily
	Sardinia
The Dutchy of _____	Milan
The Republick of _____	Venice
The Duke of Savoy, _____	Savoy
	Piedmont
The Great Duke of _____	Tuscany
The Republick of Genoa, _____	Genoa
	Isle of Corsica
The Duke of Mantua, _____	Mantua
	Montferrat
The Duke of Modena, _____	Modena
	Reggio
The Duke of Parma, _____	Parma
	Placentia
The Duke of _____	Massa
The Duke of _____	Mirandola
The Republick of _____	Lucca
The Bishop of _____	Trent
	Monaco
The Princes of _____	Piombino
	Masseran

The Dominions of the CHURCH contain,

		Towns.
On the Sea of Tuscany, viz.	La Campagna di Roma	Rome
		Ofisa
		Terracina
		Sezza
		Veroli
		Erosinone
		Alatri
		Subiaco
		Segni
		Velletri
		Palestrina
		Trivoli
		Frascati
		Castel Gandolfo

The Dominions of the Church continued.

		Towns.
On the Sea of Tuscany still,	La Campagna di Roma still.	Albano
		Ardea
		Astura
		Anagni
		Viterbo
		Civita Vecchia
		Porto
		Bracciano.
		Sutri
		Orte
	The Patrimony of St. Peter.	Monte Fiascone
		Bolsena
		Corneto
		Nepi
		S. Severa
		Orvieto
		Aquapendente
		Onano
		Perugia
		Fratta
	The Perusin.	Castiglione
		Campignano
		Citta di Castello.
		Citta di Castello
		Spoletto
		Terni
		Narni
		Rieti
		Norcia
		Serravalle
	Umbria.	Nocera
		Affiso
		Fuligno
		Todi
		Amelia
		Monte Falco
		Otricoli
		Citta Castil.
		Iana
		Vicovaro
	The Country of the Sabines.	Magliano

Within Land,

1454

I T A L Y.

The Dominions of the CHURCH still.

The Dominions of the CHURCH still.

Towns.	Towns.
<i>Ancona</i>	Towards the Gulph of Venice still.
<i>Loretto</i>	The Bolognese still.
<i>Macerata</i>	<i>Pianora</i>
<i>Terno</i>	<i>Monzone</i>
<i>Recanati</i>	<i>Castiglione delle Gatti.</i>
<i>Osimo</i>	<i>Caslo</i>
<i>Left</i>	<i>Ferrara</i>
<i>S. Severino</i>	<i>Comachio</i>
<i>Gamerino</i>	<i>Mesola</i>
<i>Tolentino</i>	<i>Ariano</i>
<i>Ascoli</i>	<i>Francolino</i>
<i>Monte Alto</i>	<i>Mezzo Goro</i>
<i>Ripa</i>	<i>Pompofa</i>
<i>Offida</i>	<i>Migliarno</i>
<i>Arquata</i>	<i>Belriguardo</i>
<i>Mandola</i>	<i>Brondano</i>
<i>M. Monico</i>	<i>Castro</i>
<i>Dignano</i>	<i>Farneza</i>
<i>Fabriano</i>	<i>Marta</i>
<i>Polverigo</i>	<i>Borghetto</i>
<i>Urbino</i>	The County of Ronciglione.
<i>Pesaro</i>	
<i>Fano</i>	The Kingdom of NAPLES contains several Provinces, viz.
<i>Sinigaglia</i>	<i>Naples</i>
<i>Fossombrone</i>	<i>Capua</i>
<i>Cagli</i>	<i>Sorrento</i>
<i>Eugubbio</i>	<i>Pozzuolo</i>
<i>St. Leo</i>	<i>Gaeta</i>
<i>C. Durante</i>	<i>Sessa</i>
<i>Carda</i>	<i>Calui</i>
<i>Amola</i>	<i>Nola</i>
<i>Urbanea</i>	<i>Vico</i>
<i>Macerata</i>	<i>Aversa</i>
<i>Cotogna</i>	<i>Tiano</i>
<i>Gradara</i>	<i>Fondi</i>
<i>Novilara</i>	<i>Venafro</i>
<i>Ravenna</i>	<i>M. Cassino</i>
<i>Rimini</i>	<i>Aquino</i>
<i>Cervia</i>	<i>Cuma</i>
<i>Imola</i>	<i>Salerno</i>
<i>Faenza</i>	<i>Amatfi</i>
<i>Forli</i>	<i>Policaftro</i>
<i>Bertinoro</i>	<i>Nocera</i>
<i>Cefna</i>	<i>Minuri</i>
<i>Sarfina</i>	<i>Averno</i>
<i>Longiano</i>	<i>Marfico</i>
<i>S. Saviona</i>	<i>Conziano</i>
<i>Bologna</i>	<i>B. nevente</i>
<i>C. Franco</i>	<i>Conza</i>
<i>Cresvalcore</i>	<i>Vulturara</i>
<i>Bentivoglio</i>	<i>Avellino</i>
<i>Budrio</i>	

The Marquisate of Ancona.

The Duchy of Urbino.

Towards the Gulph of Venice.

La Romagna.

The Bolognese.

The Ferrareze.

The Duchy of Castro.

The County of Ronciglione.

The Kingdom of NAPLES contains several Provinces, viz.

The Terre di Lavoro.

On the Tuscan Sea.

The Hither Principality.

Within Land.

The Further Principality.

The Kingdom of N A P L E S has,

Towns.

Between the
Sea of Tuscany
and the
Gulph of Ta-
rentum, the
Provinces of

Hither Cala-
bria.

Cosenza
L'Amantea
Bisignano
Strongoli
Cassano
Rossano
Paula

Further Cala-
bria.

Regio
S. Severina
S. Quillice
Taverna
Tropæa
Cantazaro
Girace

On the Gulph
of Tarentum,
the Province
of

La Basilicata.

Circenzia
Melfi
Turfi
Ferrandina
Potenza
Stigliano
Otranto

Between the
Gulphs of Ta-
rentum and
Venice, the
Province of

La Terra
D'Otranto.

Taranto
Brindisi
Lecce
Gallipoli
Castro
Matera
Mottola

The Kingdom of N A P L E S has,

La Terra de
Bari.

Bari
Trani
Barletta
Bitetto
Conversano
Minorbino
Gravina
Aqua Viva
Manfredonia
M. S. Angelo

La Capitanata

Lecce
Termini
Ascoli
Monopoli
Andria

On the Gulph
of Venice, the
Provinces of

The County
of Molise.

Molise
Boiano
Triento

Hither A-
bruzzo.

Civita di
Chieri
Lanciano
Ortona a Mare
Solmona

The Kingdom of N A P L E S still,

Towns.

On the Gulph
of Venice still.

Further A-
bruzzo.

Aquila
Civita di
Penna
Atri
Campot
Orbitello
Porto Longone

On the Coast of Tuscany
On the Isle of the Elbe

The Isle of Sicily is divided into the Val-
leys of

Mazara

Palermo
Monreale
Mazara
Girgenti
Trapano del
Monte
Trapano del
Valle
Castro-Nuovo
Solanto
C. a Mare

Demona

Messina
Catania
Pasta
Milazzo
Cefale di
Taormina

Noto

Siracusa
Noto
Leontini
Augusta
Calatagirone
Alicata
Terra Nuova

Between Na-
ples and Sicily
are,

The Isles of
Lipari, viz.

Lipara
Fenicosa
Didimo
Strongoli
Ercusa
Istria

The Isle of S A R D I N I A, whose

Towns of most Note are,

Cagliari
Villa d'Iglesia
Oristano
Algeri
B. a Citta
Sassari
C. Aragonese
Terralba
M. Reale

The

1456

I T A L Y.

The Isle of SARDINIA still, whose

The Republick of VENICE has several Provinces.

Towns.

Sarda
C. Ramone
Terra Nuova
Carignano
E. Desen
Lada
Tortolin
C. de Chiano
Serni
S. Michiele
Sarco
Perignano
Salori
Trancato
Porticoletto
Gavino
C. Doria
Ossari
Orani

Towns of least Note are,

The Duchy of MILAN, contains the

Milanesi	Milano
	Marignano
	Melzi
	Monza
	Legnano
	Binasco
Eodesan	Lodi
	Cadogno
	Cremona
Cremonese	Picighitono
	Casal Maggiore
	Sansino
	Parvia
Pavesan	Foghera
	Bobbio
Tortonese	Tortona
Alexandrin	Alexandria de la Paglia
	Feliciano
Laumelline	Laumello
	Mortara
Vigevanese	Vigevano
	Novara
Novarese	Oleggio
	Ugonia
Ugognese	Domo d'Ossola
	Dovesdro
Comesan	Como
	Gravedona

Those which lie on the Sea, are the

Dogado.

Marquisate of Trevisano

Friuli

Istria

Towns.

Venetia
Torcello
Caorla
Chioggia
Mestre
Drovggio
Ceneda
Barzano
C. Franco
Citta Nuova
Triuli
Udina
Palma la Nuova
Concordia
Salamberg
Tobneza
Gemona
Marano
Capo d'Istria
Citta Nuova
Parenza
Pala
Calonne
Rovigno
Albano
Ymago
Pirano
Maglia

The Inland Provinces of the Republick of VENICE are,

Cadorin.	Pieve di Cadore
Bellunese	Belluno
Feltrin.	Feltre
	Padova
Padouan.	Montagnana
	Baldia
	Citadella
	Rovigo
Polesine of Rovigo	Adria
	Lorato
	Vicenza
Vicentin.	Montebello
	Lonigo
	Verona
	Peschiera
Veronese.	Sermione
	Garda

On the East of the Lake of Garda, the

I T A L Y.

1457

The Inland Provinces of the Republic of
VENICE still.

	Towns.
On the West of the Lake of Garda, the	Brescia
	Salo
	Idra
	Orsi
Bressan.	Isco
	Crema
Cremasce	Bergamo
	Martinengo
Bergamasce.	Romano
	Sovere
	Olmo

In the Dominions of SAVOY, are

Piemont	Turin
	Suze
	Ast
	Torin
	Fossan
	Mondovì
	Ceva
	Tende
	Coni
	Spigno
	Cherasco
	Savilliano
	Luserne
	Angrogne
	Quiers
The Vercellese	Verbe
	Aveillana
	Novalize
The Valley of Aost	Chivasso
	Cresentino
	Perelli
The Dominions of the Duke of SAVOY are divided into	Biel
	Aosta
	Bard

Piemont, which con- tains,	The Margui- fate of Salu- ces.	Saluces
		Carmagnole
		Cental
		Demente
		S. Damian
	The County of Nice.	Nice
		Ville Franque
		Barcelonette
		S. Eſteve
		S. Salvador
		Trelle

The Dominions of the Duke of SAVOY
still.

	Towns.
Piemont still.	The County of Beuil
	On the Coast of Genoa.
	In Montfer- rat.
	Savoy.
	Genevois.
	Chablais.
	Fauffigny.
	Tarantaife.
	Morienne.
	Savoy, which contains
Savoy, which contains	Beuil
	Gillette
	Oneglia
	Mars
	Trin
	Livorno
	Albe
	Chambery
	Montmelian
	Tenne
	Pen: Beauvo- ſin
	Annecy
	Pommier
	Thonon
	Evian
	Cluſe
	Bonneville
	Le Chafflet
	Monſtiers
	S. Morice
	S. Jean de Mo- rienne
	La Chambre

The Dominions of the Great Duke of
TUSCANY, contain

The Florentin	Firenze
	Pistoia
	Wald Ombro- ſa
	Borgo di S. Se- pulchra
	Arezzo
	Cortona
	M. Puciano
	Serravalle
	Barberino
	Dicomano
	Camaldoli
	Piſa
	Livorno
	Volterra
	Celle
The Piſan	Orciano
	Vada
	Leſignano
	S. Miniato

The Dominions of the Great Duke of
TUSCANY

	Towns.
	Siena
	Muffa
	Grossetto
The Sienois	Pitigliano
	Suana
	Chiusi
	Pienza
	M. Alcinò
On the Coast of Genoa	Pontremoli
	Pietra Santa
In the Isle of Elbe	Pto. Ferrato,
	al. Cosmopoli
The Republick of GENOA, consists of	Genoa
	Savona
	Noli
Towards the West.	Albenga
	Vintimiglia
	Zucarello
The Coast of Genoa	Feltri
	Gauì
	Ripallo
	Sestri
	Spezza
Towards the East.	Sarzana
	Brugnato
	Pont. Venere
	Lunigiana
	Bastia
On the Coast.	Calvi
	Adiazzo
	Bonifacio
	S. Fiorenzo
The Isle of Corsica	Corte
	Moriani
Within Land.	
The Dominions of the Dukes of MANTUA, viz.	Mantua
	Ostiglia
The Dutchy of Mantua.	Borgoforte
	Canello
Belonging to the Duke of Mantua,	Casal
	Aqui
	Nizza della
	Paglia
	Bozolo
	Bozolo
To several Branches of the House of Mantua,	Guastalla
	Guastalla
	Castiglioni
	delle Stiveri
	Solfarin
	Solfarin
	Novellara
	Novellara

The Dominions of the Duke of MODENA, contain

	Towns.
	Modena
The Dutchy of Modena	Carpi
	Sassuolo
	Carfagna
	Frignano
The Dutchy of Reggio	Reggio
	Correggio
	Bersello
The Dominions of the Duke of PARMA, contain	Parma
	Borgo S. Donino
	Borgo di Val de Taro
The Dutchy of Parma	Bardi
	Rossena
	Fornovo
	Placenza
The Dutchy of Placencia	C. S. Giovanni
	Pte. Nura
	Nibiano
The Dominions of the Duke of MASSE, contain	
The Dutchy of Massa	Massa
The Principality of Carrara	Carrara
The Dominions of the Duke of MIRANDOLA.	
The Dutchy of Mirandola	Mirandola
The Dom. of the D. of SABIONETA.	
The Dutchy of Sabioneta	Sabioneta
The Republick of LUCA	Luca
	Borgo a Mare
	zano
	Minuciano
The Dominions of the Bishop of TARENT.	
The Bishoprick of Trent	Trento
	Bolsano
	Roveredo
The Dominions of the Princes of MONACO	Monaco
	Piombino
PIOMBINO	Porto Longone
MASSERAN	Masseran



3 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41

GERMANY



ITALY
*According to the Newest
Observations.*
By H. Moll Geographer.

15 30 60 120
English Miles

35 36 37 38 39 40 41

46
45
44
43
41
40
39
38

The Geography of Modern Italy:

LA Forreſt places it about the Middle of the Temperate Zone, betwixt the 28th and 44th Deg. of Longitude, and 35 and 47 of North Latitude, comprehending the Iſlands belonging to it. Its Length he makes 700 Miles; and the greateſt Breadth 280. Cluverius ſays, that in a direſt Courſe, 'tis not 800 Miles long; but by an inflex Courſe by Way of Naples to the Streights of Miſſina, 'tis about 900 Miles. The greateſt Breadth, by Way of Savona, Turin, Como, Pavia, Vicenza, Oderzo, Aquileia, Tergeſte or Trieſt, Oſa, and Arſia or Arſa, is 550; but if we reckon by Way of the higheſt Alps, 'tis about 800, and the whole Circuit 3300 Miles. But he obſerves, that the Italians themſelves vary in this Matter, becauſe they differ in their Meaſures. Briſtius ſays, that to ſpeak Geographically, the greateſt Length from Aſt to Cape Sparta-Vento, is 12 Degrees, or 720 Miles; and the greateſt Breadth from Cape Campana on the Tyrrhen Sea, to Ponteba-Veneta or Pontafella, is 4 Degrees and 38 Minutes, which is 278 Miles; but every one may ſee by the Map that the Breadth is very unequal. Moſ places it betwixt the 27th and 39th Degrees of Longitude; and betwixt the 38th and 46th of Latitude; ſo that he makes the Length and Breadth conſiderably leſs than the former Authors.

The Air in general is healthful and temperate, except in the Eccleſiaſtical State, where 'tis thick and dangerous, eſpecially from the End of June to the Beginning of September; and in ſome of the Countries under the Alps, the Air is very ſharp. The Beams of the Sun, reflected from the Apennin Mountains, make it in ſome Places very hot; but the Air is temper'd again by Vapours from the Sea on every Side.

The Soil is ſo fruitful in Corn, excellent Wine, and curious Fruits of all Sorts, that there ſeems to be a conſtant Spring there; from whence Italy was called the Garden of Europe. Barclay ſays, they have no great Store of Paſture, and that their Wool and Meat is not good. And as to their Corn, though they have many fruitful Territories, he ſays they do not commonly produce large

Crops 3 Years ſucceſſively. They have excellent Oil, Mines of Gold, Iron, Allum, Sulphur, Quickſilver, Marble, Jaſper, Beril, Agats, Chryſtal; nor are there wanting other Precious Stones; and they have Coral on the Coaſt of Genoa: But we ſhall take notice of thoſe Things more particularly in the Deſcription of the ſeveral Countries.

Their principal Rivers are, the Po, the Teſin, the Adda, the Arno, and the Tiber, of which the Po is the moſt conſiderable; but we have deſcrib'd it already. The Teſin riſes in Mont St. Godard in the Canton of Uri, and falls into the Po 6 Miles below Pavia. The Adda riſes in the County of Bormio in the Griſons Country, and falls into the Po 6 Miles above Cremona. The Arno riſes in the Apennin Mountains, runs by Florence and Piſa, and falls into the Mediterranean 8 Miles below the latter. The Tiber riſes in Mont Falterona in Tuſcany, runs thro' Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean betwixt the Towns of Oſtia and Porto. It divides at the latter into two Branches, which forms the Iſle of Pantani; ſo that the Country is well water'd every where.

Their chief Lakes are, Garda, or Lake Major, Iſeo, Como, Peruſa, or Traſimenus, and Andoria; of which in their proper Places.

We have already deſcrib'd their Mountains, which are the Alps and Apennin, and ſhall deſcribe their two Volcano's and burning Mountains of Veſuvius and Aetna in their proper Places.

Their Manners and Cuſtoms.

LA Forreſt ſays, they are of a middling Stature, tender, and not very ſtrong, which may excuſe their Want of Inclination to Arms of late. He adds, That no Nation is more proper for Negotiations, more cunning, circumſpect, or formal, and complimenting on every Occaſion. Counteſy, Politeneſs, Flattery, and Eloquence, ſeem natural to them. They have a great Reliſh for outward Appearance, Praiſes, pompous Titles, and great Names. Sciences are not ſo much cultivated amongſt them as formerly, but Arts more; ſo that Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, ſeem

to be Natives of *Italy*. He charges them in general with Diffimulation, Jealousy, and Revenge. Their Women, he says, are handsome enough, witty, revengeful, and much inclin'd to Amours, especially with Strangers, whom they prefer to the Natives, because they put too great Restraints upon them.

Barclay says of 'em, That they are ingenious, and capable of every Thing, and have an Art in pursuing their Vices as well as their Virtues. They are very firm in their Friendship, and familiar with those they love, without any Regard to Rank or Quality; but he blames them for being easily offended, and hard to be reconciled; tho' sometimes they will feign a Reconciliation, that they may pursue their Revenge with the greater Security. They are very suspicious, and observe the Looks and Gestures of those they converse with, in order to discover their Minds. He does not deny their being addicted to poisoning, and unnatural Lust; tho' he says, 'tis not peculiar to *Italy*, but too common to most of the *Eastern* Nations.

Others say, they are of a middle Temper betwixt the starch'd Gravity of the *Spaniard*, and the Levity of the *Dutch*; are very grateful for the least Favours, affectionate to their Kindred, and ambitious of Honour and Preferment. Many of 'em affect to retain the old *Roman* Names, which they generally use in the Ablative; and tho' they affect Gravity, they can act a Scaramouchi or Buffoon better than any other People. They shun Occasions of quarrelling, especially with Strangers, to whom they are very civil when once acquainted. They are great Lovers of Liberty, and therefore many of their Governments forbid the reading of Books about former Revolutions. Their Nobility and Gentry live most in Towns, and lay out their Money more upon fine Houses, Gardens, Pictures, Statues, Furniture, and handsome Retinues and Coaches, than on Luxurious Tables and strong Liquors. If there be many Brothers in a Family, the eldest for most part only marries. They are very exact in entertaining Persons according to their Quality, think it ill Manners to whisper, or speak a different Language in Company, or to interrupt any one in his Discourse. They profess a great

Aversion to Slandering and Backbiting. They always send Notice before-hand when they visit Persons of Quality, account the Right Hand most honourable when two walk together, and the Middle when three. In many Places they have Hospitals to entertain Pilgrims and poor Travellers, and others for bringing up expos'd Children, whom Fear or Shame oblige their Parents to expose; so that when they lay them down, they have no more to do but ring a Bell, and to tell the Officer that comes to them whether the Child be baptiz'd or not. They reckon their Hours from Sun-set to Sun-set, as the *Athenians* did of Old. They commonly sleep after Dinner, and make their Children when young go bare-headed, to prevent their being troubled with De- fluxions when old. Their Women affect yellow Hair, and have a particular Wash for it. When they call one at a Distance, they do it by pointing with the Finger downward; for they look upon it as an Affront to do otherwise. At Meals, they commonly begin with Roast Meat, which they roast very dry, and end with Portage. They mightily esteem boil'd Snails serv'd up with Pepper and Oil, and fry'd Frogs serv'd up the same Way. They commonly eat Kites, Hawks, Magpies, Jackdaws, and other lesser Birds, not us'd with us, and drink their Wine in Winter as well as Summer out of Snow.

Their Language is the old *Latin*, mix'd with that of the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and other Nations, which, *La Forrest* says, has been in Use among them above 500 Years. 'Tis soft and pleasant, and therefore reckon'd by some to be fitter for Women than Men, and to be peculiarly adapted for Courtship.

Their Religion is Popery, and their Inquisitors suffer no other Professions but that of the *Jews*, which in some Places they allow. They have 40 Archbishopricks, 258 Bishopricks, 19 Universities, and 12 Academies. Besides the Sovereign Principalities mention'd in *Sanfon's* Table, there are several other Princes, as the Dukes of *Sabionetta*, *Bozzuolo*, *Guastalla*, and *Massa*; the Princes of *Monaco*, *Piombino*, and *Masseran*; the Marquisses of *Castiglione*, *Torriglia*, and *Malestina*; and the Count of *Nuolara*, and others, which may be seen in *Baudrand*.

The Ecclesiastical State,

IS that possessed by the Pope, as Temporal Lord of it, since the 8th Century, that *Pepin K. of France*, and his Son the Emperor *Charles the Great*, gave most of it to the Church, says *La Forrest*. It has since been augmented with other Provinces. He says, its greatest Extent from N.E. to S.W. is about 80 Leagues, and 43 from N. to S. in Breadth. It has the *Mediterranean* and the State of *Venice* on the N. *Tuscany* and the *Mediterranean* on the S. the Kingdom of *Naples* on the E. and the Dutches of *Moderus* and *Mantua* on the W. He says, the Pope's Revenue is 24000 *Roman Crowns*, or 30000 *French Crowns per Day*, which is about Two Millions and a half *English per Annum*.

'Tis divided into 12 Provinces, viz. the *Campagna di Roma*, the Patrimony of *S. Peter*, the Dutchy of *Castro*, *La Sabina*, the Dutchy of *Spoletto* or *Ombria*, the Marquisate of *Ancona*, the *Orvietano*, the *Perugin*, *Perusin*, or *Perugia*, the Dutchy of *Urbino*, *La Romagna*, the *Bolonese*, and the *Ferrarese*: The 3 last being Legatships, and comprehended in the Country called *Romandiola*, or *Romagnia*.

The P A P A C Y.

BEFORE we proceed to the particular Geography, 'tis proper to give an Account of the Papacy, or the Spiritual Monarchy of *Rome*, which rais'd it self on the Ruins of the Empire. *Puffendorf*, in his Introduction to the History of *Europe*, has given a large and judicious Account of that Matter; and from him, and *Dr. Geddes* Chancellor of the Church of *Sarum*, the *Atlas Historique*, *Platina*, &c. we shall sum up the Matter as briefly as we can to make it clear. Every one knows that the Pope founds his Title to an Universal Supremacy over the Christian Church, on a Pretence that *St. Peter* had that Power vested in him by our Saviour, was made Bishop of *Rome*, and left the same Prerogative to his Successors in that See; but *Puffendorf* and the Doctor reject this as an ill-grounded Pretext; and it has been so learnedly refuted by Protestants of all Denominations, that we shall say no more of it; but refer it to those who have writ upon that Controversy.

Puffendorf deduces the Origine of the Papal Government thus: The Barbarity and Ignorance which overspread the *Roman Empire* upon the Decay of it, especially in the Western Parts of *Christendom*, gave the Bishops of *Rome* an Opportunity to project a peculiar Sort of Monarchy, which by Degrees they brought to Perfection, and is not to be parallel'd in the Records of Time, as being founded on quite other Principles, and upheld by very different Means, from other States. The Causes of the Ignorance which overspread the Western Church upon the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, are given us by *Puffendorf* as follows: The barbarous Nations who invaded it had no Knowledge of Letters, and by Consequence dispersed all the Schools. The Clergy themselves contributed to this Ignorance; for the Church had suffer'd so much under the Pagan Emperors, from the Heathen Philosophers and other learned Pagans, that the Clergy, out of an Aversion to them, forbade the reading of their Books, lest they should be infected with their Errors. Hence came the Legend of *St. Jerome's* being whip'd in a Vision for reading *Cicero's* Works. And about the Year 400, the Council of *Carthage* forbade Bishops the reading of Pagan Authors. By this Means the Remains of Learning in the West were lodg'd among the Clergy, and such as apply'd themselves to the Study of Divinity, which gave the Clergy an Opportunity of advancing their own Power. That this Ignorance and Barbarity conduced much to the Establishment of Popery, is evident enough from this, that those Decretals which are ascrib'd to the first Popes, and are made use of to shew that the Bishops of *Rome* prescrib'd Laws to the Christian World from the very Beginning of Christianity, could never have passed among Men of Learning; for the Forgery of 'em is so evident, that *Baronius* himself is forc'd to own it; as *Dr. Geddes* informs us in his *Miscellaneous Tracts*, Vol. II. And they were likewise rejected by the Bps. of the *Gallican Church*.

Puffendorf observes further, That as in those Days they were ignorant of Divinity, they were likewise ignorant of Civil Government, which gave the Popes an Opportunity to usurp not only over the Church, but over Temporal Princes. The Pope

claim'd

claim'd all that Power to himself, which particular Churches had been oblig'd to make Use of in Times of Persecution for choosing their own Bishops or Ministers, and taking Care of their own Discipline, without any Dependence upon the Civil Power: And because the Apostle had advis'd the first Christians, for avoiding Scandal, not to go to Law before Heathen Judges, but to determine their Controversies among themselves, the Bishops of *Rome* usurp'd that Power over other Churches, by which they took all Controversies concerning Marriages, Divorces, Successions, Inheritances, and other Things of the greatest Consequence, from the Cognizance of the Civil Magistrate; and to make their doing so the more plausible, made Marriage a Sacrament, as they did likewise Penance, by which they also usurp'd the Power of Excommunication, and other Church Censures; and at last brought it to such a Height, that they took upon them to excommunicate Princes, to dispose of their Dominions to others, and to absolve Subjects from their Allegiance; but this they could not effect till the Seat of the Empire was remov'd from *Rome*, which Dr. *Geddes* and other Protestant Divines do justly look upon to be the Accomplishment of what was foretold by *S. Paul*, *2 Thess.* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. *That the Son of Perdition could not be reveal'd, till what with-held was taken away*; which they interpret to be the Presence and Strength of the *Roman Empire*. What confirms their Interpretation is, that the Emperors of *Constantinople* did so far at least maintain their Authority, as the Clergy of the *East* durst never pretend to domineer over them; nor had the Bishop of *Constantinople* the same Opportunity of lording it over the Bishops of the *East*, as those of *Rome* had to domineer over the Bishops of the *West*. Dr. *Geddes*, with other Historians and Divines, do likewise observe, That the ancient Christians were so apprehensive of the Appearance of Antichrist upon the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, according to *St. Paul's* Prediction, that when their Persecutors charg'd them with being Enemies to the Empire, they made use of this as an Apology, That far from being so, they thought themselves oblig'd in Conscience to pray for its Continuance and Preserva-

tion, because they were foretold by the Sacred Records, that it would be succeeded by a greater Enemy to Christianity.

As to the Pope's Precedency over other Bishops, 'tis plain from the above-mention'd Authors and others, that it proceeded only from his being Bishop of that City, which was the Seat of the Empire; for when that was remov'd to *Constantinople*, the Bishops of that City disput'd the Precedency with those of *Rome*. *Puffendorf* says further, That after the Church enjoy'd Freedom from Persecution, they begun to establish a particular Hierarchy; the Bishops claim'd a great Prerogative over the Priests, and were made subordinate one to another; so that commonly the Inspection over the Bishops in a certain Province was committed to the Bishop of the Capital City of the same Province, who being then call'd Metropolitans, most of them did afterwards about the 8th Century assume the Name of Archbishops; Four of which were eminent above all the rest, *viz.* those of *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Antioch*, and *Alexandria*, because these were the 4 principal Cities of the Empire; to whom the ABp. of *Jerusalem* was added, because that was the Capital of the *Holy Land*; and these Five were called Patriarchs. The Bishops of *Rome* were so much incensed at the Claim of the Bishops of *Constantinople*, that when one of 'em had assum'd the Title of Universal Bishop, because of the Dignity of his See, *Gregory the Great*, then Bishop of *Rome*, exclaim'd loudly against it, and said, Whoever took that Title, did imitate the Devil, and was the Forerunner of Antichrist; tho' at the same Time, he was aiming at a greater Jurisdiction to his own See than the Bishop of *Constantinople* pretended to for his, which was no more than a Right of Precedency: Yet this Title of Universal Bishop was settl'd by the Emperor *Mauritius* and the Senate in 595 upon the Bishop of *Constantinople* and his Successors for ever; but it continu'd not long there: For the Emperor *Mauritius* being murder'd by *Phocas* his Servant, and the Patriarch of *Constantinople* refusing to approve it, as *Gregory* did by his fawning Letters, exhibited by Dr. *Geddes*, contrary to what he had formerly writ to the Emperor *Mauritius*, the Title of Universal Bishop was given to his Successor *Boniface III.* and ever since that

Time

Time the Bishops of *Rome* have retain'd it. Yet *Puffendorf* observes, that this Prerogative extended to no more than a bare Precedency; for when the Bishops of *Rome* pretended to command the Bishops of *Africa*, and for that End alledged a Canon of the Council of *Nice*, those Bishops having sent to examine the Canons of that Council, found it to be a Forgery, and reject'd his Plea with Contempt.

The other Things which contributed to advance this Spiritual Monarchy were, according to *Puffendorf*, 1. The Division of the *Western* Empire into several new Kingdoms, erected by the barbarous and Pagan Nations that over-run it; which being afterwards converted by the Direction of the Church of *Rome*, they thought themselves obliged to pay her a profound Respect, and to honour her as the most ancient Church of the *Western* Parts.

2. When Superstition prevail'd so far that the Bishops on this Side the *Alps* went to visit the Sepulchres of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and other Relicks at *Rome*, the Popes, in order to make it necessary, rebuk'd such as afterwards neglected it; and by Degrees brought the Bishops to come to them for a Confirmation in their Sees.

3. Many of those Bishops and Churches being new in comparison of *Rome*, they usually sent thither for a Decision of Controversies, and an Interpretation of doubtful Canons. Upon which, the Popes finding their Answers to be taken as Decisions, began to send their Decrees before they were demanded, on Pretence that being the first Christian Bishops, it belong'd to them to see the Canons and Ecclesiastical Laws duly executed. Under the same Pretence they made themselves Judges of the Differences betwixt Bishops, invaded the Rights of the Metropolitans, and brought all Appeals to *Rome*, where such as appeal'd, or desir'd an Exemption from the Canons, were generally well received. By which Means, *Rome* became the Staple of Dispensations, and Favours to be granted.

4. When Princes conferred any Favours upon their own Clergy, the Popes were oblig'd to outbid them, in order to keep the Clergy in a Dependence upon themselves. Thus the Emperor *Henry* having made *Arles* the Capital of 7 Provinces in *France*, the

Pope being afraid lest the Archbishop of that City should make himself Patriarch of *France*, he made him his Vicar over the 12 Provinces, into which that Country was then divided, which engag'd him to the See of *Rome*. In *Germany* likewise, when Friar *Winifred*, who afterwards call'd himself *Boniface*, begun to reprove the Debaucheries and disorderly Lives of the Monks and Clergy in the 8th Century, and to preach Christianity among such as were unconverted, the Pope, to retain him in his Interest, sent him an Episcopal Pall, made him Archbishop of *Mentz*, and his Vicar in *Germany*, with Power to call Councils, and to appoint Bishops in such Places as he converted. He likewise recommended him to the Protection of the Kings, and other great Men of *France*, in which he held several Synods as well as in *Germany*, where he presided as the Pope's Legat, and impos'd a Confession of Faith on the Clergy, by which they were oblig'd to give Obedience to the Pope and his Successors. By this Means the Bishops of *Germany* and *France* were brought to a Dependence on the Pope, and could not exercise their Office without receiving their Palls and Confirmation from *Rome*, for which they paid the Pope a certain Sum call'd *Annats*; and as this heighten'd his Power, it also increas'd his Revenue.

5. The Popes did likewise take upon them to annul the Decisions of Provincial Synods or Councils, which first sunk their Authority, and then laid them aside as useless; for upon any Appeal to *Rome*, their Decrees were constantly revers'd.

6. After this, *Gregory VII.* forc'd the Bishops to swear Fealty to the Pope, made a Decree that none should dare to condemn such as appeal'd to him; and he and his Successors took Care to send Legats and Nuncio's to all Places, whose Business was to exercise, in the Name of the Pope, all the Authority which had formerly belong'd to Bishops, Metropolitans, and Provincial Assemblies.

7. The Clergy having by this Means increased in Power, Number, and Riches, the Pope took Care to increase the latter; and the Priests taught Princes, and other great and rich Men, That nothing was more acceptable to God than Donations to the Clergy.

Clergy, the Church, and what they call'd Pious Uses, for which they assur'd them of Remission of Sins.

8. To poll the common People as well as the rich, in order to enlarge the Treasure and Power of the Clergy, saying Masses for the Living and Dead, the Belief of Purgatory, Indulgences, Dispensations, Pilgrimages, Jubilees, and other Institutions, were introduced without Measure.

9. In the 11th and 12th Centuries, they set up Croisado's for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*; and to encourage the People in those Expeditions, exempted such as took the Cross upon them from the Civil Jurisdiction in all Causes, gave them Dispensations and Indulgences, and encouraged Alms, Collections and Legacies, for that Purpose: So that the chief Direction of those Armies, and of the Money rais'd to support them, fell into the Hands of the Popes, who afterwards assum'd a Power to command Princes, to take the Cross upon them; and the Troops so rais'd being call'd the Militia of the Church, the Popes employ'd them not only against Infidels, but against the *Albigenses*, *Waldenses*, and others, whom they thought fit to call Hereticks, whose Estates they confiscated for the Use of those who served the *Roman See* in such Expeditions.

10. The Number of the Clergy increasing, in Proportion to the Riches of the Church, the Popes erected Chapters of Canons for each Cathedral, which made Provision for the younger Sons of the Nobility and Gentry, and others that might serve the Interest of their Sec, but did not care to take much Pains. It served also to gratify the Chief of the inferior Clergy, that were oblig'd unwillingly to quit their Wives.

11. The Monasteries, which were first begun by People who retir'd from the World in Times of Persecution, and liv'd by their own Industry under the Direction of their Bishops, according to the Canons, increas'd so fast, that they exhausted the Charity of the People: But abundance of others having a Mind to betake themselves to that kind of Life, and not knowing how to be provided for, this gave Occasion in the 13th Century for erecting the Order of *Mendicants*, who pretending to greater Mortification and Sanctity than the rest that

follow'd the Monastick Life, the Pope thought fit to encourage them, exempted them and the other Monasteries from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, to be a Curb upon them and the Secular Clergy, and establish'd them as so many Garrisons and Guards to secure his Interest, and that of the Court of *Rome*, against such Bishops, &c. as might be influenced by their Princes to curb that Power which the Pope usurp'd over them. And tho' Differences happen'd betwixt those Friars, as the *Franciscans*, *Dominicans*, &c. the Popes managed the Matter so as to keep a Ballance betwixt them, that none of 'em might have Occasion to complain of Partiality. The Friars being encouraged to pretend to a Share in the Legacies and Burials of the richer Sort, to the Direction of Consciences, and the Administration of the Sacraments, this heighten'd the Divisions betwixt them and the Bishops, and Secular Clergy, over whom they were constant Spies; and if the other attempted any Thing against the Pope's Authority in Favour of their Princes, they constantly gave Notice of it to their Generals at *Rome*; and by their Interest among the common People, pursu'd and run down their Adversaries with continual Noise and Clamour, in order to make them odious. Most of the Bishops on the other Side the *Alps* submitted patiently enough to this, because the Pope's Authority being advanced by it, they reckon'd themselves to be Sharers of his Grandeur, since it exempted them from the Jurisdiction of Temporal Princes, which was always more uneasy to them than that of the Pope, or Men of their own Order, from whom they expect more Favour. But most of the Bishops on this Side the *Alps* bear a Grudge to the exorbitant Authority, which the Pope has by this Means acquir'd, as it appear'd by the Proceedings of the *French* and *Spanish* Bishops at the Council of *Trent*, which the Pope with much Difficulty overcame, and therefore, says *Puffendorf*, 'tis like to be the last General Council.

That same Author gives us the following Account, how the Popes not only exempted themselves from the Civil Power, but claim'd a Superiority over it. After the Emperors remov'd their Seat from *Rome*, and had lost their Authority in *Italy*, partly by their own Weakness, and partly by the Mis-

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management of their Exarchs, or Governors of *Ravenna*, the Popes took Occasion to quarrel with them, because they knew they could not establish the projected Spiritual Monarchy so long as they had a Dependence upon the Civil Power, which put them out of a Condition to protect such as promoted the Interest of the See of *Rome* when they retir'd thither. But to establish this, was a Work of Time. Pope *Gregory II.* took an Opportunity for this End to quarrel with the Emperor *Leo Isaurus*, for ordering Images in Churches to be thrown out, because that Superstition was very advantageous to the Pope, and because he pretended the Emperor ought not to reform any Thing in the Church without his Consent and Advice. Therefore to revenge himself on the Emperor, he stirred up the *Italians* to revolt, and to refuse him Tribute; and the Exarch of *Ravenna* being slain in a Tumult, the Power of the *Eastern* Emperors was abolished in *Italy*. The Popes being thus freed from their Jurisdiction, were in Danger by the *Lombards*, which oblig'd them to have Recourse to the Kings of *France* for Protection, who having subdued the *Lombards*, as before mentioned, upon the Invitation and Encouragement of several Popes, *Charlemagne* gave the Pope all that Tract of Land which was formerly subject to the Exarch of *Ravenna*, to which the Popes alledg'd a previous Right by Donation from *Constantin the Great*, in which they might easily impose upon the World in that barbarous Age: But the *French* Kings were readily induc'd to it, that they might obtain the Character of pious Princes, and secure their Footing in *Italy* by the Interest of the Popes. The People being unwilling to submit to the Pope, as thinking Temporal Dominion unfit for a Churchman, they mutinied against *Leo III.* but *Charles the Great* restor'd him, in Consideration of which the Pope proclaim'd him Emperor; and his Successors, till the Time of *Henry IV.* were called the Patrons and Defenders of the Church. But the following Popes, willing to be totally exempted from Dependence on the Emperors, raised Commotions against 'em sometimes in *Italy*, and sometimes in *Germany*, wherein they easily prevailed with the Bishops to join. On this Account Pope *Gregory VII.* quarrel-

led with the Emperor *Henry IV.* for granting Church-Benefices, and excommunicated him, which oblig'd the Emperor, to resign his Right of investing Bishops; and the Pope summon'd him before him to answer the Complaints of his Subjects. His Son *Henry V.* endeavour'd to recover what his Father had lost, and took Pope *Pascal* Prisoner: But the whole Clergy of *Europe* rais'd such Commotions against him, that he was obliged to release the Pope, and quit his Pretensions. The Pope had much the same Success in *England*, where, by the Interest of the Clergy, he forced the King to quit the Right of investing Bishops, and to content himself with their Homage: But the Kings of *France* had better Success, and would never quit this Right to the Popes, who thought fit to desist from their Pretensions, lest the *French* Kings should join with the Emperors against them. The Emperors *Frederic I. and II.* endeavour'd to recover their Right; but the Popes stirring up the Factions of the *Guelphs* against them, they could not effect it; and there being a long Interregnum upon the Death of *Frederic II.* which occasion'd many Disorders in *Germany* during the following Reigns, the Popes had thereby an Opportunity to secure themselves in the Sovereignty of all the Possessions belonging to the Church.

After this, the Popes set up their Power to excommunicate and depose Princes with an high Hand, on Pretence that it belong'd to them as Heads of the Church to judge of their Actions, to receive Complaints from their Subjects, and to determine their Differences among one another, for preventing Scandals, and Practices contrary to the Christian Faith; and if they would not submit, took upon them to excommunicate them, to forbid all Worship in their Dominions, and to release their Subjects from their Obedience, on Pretence that they ought not to obey such as rebelled against the Church. 'Tis needless to insist upon Instances of this, they are so frequent in History. The Popes did likewise support this Plea of a Right to depose Princes, because some had been so weak from Principles of Superstition and Ambition, as to beg the Title of Kings from them. And this Power the Popes founded upon their forg'd Decretals; upon which they afterwards

wards built their Canon Law, which gives them an unlimited Power over Christians, by Vertue of which they may command all Believers in Matters of Religion and Salvation, and punish them in case of Disobedience.

The Popes did likewise strengthen their Power over Princes, by forbidding to marry within the 7th Degree of Consanguinity, and the 4th of Affinity; and it seldom happening that Persons of their high Rank could match but within one of those, they were forced to court the Popes for Dispensations, of which they always knew how to make a good Use. The Popes having by this Means abundance of Business to dispatch, they drew the best and most refin'd Wits in Europe to their Courts for Employment; and by advancing them in their respective Countries, retain'd 'em as so many Pensioners against their own Princes. By this Means the Pope came at last to such a Power, that Boniface VIII. in his Jubilee, which he kept in 1300, appear'd sometimes in the Habit of an Emperor, and sometimes in that of a Pope, making two Swords to be carried before him, as the Ensigns of Ecclesiastical and Civil Power.

The Authority of the Popes was much weaken'd afterwards by the Opposition they met with from the Kings of France and other Princes, by the Schisms which happen'd betwixt the Popes and Antipopes by transferring the Seat of the Papacy to Avignon, and at last by the Reformation. But tho' they are never like to recover the Blow they received by the latter, they have in a great Measure retrieved themselves, by sowing Divisions among Protestants, by falling in successively with the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, and by their Change of Methods: For now, instead of Violence, they make Use of Bribery and Flattery, seduce loose Protestant Princes, by indulging their bad Morals, and bewitch the Ambitious, by supporting them in their Pursuit of Arbitrary Power. They have likewise taken Care to oblige their Clergy to study more, and to live better; and do chiefly make Use of the Jesuits to ingross the Education of Youth, and to preach up their Infallibility and absolute Power, which secures them from being obliged to call a General Council; since if they themselves

be thought infallible, there's no Necessity of it.

Puffendorf gives us this further Account of the Papacy, and of the Methods taken to support it.

1. They establish'd their Sovereignty in Form of a Monarchy, to avoid those Divisions that commonly happen in Popular Governments.

2. They chose to make it Elective, to avoid the Inconveniency of its falling into the Hands of Children, who could not be suppos'd capable of governing the Church as the Vicar of Christ and Protector of Christendom.

3. They agreed upon Celibacy, to make the World believe that they were intent upon Devotion, and that their Court might look with the more Gravity. Besides, they avoid by this Means the Papacy's becoming Hereditary, or the Popes aggrandizing their own Families at the Expence of the Church, as Pope Alexander VI. and Paul III. did by enriching their Bastards.

4. They instituted the Conclave to bridle the immoderate Ambition of the Popes, to prevent such Schisms as formerly happen'd, and long Vacancies of the Throne. By this Means also they are more capable of chusing such a Person as is well vers'd in all the Arts of the Papal Government, and fit to carry on the great Cheat. He adds, that now they always chuse an Italian, because 'tis necessary to keep a Ballance betwixt the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, which a French, German, or Spanish Pope, would not so readily do. And lest it should so happen that a Pope might be unacceptable to a great Part of the Cardinals, they have made a wise Order, That he must have Two Thirds of the Conclave for him before he can be chosen. They commonly chuse one who is well in Years, lest a young one should fail in Point of Gravity, make too many Creatures, and entail the Papacy upon his Family. They avoid chusing one too near of Kin to the deceased Pope, that he may be the more ready to mend the Faults of his Predecessor, and to prevent the falling of the great vacant Benefices into the Hands of one Family. They commonly chuse one who is neither too much

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addicted to the House of *Austria* or *Bourbon*, nor hated by either, and therefore receive Lifts from both those Houses of such Cardinals as they would have to be excluded. But it sometimes happens, when the Cardinals are tir'd with Intrigues, and glad to get out of the Conclave, that they chuse one for Pope whom no body thought on before. When the Pope is chosen, they do not tie him up by a Capitulation or Terms, because that would be contrary to his Pretensions of Infallibility; but the College of Cardinals are a sort of standing Ecclesiastical Synod, and a Check upon him. The Pope advises with them in Matters of the greatest Moment; but many Times he and his Nephews act as they please, without any Regard to the College. The chief Privilege of the Cardinals is, that they have a Power to chuse a Pope out of their own Body, whose chief Qualification is to be well acquainted with the Affairs of the Court of *Rome*. Their usual Number is 70, but seldom compleat. Since the Time of Pope *Urban VIII.* they have had the Title of *Eminentissimi*; whereas before 'twas *Illustissimi*: And the Princes of *Italy*, to keep Peace with them, have assum'd the Title of *Highness*; whereas before 'twas *Your Excellency*. The Election of the Cardinals depends entirely upon the Pope's Pleasure; but for most part they have a Regard to the Recommendation of the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, and other great Princes. The Cardinals pretend to be equal to Crown'd Heads, and claim Precedency of the Electors of the Empire. Since the Time of Pope *Sixtus IV.* the Popes have made it their Business to enrich their Families out of the Revenues of the Church: And since the Time of Pope *Urban VIII.* it has been their Custom to make one of their Nephews Chief Minister of State, by the Name of Cardinal *Patrono*, because they think such a one will be more careful to secure their Lives than others; for the Popes are so mortally afraid of Poison, that whenever they receive the Sacrament, their own Chaplain administers, and is obliged to take both the Bread and Wine before them.

Puffendorf observes further concerning the Pope, that the Clergy are like their standing Armies; and that the Popish Laity are obliged to maintain 'em: That tho' Sancti-

ty be the Pretence for enjoining Celibacy to the *Romish* Clergy, the true Reason is, that they might be the more ready to execute the Will of the Pope against their own Princes upon any Occasion, and not hinder'd from doing so by the Intanglements of a Wife and a Family, which oblige other Subjects to be the more careful in what they do against their Princes, since they thereby not only ruin themselves, but their Families and Posterity. The Number of the Clergy is such as justly makes the Pope's Power very formidable; for Pope *Paul IV.* us'd to brag, that he had 288000 Parishes, and 44000 Monasteries, under his Jurisdiction: But whatever be their Number, 'tis certain they are all employ'd in Defence of the Pope's Power and Infallibility, and have a great Authority among the Popish Laity, who look upon them as the chief Promoters of their Salvation, and therefore entrust them with the Conduct of their Consciences.

The other Methods made use of to keep the People in a Dependency on the Clergy, and by consequence on the Pope, are, 1. Their prohibiting the Laity to read the Scriptures, by which they are sunk in gross Ignorance. 2. Their Traditions, by which they pretend to supply the Defects of the Holy Scripture, and to cover their own Innovations. 3. Their Distinction betwixt Venial and Mortal Sins, and reserv'd Cases, by which the Clergy lay what Taxes upon the People they please for Pardons, to support the Grandeur of the Church, and satisfy their own Ambition and Avarice. 4. Auricular Confession, by which they get into the Secrets of People of all Ranks, which not only gives them the Command of their Purse to ease them of their Pennances, but keeps them in a slavish Subjection, and makes the Church of *Rome* terrible to the greatest Princes of her Communion. 5. The Merit of good Works, in which Liberality and Bounty to the Church and Clergy always leads the Van. 6. Their Works of Supererogation, which they sell to the poor superstitious Bigots at very great Rates for expiating their Crimes. 7. Their Multitude of Ceremonies, Festivals, Pilgrimages, Processions, Relicks, Chappels, and Altars; all which bring Money into the Pockets of the Clergy, and

keep the People in slavish Subjection. 8. Their Communion in one Kind, by which they degrade the Laity, and give the Priests a Prerogative over them. 9. The Number of their Sacraments, none of which are administer'd without Money to the Priest. 10. Their Purgatory and Masses for the Living and the Dead, by which they lay the Dead under Contribution, and make their surviving Relations and Friends pay for the Relief which they pretend the Deceased have by those Masses from the Pains of Purgatory. This obliges the Rich when they die to leave considerable Legacies for the Priests to sing Masses for their Souls. 11. Their Extreme Unction, at Performance of which the Priests take an Opportunity to prevail upon dying Persons to make large Bequeathments to the Church. 12. Their Adoration of Saints occasions the building of Churches to them, and increases the Pope's Standing-Army of Clergy. 13. Their Canonizations, which has the same Effect; for besides the Money they obtain from the Relations of the Persons canoniz'd, it brings in great Sums by the forged Miracles pretended to be wrought by the Relicks, Images, or Tombs, of those Saints, and the Indulgences and Pardons annex'd to those who go on Pilgrimages, or to visit them, &c. 14. The Clergy's licensing of Books, which not only brings them in a great deal of Money, but prevents the publishing of any Thing contrary to their Opinions. 15. Their Excommunications and Inquisitions, by which they not only keep People, but Princes in awe, since they never want a *Clement* or a *Ravillac* to murder such Princes as they excommunicate or suspect; and have always some ambitious or needy Princes in readiness to usurp or invade the Dominions of those whom they excommunicate. 16. The great Number of rich Ecclesiastical Benefices, high Dignities, Orders of Knighthood, and Monks, by which they oblige the younger Sons of Princes and other great Men, and keep their Fathers in a Dependence upon the See of *Rome*; so that there's scarce a great Family in *Italy* but by this Means is ty'd to the Papal Chair.

Dr. *Geddes*, in his *Miscellany Tracts*, Vol. 3. gives us also the following Methods, besides what are already mentioned, which

are made use of by the Church of *Rome* to maintain her Authority. 1. By misrepresenting all other Religions as heretical and damnable. 2. By their pretended Miracles, in which they are so cautious, that they never pretend to work any but among their own credulous Votaries, who are easily impos'd upon; whereas others would enquire into the Cheat. 3. By establishing it as a Maxim, That to entertain any Doubt or Scruple concerning any of their Dictates, is a damnable Sin; and if they were known, deserv'd Punishment: From whence 'tis become a common Maxim in the Mouths of their Debauchees, *viz.* They bless God, that among all their Faults, they never once doubted of the *Roman* Faith.

Puffendorf adds, That tho' there be many Men of Learning and Sense in the Church of *Rome*, who must needs be convinced of her Errors, yet they are still kept in her Communion, because they are not willing to ruin their Fortunes by going over to the Protestants, among whom there is so little Provision or Encouragement for them; and thus they indulge themselves in conforming outwardly to what they do not believe, in Hopes of being sav'd by the Merits of Christ. Others among them who have too much Sense to believe their Follies, but have not Learning and Opportunity to study the Scriptures and Books of Controversy, are really Atheists, and therefore make no Scruple to conform for the Reason of outward Advantage.

We have heard already, how *Italy* is kept in a Dependence upon the See of *Rome*; and *Puffendorf* gives us the following Methods by which they keep other Countries in the like Subjection. 1. In *Poland*, the Prebendaries are always chosen out of the Nobility, and the Nobles have the chief Sway in that Kingdom, and by this Means are engaged to the Popish Interest, which is also supported by their Bishops, who are Senators, and thereby have a great Influence. 2. In *Portugal*, the Clergy is very potent; and in case of any Innovation attempted by the State, would be assisted by the *Spaniards*, who lay Claim to the Crown, which keeps that Government in awe. 3. The *Spaniards* pretend to be the greatest Zealots for Popery; and 'tis the Interest of their State to have them be thought so, because they

they stand in need of the Pope's Favour for preserving *Naples, Milan, Sicily, and Sardania*. Besides, the Clergy are very powerful here, are Masters of all by their Inquisition, and have bred up the People in an incurable Aversion against Protestants. 4. The Crown of *France* seems the least fond of the Pope's Pretensions to an Universal Supremacy, and has from Time to Time asserted the Rights of the *Gallican Church*. The Nuncio is likewise kept under such Limitations at that Court, as makes him in a Manner depend upon the K. as much as the Pope; yet the *French Court* must keep fair with the See of *Rome*, lest they should cast the Balance too much on the Side of the House of *Austria*: So that tho' the present *French King* has put remarkable Affronts upon the Authority of the Pope, he always avoided coming to an open Breach, lest that See should thwart his Pretensions to the Monarchy of *Spain*, and to the Imperial Crown, which he and his Successors have attempted oftner than once. 5. For *Germany*, the Family of *Bavaria*, which has had always in Eye to the Imperial Crown, and therefore adher'd to the Popish Interest; and the House of *Austria* has been obliged to do the like, lest, in case of a Reformation, any of the Protestant Princes should put in for the Imperial Throne, which now they are excluded from by their Religion. Besides, he stands in need of the Favour of the Pope in her Controversies with the House of *Bourbon*, since *Charles V.* impolitickly lost the Opportunity, by the Influence of his *Spanish Councils* to settle the Reformation in the Empire. Besides, the Popish Archbishops and Bishops, and their Ecclesiastical Electors, keep up the Popish Interest in *Germany*, since they find it more for their Advantage to be great Princes than poor Preachers; and are terrified by the ill Success of two Electors of *Cologne* in the last Century from attempting any Reformation in the Church, since, as *Puffendorf* supposes, about Two Thirds of the Empire are Papists.

To conclude, one of the main Pillars of the Popish Monarchy is the Jealousies betwixt the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, betwixt whom the Court of *Rome* endeavours to keep up a Balance, lest if either of them grow too potent, they should renew

their Pretensions to *Italy*, and reduce the Power of the Pope to that of a Patriarch at best. For this Reason 'tis, that tho' the See of *Rome* wishes the utter Extirpation of Protestants, they have assisted them on Occasion against each of those Houses, when their Power grew threatening to *Rome*. Thus when *K. Charles V.* was like utterly to have subdu'd the Protestants in *Germany*, Pope *Paul III.* withdrew the Troops that he sent to his Assistance. Pope *Gregory XV.* took Part with the Protestant *Grisons*, who assisted the *Valisins* when persecuted by the *Spaniards*. Pope *Urban VIII.* was well enough pleas'd with the Success of *Gustavus Adolphus* against the House of *Austria*, because in the Affair of *Mantua* they treated the Papists with as much Severity as the Protestants. The Court of *Rome* was likewise uneasy at the Success of the *French King* when he over-run the *Netherlands*: And 'tis well enough known, that Pope *Innocent XI.* was no Enemy to the late Revolution in *Great Britain*, because he knew 'twould put a Stop to the formidable Growth of the *French King's Power*.

In the last Place, the Church of *Rome* supports her Interest by fomenting Divisions betwixt Protestants, by flattering Protestant Princes, by encouraging their Matches with Popish Ladies, and by tempting younger Brothers of Sovereign Families with great Dignities in the Church.

This is sufficient to shew, that Popery is a Compound of Humane Policy; and that the Spiritual Monarchy of *Rome* is kept up by the most artful and wicked Methods that ever were made use of by any Government in the World.

The Catalogue and History of the P O P E S.

AUthors are not agreed neither in the Chronology nor Succession of the Popes; but the Catalogue most commonly receiv'd is, 1. *St. Peter*, who they say came to the See *A.C.* 42. govern'd about 24¹/₂ Years, and was crucified with his Head downward *A.C.* 67. But we have observ'd before, that *St. Peter's* having ever been at *Rome* is controverted upon very good Grounds by Protestant Divines. *Helvicus*

says, That his having been 25 Years Bishop of Rome, was added to *Eusebius's* Chronicle by *Jerome*, and is not in the Greek; and that from our Lord's Ascension to his Imprisonment by *Agrippa*, *Peter* continu'd in Syria or *Palestina*, and *Agrippa* died in the 4th Year of *Claudius*; whereas they alledge, that *Peter* came to Rome in his 2d Year. Besides, *St. Paul*, when Prisoner at Rome, complains that he was deserted by all Men, 2 *Tim.* 4. 16. which could not have been true if *Peter* had been there; or if otherwise, 'tis a horrible Reflection upon his Authority and Infallibility. Besides, *Epiphanius* says, *St. Paul* was Bishop here. The Curious may see more of this in the *Magdeburg Centuries*: Nor is there any greater Certainty among Authors about the 5 next Bishops, as *Baronius* owns *An.* 69. The first Persecution of the Church under *Nero* happen'd in this Period, as did the Synod at *Jerusalem*.

2. *Linus* is said to have succeeded A.C. 67. He was a *Tuscan* by Birth, and is said to have order'd, that Women should not enter the Church with their Heads uncover'd. He is reckon'd one of the Martyrs in the 12th Year of his Government; tho' *Dr. Pearson* and *Mr. Dodwell* differ as to his Time of holding this See.

3. *Cletus* succeeded in 78. He is said to have been the first who used the Words *Greeting* and *Apostolical Benediction* in his Letters, and is reckon'd a Martyr in the 13th Year of his Government.

4. *Clement* succeeded in 91. They say, he was the first who appointed Notaries to write the Monuments of the Martyrs, that their Constancy and Patience might be imitated by others. *Dr. Pearson* and *Mr. Dodwell* differ also as to the Time of his Government. *Rivet* supposes we have nothing of his but his first Letter to the *Corinthians*; and *Mr. Dodwell* supposes the 2d Letter to be a Fragment of a Homily writ by some body that heard him. He govern'd 9 ½ Years; and in his Time happen'd the 2d Persecution under *Domitian*.

5. *Anaclet* succeeded in 101, tho' some make him his Predecessor. He order'd, that the Clergy should wear short Hair; that they should meet twice a Week for the Affairs of the Church; and, as some pretend, that every Bishop should be ordain'd by

three Bishops at least. *Platina* says, he was martyr'd in the Reign of *Trajan*, under whom and *Adrian* the 3d Persecution begun. *St. Ignatius* liv'd in this Time.

6. *Evaristus* succeeded in 110, is said to have divided Rome into Parishes, and to have order'd, that 7 Deacons should assist each Bishop when he preached. He was martyr'd in the 10th Year of his Government.

7. *Alexander* succeeded in 119. He was a Roman by Birth, is said to have converted several Roman Senators; to have been the first that made Holy Water; that appointed Water to be mingled with Wine, to signify the Union betwixt Christ and his Church; and that the Host should be of unleavened Bread. There are 3 Epistles ascrib'd to him, which *Morery* thinks to be Counterfeit. *Platina* says, he was martyr'd in the 11th Year of his Government. *Dionysius the Areopagite* liv'd in this Time.

8. *Sixtus* succeeded in 130. He forbid Laymen to touch consecrated Vessels, allow'd Appeals from Bishops to the Apostolical See, is said to be the Author of *Lent*, &c. and was martyr'd in the 10th Year of his Government.

9. *Thelephorus* succeeded in 141. Some ascribe the Institution of *Lent* to him, and say, he order'd three Celebrations of the Mass on *Christmas-Day*, one at Midnight, and two afterwards, says *Baronius*.

10. *Higinus* succeeded in 152, appointed that the Churches should be consecrated by solemn Ceremonies, made several Decrees about Ecclesiastical Orders, and appointed Godfathers at Baptism. *Platina* says, he also ordain'd *Polycarp* Bishop of *Smyna*. In his Time liv'd *St. Hermes*.

11. *Pius* succeeded in 156. He order'd, that *Easter* should be kept on the Sunday after the 14th Day of *March* after the Lunar Month. He ordain'd, that Converts from the *Cerinthian* Heresy should be baptiz'd upon their Reception, and is said to have appointed severe Penalties to any of the Priests that drop'd Wine upon the Altar or Altar-Cloth while they celebrated the Eucharist. Authors don't agree as to the Time of his Succession. He is said to have been martyr'd in the 10th Year of his Government; and the 4th Persecution is reckon'd to have been in his Time. *St. Justin* and *St. Me-*

are said to have flourished in those Days.

12. *Anicetus* is said to have succeeded, tho' some put him before him, in 165, and forbid the Clergy to wear long Hair. The *Gnosticks* were troublesome to the Church of *Rome* in his Time. *Baronius* and *Platina* say, he differ'd with *Polycarp* about the Celebration of *Easter*, he being for the *Western Church*, and *Polycarp* for the *Eastern*. He is said also to have order'd Priests to wear a Crown, and to have been martyr'd in the 8th Year of his Government.

13. *Soter* succeeded in 173. He forbid Deaconesses to touch the sacred Ornaments, or to carry Incense into the Church, and was martyr'd in the 4th Year of his Reign. A Council was held in *Greece* against the *Montanists* in his Time.

14. *Elutherius* succeeded in 177. He order'd, that no Clergyman should be displac'd but for a Crime. He is pretended, upon a Letter from *Lucius* King of the *Britains*, to have sent Disciples to baptize the *Britains*; but the whole Story smells strong of a Legend. Many of the *Roman* Senators and Nobles, with their Children, are said to have turn'd Christians in his Government. The Council of *Cesarea* was held in those Days. He died in the 16th Year of his Government. Some say in 191, and others in 192.

15. *Vistor* succeeded in 192 or 193. He call'd a Synod, which order'd, that *Easter* should be kept the first Sunday after the 14th of the Moon of *March*, and excommunicated the Bishops of *Asia* for celebrating it on the same Day with the *Jews*, for which *Irenaeus* Bishop of *Lyons* and other Bishops reprov'd him. In his Time happen'd the 5th Persecution under the Emperor *Severus*, when he is said to have been martyr'd.

16. *Zepherinus* succeeded in 202, or (as some say) 201. He is said to have hid himself during *Severus's* Persecution, to have resum'd the See some Time after, and held it 18 Years. He excommunicated the *Montanists*, and order'd, that none should be chosen for Clergymen but Men of Learning and Piety. He was the first Bishop of *Rome* who died a natural Death. *Minutius Felix*, a famous Advocate of *Rome*, liv'd in his Time.

17. *Calistus* succeeded in 219. He is said

to have appointed the Fast of the 4 Times, to have torbid false Accusations against the Clergy, and Conspiracies against Bishops; but Authors are not agreed as to the Manner and Time of his Death. Some say, he was famish'd in Prison; others, that he was thrown into a Well and drown'd; and they differ likewise as to the Hand the Emperor *Severus* had in it. *Clemens* of *Alexandria* liv'd in his Time, as did *St. Hippolit*.

18. *Urban* succeeded about 224. He is call'd a good Man, and the Author of the *Decretals*, which order Bishops to lead a good Life. He order'd, that the Church might receive Legacies in Land and Houses by any of the Faithful, and that such Legacies should be equally divided among the Clergy. He is said to have been martyr'd in the 7th Year of his Government, under the Emperor *Severus*.

19. *Pontian* succeeded about 231. He was banish'd to the Isle of *Sardinia* by *Severus*, and so severely beat with a Stick by the Order of *Severus's* Successor, that he died. 'Tis said, that in his Time 36 Cardinal Priests were appointed at *Rome* to take the Cure of Souls, and 15 of them were to take Care of Burials and Baptisms.

20. *Anterus* succeeded in 235. He order'd the Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs to be wrote with abundance of Care; and that Bishops might change their Cures if Necessity so requir'd, but not for better Benefices. *Platina* says, he sat 11 Years; but *Dr. Pearson* and others say, he did not sit two. 'Tis said, he was martyr'd in the Time of *Maximinus*. In his Time the 6th Persecution happen'd.

21. *Fabian* succeeded about 236. The *Legendaries* say, That during his Election, a Dove appear'd upon his Head. The *Novatian* Heresy sprung up in his Time. He appointed 7 Subdeacons to collect the Acts of the Martyrs, and was, together with his Wife *Ortosa*, martyr'd in the 16th Year of his Government. In his Time the 7th Persecution happen'd under *Decius Gallus* and *Volusianus*; *Julius Africanus* liv'd, and the Council of *Carthage* was call'd.

22. *Cornelius* succeeded in 251. *Cyprian* gives him a good Character, says he was legally chosen, according to the Will of God, and not by Intrigue, as begun then to be practis'd. *Novatian* a Priest was chosen in Oppo-

Opposition to him, at the Instance of *Novatus*, the Author of the *Novatian* Heresy, which occasion'd the first Schism in the Church of *Rome*. The *Novatians* were against receiving such again into the Church upon Repentance, as had fallen off from it in Time of Persecution. *Cornelius* was beheaded by Order of the Emperor *Gallus*, because he refus'd to sacrifice to Idols.

23. *Lucius* succeeded about 253. He made a Decree, That a Bishop should always be attended with two Priests and three Deacons, to watch over his Morals. He was banish'd at first, but return'd again to *Rome*, where he was put to Death.

24. *Stephen* succeeded in 255. He opposed *Cyprian* in the Council of *Africa* about rebaptizing Hereticks, which he was against. 'Tis said, that foreseeing the Persecution, he retir'd into the Sepulchres of the primitive Christians, where he was put to Death by Order of the Emperor *Valerian*.

25. *Sixtus II.* succeeded in 257, or (as some say) 260. He was beheaded with 6 Deacons, 3 Days before his Disciple *St. Lawrence* was put to Death, whom he order'd to distribute the Treasure of the Church among the Poor. In his Time happen'd the 8th Persecution under *Valerianus* and *Gallienus*.

26. *Dionysius* succeeded in 258. He is said to be Author of the *Decretals*, which divided the Church into Parishes and Dioceses. He wrote against *Sabellius* and *Samoletenus*, and died in the 13th Year of his Government, which some make 270, 271, or 272.

27. *Felix* succeeded in 270, as some say. He is said to have been the first who order'd Masses to be said on the Tombs of the Martyrs; but this is not certain. The 9th Persecution under *Aurelian* happen'd in his Time. He was martyr'd in the 5th Year of his Government.

28. *Eutychianus* succeeded in 275. He is said to have ordain'd; That all Fruits should be consecrated on the Altar; and that the Bodies of the Martyrs should be buried in Purple Shrouds, of whom they pretend he buried 342 with his own Hands. He made some Regulations concerning Deaconesses and Virgins, and was martyr'd the 2d Year of his Government, according

to *Damasus* and *Platina*; but others say in the 9th.

29. *Caius* is said to have succeeded in 283. He is called the Author of the *Decretals* about the Way of arriving to the Dignity of a Bishop, and to have appointed the several Orders from the Door-keeper to the Bishop; the like, that no Layman should commence a Suit against a Clergyman; and that no Accusation by a Heathen or Heretick should be received against a Christian. They say, he was of *Dioclesian's* Family, and murder'd by him.

30. *Marcellinus* succeeded in 296, who having apostatiz'd during the Persecution, repented, reprov'd *Dioclesian* for his Persecution, and was by him put to Death, after he had govern'd almost 8 Years. The 10th Persecution by *Dioclesian* and *Maximianus* happen'd in his Time.

31. *Marcellus* succeeded about 304. He is said to have divided *Rome* into 20 Parishes. The Emperor *Maxentius* condemn'd him to look after Post-Horses in a pitiful Inn upon the Road, where he died by the Stink of the Place, Nakedness, and other hard Treatment.

32. *Eusebius* succeeded in 309. There's little said of him, but that our Saviour's Cross is said to have been found in his Time by one *Judas*, who was thereupon baptiz'd, and call'd *Cyriacus*. *Eusebius* was also martyr'd by *Maxentius*.

33. *Melchianus* succeeded in 311. He called a Council, which condemn'd the *Donatists*. He order'd, that no Fasts should be kept on *Thursdays* or *Sundays*, because the Pagans esteem'd those Days sacred. *Barnabas* says, he died in the 3d Year of his Government, and was reckon'd a Martyr according to the Custom of that Age, tho' he did not die a violent Death; but *Platina* says, he govern'd almost 4 Years, was martyr'd by *Maximin's* Order, and buried in the *Via Appia*.

34. *Sylvester* succeeded about 314. He was an Enemy to the *Donatists*, disputed against the *Jews*, reform'd the Lives of the Clergy, was forc'd to leave *Rome* because of Persecution, and restor'd again by the Emperor *Constantin*. In his Time the Council of *Nice* was held. He died in the 22d Year of his Government.

35. *Mark*

35. *Mark* succeeded in 336. He is said to have given the Bishop of *Ostia* the Privilege of consecrating the Bishop of *Rome*. There's a counterfeit Letter that goes under his Name. He died in the first Year of his Government.

36. *Julius* succeeded the same Year. He held two Councils against the *Arians*, who persecuted the Orthodox in the *East*. Authors are not agreed as to the Time those Councils were held. He defended *Athanasius* and others of the Orthodox against the *Arians*, and died in the 16th Year of his Government.

37. *Liberius* succeeded in 352. He was banish'd by the Emperor *Constantius*, because he would not sign the Condemnation of *Athanasius*. 'Tis said, he order'd the *Nicene* Creed to be sung by the Clergy. During his Exile at *Berea*, the *Arians* set up one *Felix* a Deacon to be Bishop of *Rome* in his stead, which was the 2d Schism about that See, and lasted 3 Years. *Liberius* died in the 16th Year of his Government.

38. *Damasus* succeeded in 367. He is said to have order'd the *Gloria Patri* to be sung at the End of each Psalm, and that the *Talm* Law should be put in Execution against those who accus'd others falsely. *Ursinus* or *Ursicinus*, a Deacon, was chosen in Opposition to him by another Party, and in this Quarrel 130 Men were murder'd one Day at Church. *Ammianus Marcellinus* Says, the Post was worth contending for, because their Tables did then exceed that of Kings, from whence *Pretextatus* Governor of *Rome* us'd to mock this Bishop, and commonly said, *Make me but Pope, and I will forthwith turn Christian*. He was confirm'd in the Chair by the Emperor *Valentinian*, and the Antipope banish'd in the 2d Year of his Usurpation. His Party accus'd *Damasus* of Adultery, of which he was cleared by an Assembly of 44 Bishops. He held a Council against the *Arians*, and another against *Appollinaris*, to which he called the *Eastern* Bishops by the Name of Sons, to which they return'd an Answer, wherein they gave him and the other Bishops there assembled only the Name of Brethren. He likewise held the 2d Council of *Constantinople* against the *Arians*. St. *Jerome* was one of his Clerks. He died in the 18th Year of his Government.

39. *Siricius* succeeded in 385. He was the first who admitted Monks to Ecclesiastical Orders, they not being look'd upon as Clerks before. *Ursicinus*, who set himself up against his Predecessor, gave him also some Disturbance; but he was confirm'd by the Emperor *Valentinian*. He excommunicated the *Manichees*; order'd, that any Clergyman who married a Widow or 2d Wife should be turned out of his Office; that repenting Hereticks should be receiv'd with Imposition of Hands; and that none but a Bishop should have Power to ordain a Presbyter, says *Platina*. He died in the 14th Year of his Government.

40. *Anastasius* succeeded in 398. He order'd, that Priests should stand, and bow a little when they read the Gospel; and that Strangers, especially *Africans*, should not be admitted to Orders without a Certificate from 5 Bishops, to prevent the spreading the Error of the *Manichees*, which prevail'd in *Africa*. But Authors differ as to the Time of this Man's Succession. He is said to have died in the 5th Year of his Government.

41. *Innocent I.* succeeded in 401, but as others say 402. He defended St. *Chrysostom*, who was persecuted by the Emperor *Arcadius*, and his Wife *Eudoxa*. He condemn'd the Errors of *Pelagius*, *Celestin*, and *Priscillianus*, and wrote to *John* Bishop of *Jerusalem*, reproving him for taking Part with *Pelagius* against St. *Jerome*, and order'd every Saturday to be kept as a Fast, because our Saviour lay in the Grave that Day. He died in the 15th Year of his Government.

42. *Zozimus* succeeded about 416. He also condemn'd the *Pelagians* and *Celestins*, and order'd consecrated Wax Candles to be made use of on *Easter* Sundays in every Church. He favour'd the *Pelagian* Heresy, till he was convinc'd of the Falshood of that Doctrine by the *African* Bishops.

43. *Boniface I.* succeeded in 418. He order'd, that none should be made Priests till 30 Years of Age; that Women should not touch the Priests Ornaments; and that no Servant or Debtor should be admitted a Clergyman. *Eulalius*, an Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome*, was set up in Opposition to him, which occasion'd the 4th Schism in that See. *Simplicius*, the Governor of the City, procur'd the Emperor *Honorinus*'s

varian's Rescript in Favour of *Eulalius*; but the Emperor being better inform'd of the Matter, sent for them both to *Ravenna*, where the Case was decided by the Bishops of *Gaul, Italy, and Africa*, in Favour of *Bonifacius*, as some say in 419; but others say, this Schism lasted about 3 Years. At this Time, *St. Augustin* confuted the Letters which *Julius the Pelagian* wrote to Pope *Zozimus*.

44. *Celestin* succeeded in 413. He is said to have sent Men to preach the Gospel in *Great Britain and Ireland*, and particularly in *Scotland*, where they began then to be troubled by the *Pelagian* Heresy. He was a Favourer of *S. Augustin*, an Enemy to *Nestorius*, and wrote against those who would oblige the Clergy to wear great Cloaks girded about them with Belts, because of that Passage of Scripture, *Let your Loins be girt*.

45. *Sixtus III.* succeeded in 432. He was accus'd of a disorderly Life, but acquitted by a Council of Bishops. He gave all his Goods to the Poor at his Death, in the 8th Year of his Government.

46. *Leo I.* commonly call'd the *Great*, succeeded in 440. He was sent for out of *Gaul* to govern the Church, when that of the *East* was troubled by the *Nestorians*, that of *Africa* ruin'd by the *Vandals*, and that of the *West* pester'd by the *Pelagians*. He condemn'd the *Manichees* in a Council, confirm'd by the Emperor *Valentinian*. He made use of *Prosper of Aquitain*, his Secretary, to confute the *Pelagians*. He was suspected of favouring the *Eutichians*, but clear'd himself. He soften'd *Attila K.* of the *Huns*, and *Genferit K.* of the *Vandals*, so that they did not execute the Cruelties they had threaten'd against *Rome*. He appointed those called *Cubicularii* to take Care of the Sepulchres of the Apostles, added the Clause of *Hoc Sanctum Sacrifcium* to the Canon of the Mass, and was the first that ordain'd Processionary Supplications on Account of the frequent Earthquakes in *Gaul*. He died in the 21st Year of his Government.

47. *Hilary* succeeded in 461. He wrote against the *Nestorians* and *Eutichians*, confirm'd the General Councils of *Nice*, *Ephesus*, and *Calcedon*, and call'd a Council at *Rome* in 465 to restore Ecclesiastical Discipline. He order'd, that none should be ad-

mirted to Orders but Men of Learning, and of a good Life. He died in the 6th Year of his Government.

48. *Simplicius* succeeded in 467. He order'd the Benefices of the Church to be divided into 4 Parts, the 1st for the Incumbent, the 2d for keeping the Church in Repair, the 3d for the Poor, and the 4th for other Ecclesiasticks. He also reform'd Ecclesiastical Discipline, divided *Rome* into 5 Precincts, ordain'd that no Clergyman should hold a Benefice of a Layman, gave great Sums to the Church of *St. Peter*, &c. at *Rome*, and appointed Weekly Penitentialies in them.

49. *Felix II.* or (as some say) *III.* succeeded in 483. He is said to have been the first who order'd Churches to be dedicated, and the Annual Dedications of them to be observed. Some place *Felix II.* after *Libertius*, the 37th Pope, and say, he was an *Arian*, and put to Death by his Adversaries in the 2d Year of his Government.

50. *Gelasius* succeeded in 492. He abolished the *Lupercalia*, that were still solemnized at *Rome* in Honour of the Idol *Pan*. He burnt the Books of the *Manichees*, and banish'd them from *Rome*. Some say, he excommunicated *Anastasius* the Emperor, because he favour'd *Acacius* and the Hereticks, and likewise the King of the *Vandals*, who was an *Arian*. He died in the 5th Year of his Government.

51. *Anastasius II.* succeeded in 496. He sent Legats to the Emperor *Anastasius* to recover him from the *Acacian* Heresy; and some say, he excommunicated him on that Account, tho' he was of the same Opinion himself. *Platina* says, he died by voiding his Bowels, which was looked upon as a Judgment for his being an *Acacian*, or *Semarian*. Some say, there was another Schism about the See of *Rome* in his Time.

52. *Simmachus* succeeded in 498. He order'd, that no Pope should be chosen while another was alive, and was noted for enriching and adorning Churches, and relieving the Poor. *Laurence*, an Archdeacon of *Rome*, was chosen in Opposition to him the same Day by the Interest of the Emperor. This occasion'd the 5th Schism, and many Disorders. Both Parties had Recourse to *Theodorick K.* of the *Goths* to determine the Matter. He decided in Favour of

Simma

Sinmacianus, who was afterward declar'd lawful Pope by a Council. He made his Rival *Lawrence* Bishop of *Nocera*. He excommunicated the Emperor *Anastasius*, who had declar'd against the Council of *Calcedon*; and wrote to the Bishops of the *East*, advising them to persevere in resisting the Emperor.

53. *Hormisdas* succeeded in 513. He is noted for his Charity towards the Poor, and condemning the *Eutichians*. He advis'd *John* Bishop of *Constantinople* to renounce that Heresy, but without Effect. The Emperor *Anastasius* us'd his Legats very reproachfully, sent them back in a leaky Vessel, and bid them tell the Bishop, That 'twas the Emperor's Part to command, and not to obey him or any other: But he is said to have had better Success with the Emperor *Justin*, who banish'd the *Acacians*, because they would not submit to the Pope. *Platina* says, he died in the 9th Year of his Government.

54. *John I.* succeeded in 523. He was a great Enemy to the *Arians*, for which he was imprison'd at *Ravenna* by *Theoderick* K. of the *Goths*, where he died in the 3d Year of his Government. Some say, he was sent on an Embassy to *Constantinople*, to solicit the Emperor *Justin* in Favour of the *Arians*, and prevail'd with him; but the Truth of this is doubted, since *Theoderick* imprison'd him. He died in the 3d Year of his Government.

55. *Felix III.* or *IV.* succeeded in 526, by the Interest of *Theoderick* K. of the *Goths*, the Popes being then confirmed by those Kings, as they were afterwards by the Emperors. He was the first who order'd Extreme Unction, built the Churches of *S. Cosmo* and *S. Damian*, and order'd, that the Dedication of 'em should be solemniz'd every Year. He excommunicated the Patriarch of *Constantinople* for revolting from the Faith.

56. *Boniface II.* succeeded in 530. 'Twas he who separated the People from the Clergy during publick Worship. *Dioscorus* was set up in Opposition to him, who gained Votes by Money. This occasion'd the 6th Schism; but his Rival was excommunicated, and died in 18 Days after. *Boniface*, to prevent the like, call'd a Synod, and appointed *Vigilius* the Deacon for his Successor,

and got it sign'd by the Prelates before *S. Peter's Tomb*: But this being contrary to the Canons, 'twas revoked by another Synod, and *Boniface* acknowledg'd his Fault. *Platina* says, he decreed, that no Bishop of *Rome* should appoint his own Successor; and that upon the Death of a Pope, they should chuse another in 3 Days, if possible, to prevent Division. Authors do not agree whether he govern'd one or two Years.

57. *John II.* succeeded in 532. He condemn'd the Monks call'd *Acemete*, who maintain'd the Errors of *Nestorius*, and are said scarce to have allow'd themselves any Sleep, but continued singing in Churches Night and Day. He died in the 3d Year of his Government.

58. *Agapetus I.* succeeded in 535, by the Interest of *Theodatus* K. of the *Goths*, who sent him to *Constantinople* to procure a Reconciliation with the Emperor *Justinian*. The Emperor endeavour'd to make him an *Eutychian*, but in vain. Some say, he stir'd up the Emperor against *Berengarius*, and ascribe the Processions round Churches on Sundays to him. He died before he had govern'd a Year, during his Embassy.

59. *Silverius* succeeded in 536. He was Son to Pope *Hormisdas*, and chosen by the Interest of *Theodatus* the *Goth* more than by the Suffrage of the People and Clergy, many of whom oppos'd him. The Empress *Theodora*, *Justinian's* Wife, got him banish'd by *Belisarius*, because he would not restore *Anthimus* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who had been excluded for his Heresy. He was sent to the Island of *Palmaria* in the See of *Liguria*. During his Exile, *Vigilius* was chosen by the Empress's Means, and promis'd to condemn the Council of *Calcedon*. *Silverius* excommunicated him, for which *Vigilius's* Party put him in Prison, and starv'd him to Death. This occasion'd the 7th Schism.

60. *Vigilius* succeeded alone in 539, upon a 2d Election, having depos'd himself on purpose, and broke his Promise to the Empress. He defended the 3 *Capitula*, for which he was banish'd, and then, for Peace's Sake, condemn'd them again, which made the Bishops of *Africa*, and the Deacons, whom he had excommunicated, to separate from him. He died at *Syracusa* of the Stone.

61. *Pelagius I.* succeeded in 555, by the Interest of the Emperor *Justinian*, who design'd to have rais'd him during the Life of *Vigilius*. He was charg'd with being Accessary to his Death, but clear'd himself upon Oath. He labour'd much to have the 5th Council received, and the Opposition made to it by the Bishop of *Aquileia* occasion'd a long Schism in the Church. He pacify'd *Teila K.* of the *Goths*, furnam'd the *Scourge of God*, order'd Hereticks to be punish'd by the Temporal Sword, and added the Mass to the Office for commemorating the Dead. He died in the 4th Year of his Government.

62. *John III.* succeeded in 559. The *Armenians* are said to have been converted in his Time. The Irruptions of the *Barbarians* into *Italy* have depriv'd us of most of the Histories of those Times. He died in the 13th Year of his Government.

63. *Bonnet I.* or *Bonofius*, succeeded in 572. He died of Grief to see *Italy* destroy'd by Famine, and the Fury of the *Lombards*. He was very charitable to the Poor, and died in the 5th Year of his Government.

64. *Pelagius II.* succeeded in 577. In his Time *Italy* was ravag'd by the *Lombards*, and the Church was disturb'd by a Schism, the Bishop of *Istria* and others having separated from it. He made his House an Hospital for the Poor, oppos'd *John* Bishop of *Constantinople*, who in a Council had assum'd the Title of *Oecumenical*. He died of the Plague, which at that Time rag'd thro' most Parts of *Europe*, in the 13th Year of his Government.

65. *Gregory the Great* succeeded in 590. He had been a Soldier, and Governor of *Rome*, then he turn'd Monk, was afterwards made a Deacon, and rose by Degrees to the Papacy. He was the first who introduc'd Purgatory, Litanies, Processions, Expiations by Masses, Invocation of Saints, Lustrations on the Purification of the Virgin, Stations, Pilgrimages, and the like. He forbid the Use of Milk, Flesh, and Eggs, to those that fasted; and by a Decree, caus'd the Priests to put away their Wives: But one Day, upon the drawing of a Fish-Pond, seeing above 60000 Heads of Infants drawn out, he condemn'd his own Decree, and said with the Apostle, *That 'twas better to marry than to burn*. He like-

wise oppos'd the Bishop of *Constantinople's* taking upon him the Title of *Universal Bishop*, and said, That whoever did so, was the Forerunner of Antichrist. His base Compliance with *Phocas*, who murder'd the Emperor his Master, we have taken Notice of already. He is said to have been worse than any Bishop of *Rome* who went before him, and better than any that came after him. He died in the 14th Year of his Government.

66. *Sabinian* succeeded in 604, and was as remarkable for his Vices as *Gregory* was for any of his Virtues. He envy'd his Predecessor, whose Nuncio he had been, and particularly for his Charity. He would also have burnt his Writings. He first brought burning Lamps into Churches. His Covetousness was the Cause of his Death; a little before which his Predecessor is said to have appear'd to him, and threaten'd him for not distributing Corn to the Poor in a Time of great Dearth. He died in less than 6 Months after he came to the Chair.

67. *Boniface III.* succeeded in 606. He order'd, that none should be named Pope till 3 Days after his Predecessor, and that such as were advanc'd by Bribery should be excommunicated. He likewise order'd, that Bishops should be chosen by the Clergy and People, and approv'd by the Pope and Civil Magistrate. He obtain'd from the Emperor *Phocas*, with whom he had been Nuncio from *Gregory I.* that none but the Bishop of *Rome* should have the Title of *Universal Bishop*.

68. *Boniface IV.* succeeded in 607. He consecrated the *Pantheon* to the Honour of the Virgin, appointed the Feast of *All Saints* on the 1st of May, which was afterwards changed to the 1st of November. He held a Council in 610 about the Affairs of the *English Church*, which are still extant.

69. *Deus Dedit* succeeded in 614. He is said to have been very charitable, and forbid Monks or Nuns to go to Weddings, or to be present at Baptisms.

70. *Boniface V.* succeeded in 617. He order'd, that Churches should be a Sanctuary for Criminals, and that none should take them from thence on Pain of Excommunication.

71. *Honorius I.* succeeded in 626, appear'd against the Heresy of the *Monothelists*, as *Ba-
vinus* and *Bellarmin* say; but the *Magdeburg*
Centuriators, besides several Popish 'Au-
thors, say, that he himself was condemn'd
as one by the 6th, 7th, and 8th General
Councils, and by Popes *Agatho* and *Leo II.*

72. *Severinus* succeeded in 639, or (as
some say) 638. His Election was con-
firmed by the Emperor's Exarch, without
which the Titles of the Popes was not in
those Days thought good. He condemn'd
the Emperor *Heraclius's* Exposition of the
Faith in Favour of the *Arians*, and is noted
for his Bounty and Clemency, repairing of
Churches, and augmenting their Revenues.

73. *John IV.* succeeded in 640. He is
noted for his Charity in redeeming Cap-
tives, and ordering, that those who took
any Thing from the Church, should repay
Fourfold. He wrote to the Bishops of *Scot-
land* about the Celebration of *Easter*, which
they celebrated according to the Custom of
the *Eastern* Churches. 'Tis said, that *Lent*
began first to be observed in *England* in his
Time.

74. *Theodorus* succeeded in 642, or (as
some say) in 641. He appointed the Bless-
ing of the Wax Candle on the *Saturday* be-
fore *Easter*, condemn'd two Patriarchs of
Constantinople for being *Monothelists*, and wrote
the Condemnation of that Heresy with Ink
mix'd with consecrated Wine.

75. *Martin I.* succeeded in 649. He con-
demn'd the *Monothelists* in a Council at *Rome*,
for which the Emperor *Constantius* had him
brought Prisoner to *Constantinople*, and ba-
nish'd him to the *Chersonesus*, where he died
of Want.

76. *Eugenius I.* who was Vicar to *Martin*
during his Exile, succeeded by the Empe-
ror's Command in 655. He order'd the
Priests to live near their Churches, and that
none should be kept in Monasteries against
their Will.

77. *Vitalianus* succeeded in 656. He was
the first that brought in Organs, and the
Latin Service.

78. *Adeodatus* succeeded in 671, or (as
some say) in 669. He is reckon'd to have
been charitable and magnificent. There
were many Prodigies and Calamities in his
Time.

79. *Dionysius* succeeded in 676. He en-

larged the Honour and Dignity of the Cler-
gy, and brought the Church of *Ravenna* un-
der Subjection to that of *Rome* by very
dishonourable Methods.

80. *Agatho* succeeded in 678. He con-
demn'd the *Monothelists*, order'd that the De-
crees of the *Roman* See should be observ'd
as coming from the Mouth of *St. Peter*,
and that those Decrees should be sealed
with Lead instead of Wax. He is said to
have been so affable, that he never sent any
Man away dissatisfied.

81. *Leo II.* succeeded in 683. He was
learned in the Languages, order'd Baptism
to be administred at all Times in case of
Necessity; and that after the *Agnus Dei* in
the Mass, the *Paix* should be given to be
kissed.

82. *Bennet II.* succeeded in 684. In his
Time the Emperor forgave the Money
which he used to receive for confirming
the Pope, and is said to have absolved the
Popes in Time to come for applying to the
Emperors by his Exarch. In his Time there
was an extraordinary Comet, and *Mont Pe-
sarius* first sent out Flames.

83. *John V.* succeeded in 685; but be-
ing sickly, did little Business.

84. *Conon* succeeded in 686. There was
a Schism before his Election, which is
reckon'd the 8th in this See; *Theodor* a
Priest, and *Peter* an Arch-Priest, having
each form'd a Party for themselves, one be-
ing chosen by the Clergy, and the other by
the Soldiers; but they both submitted on
Conon's Election, who died soon after.

85. *Sergius I.* succeeded in 687, and re-
jected the Canons of *Troas* about the Mar-
riage of Priests. Some say, that 'twas he who
put an End to the Schism of *Theodorus* and
Peter. Being asham'd of his Name, which was
Bocco di Porco, or Swine's Snout, he chang'd
it into that of *Sergius*, which brought in
the Custom of the Popes changing their
Names upon their Election; but some
ascribe this to *Sergius IV.* He receiv'd
Lewis, Son to the Emperor *Lotharius*, in a
very haughty Manner, because he was sent
by his Father to forbid the *Romans* to ordain
him till the Emperor had confirmed his
Election; but afterwards cajol'd that Prince,
and anointed him King of *Italy*, to prevent
Blows, say *Spanheim* and *Dr. Cave*. He or-
der'd the Singing of *Agnus Dei* at Mass, put

an End to the Schism of *Aquileia*, sent for Venerable *Bede* to *Rome*, was accus'd of Incest, but acquitted of it by a Child of 9 Days old, say the *Legendaries*. *M. Talents* says, he was banish'd 7 Years, and prevented from being sent Prisoner to *Constantinople* by the Soldiers.

86. *John VI.* succeeded in 701. He redeem'd Captives with the Treasure of the Church, and is said to have been martyr'd by one of the *Lombard Kings*. He had War with the Exarch of *Ravenna*.

87. *John VII.* succeeded in 705. The Emperor *Justinian* sent him several Papers, with Points contrary to the Church of *Rome*, and order'd him to call a Synod to approve what was Orthodox in them, and condemn what was not. He call'd a Synod accordingly, but had not Courage enough to condemn any Thing amiss in the Church of *Rome*. He restor'd *St. Wilfred* Archbishop of *York* to his See. This Pope was the first who put Images in Churches.

88. *Sisnuius* succeeded in 708, and died 20 Days after his Election.

89. *Constantin* succeeded that same Year. The Archbishop of *Ravenna* refusing to own him, and raising the Citizens against him, had his Eyes put out, and was banish'd for it by the Emperor *Justinian* the Younger, who sent for him to *Constantinople* to accommodate the Differences of the Church, and is said to have embrac'd him, and kiss'd his Feet. He went from *Constantinople* to *Nicomedia*, and at his Return oppos'd *Philippicus*, who had usurp'd the Empire, banish'd the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and set up *John*, an Heresiarch, in his stead, whose Heresies *Constantin* condemn'd, and forbid *Philippicus*'s Name to be made use of in publick Acts, or his Image to be stamp'd on the Coin, because he was against Image Worship. *Constantin* restor'd *Felix* Archbishop of *Ravenna*, who was against Images, upon his Submission.

90. *Gregory II.* succeeded in 714. *Leo Isaurus*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, call'd a Synod to discuss the Controversies about Worship of Images, the Intercession of the Virgin and Saints, and the Adoration of Relicks, which were condemn'd as Idolatry. The Emperor upon this order'd the Images to be burnt, and the Pictures to be defac'd, and commanded Pope *Gregory* to do

the same; but he call'd a Synod, which approv'd the Worship of Images, condemn'd the Emperor's Decree, and excommunicated him. *Gregory* forbade the *Italians* to pay him any Tribute, and enter'd into a League with the *Franks* against him. This occasion'd great Commotions in *Rome* and *Ravenna*, where the Exarch was kill'd supporting the Emperor's Right. Upon which the Emperor imprison'd the Legat, and banish'd the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who favour'd him.

91. *Gregory III.* succeeded in 731. He also excommunicated the Emperor *Leo*, who laugh'd at him, and call'd a Synod, which approv'd Image Worship. *Gregory* had War with *Luitprand K.* of the *Lombards*, who besieg'd him in *Rome*; but rais'd the Siege at the Intercession of *Charles Martel* of *France*.

92. *Zachary* succeeded in 742. He advis'd the *French* to depose *Childeric*, and crown *Pepin*, appointed the Priests to wear embroider'd Ornaments, gave them Lands for their Sustainance, and to maintain Lamps in their Churches.

93. *Stephen II.* succeeded in 752, and being sick, was carried on Men's Shoulders to *St. John de Lateran*, which introduc'd the Custom of carrying the Pope so ever since. He died 8 Days after his Election.

94. *Stephen III.* succeeded that same Year, and call'd a Council, which approv'd Image Worship. He was forc'd from *Rome* by *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, and fled to *France*, where *Pepin* entertain'd him, defeated *Aistulphus*, and gave the Exarchat of *Ravenna*, with some neighbouring Countries, to the See of *Rome*.

95. *Paul I.* succeeded in 757; but his Election was controverted by *Theophilact*, which occasion'd the 9th Schism; but *Paul* carried it afterwards. Many Lives of Saints begun to appear in his Time. He begun the Church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at *Rome*. Protestant Writers observe, that the Popes were at this Time become very great, which was 666 Years after *St. John* who wrote the *Revelation*.

96. *Stephen IV.* succeeded in 768. During his Time happen'd the 10th Schism, for *Toto D.* of *Nepi* got his Brother *Constantin* to be chosen during the Sickness of *St. Paul I.* but he being a Layman, was degraded, and had his Eyes put out. *Philip* a Priest was

set up in the Place of *Constantin*, but quickly relin'd to *Stephen*.

97. *Adrian I.* succeeded in 772. He was much distressed by *Didier* or *Desiderius* K. of *Lombardy*, but relieved by *Charlemagne*, to whom *Adrian*, in an Assembly of the Clergy at *Rome*, gave Power to create Popes; and *Charlemagne* confirm'd to him what *Pepin* his Father had given to the See of *Rome*. He call'd a Council, which approv'd Image Worship, and sent Legats to the 2d Council of *Nice*, where the like was approv'd, by the Interest of *Constantin the Young*, Emperor of *Constantinople*. *Adrian* was so bewail'd by *Charlemagne*, that he wept at his Death; and wrote his Epitaph in 38 Latin Verses with his own Hand, which is still kept in *St. Peter's Church*; where that Pope caus'd a Branch to be made in Form of a Crois, and hung up before *St. Peter's Altar*, with 1370 Tapers in it.

98. *Leo III.* succeeded in 795. He was oppos'd by *Adrian's* Relations, who aim'd at the Dignity for one of themselves, and intended to have assaulted him in a Procession; but he made his Escape to the *French* Ambassador's Palace, from whence he was sent with a good Guard to *Charlemagne*, in *Germany*, who stood by him, for which *Leo* crown'd him Emperor of the *West*, kneel'd to him, own'd him to be his Sovereign, and afterwards made him a Visit in *France*, where he kept his *Christmas* with him. Upon *Charlemagne's* Death, his Enemies renew'd their Conspiracies against him, for which he put several of 'em to Death; and they on the other Hand plunder'd his Castles while he lay sick.

99. *Stephen V.* succeeded in 816. He came to *France*, consecrated *Lewis the Meek* at *Rheims*, and excus'd himself for being elected without the Emperor's Consent. He died in the 7th Month of his Government.

100. *Pascal I.* succeeded in 817. He obtain'd of the Emperor, that his Consent to the Election of Popes should not be necessary for the Time to come. He excommunicated *Leo V.* Emperor of the *East*, for opposing Image Worship. He crown'd *Lotharius* Emperor of the *West*, but afterwards kill'd two of his Servants.

101. *Eugenius II.* succeeded in 824. He distributed the pretended Bodies of Saints in *France*, *Germany*, and *England*, the Wor-

ship of Relicks being the chief Religion of that Time. In his Reign happen'd the 11th Schism; for *Zizinius* was chosen by the People, and *Eugen* by the Nobility. He is said to be the first who made Earls and Dukes, and was kill'd.

102. *Valentin* succeeded in 827, but was poison'd in 40 Days after his Election.

103. *Gregory IV.* succeeded in 828. He would not accept the See till he had the Emperor's Consent. He appointed the Feast of *All Saints*. He join'd to depose the Emperor, and the *French* Bishops threaten'd to excommunicate him.

104. *Sergius II.* succeeded in 844. His Name being *Peter*, he chang'd it out of Respect, as he pretended, to the Apostle. His Election was confirmed by the Sons of *Lotharius* the Emperor. Some say, 'twas he whose Name was *Bocco di Porco*.

105. *Leo IV.* succeeded in 847. His Fleet, with that of *Naples*, defeated the *Saracens*. He prohibited Laymen's entering the Church in Time of Divine Service, fortified *Rome* against the *Saracens*; and 'tis said, that in his Time *Ethelwald* King of *England* first made his Kingdom Tributary to *Rome*, by paying a Penny every Year for each House.

106. Some place the Papeſs *Joan* next him, by the Name of *John VIII.* in 852. *Platina* says, she was of *English* Extraction, but born at *Mentz*, and disguising her self like a Man, travelled with her Gallant to *Athens*, where she made such a Progress in Learning, that few could equal her when she came to *Rome*; and upon *Leo's* Death, she was chosen Pope; but being got with Child by one of her Domesticks, her Traveller came upon her between the *Colossian* Theatre and *St. Clement's*, as she was going to the *Lateran* Church, and died upon the Place, the 3d Year of her Government. She was buried in that Place without any Pomp. *Platina* owns, that for Shame of this the Popes decline going thro' this Street to the *Lateran*; and that to avoid the like Error when the Pope is elected, and set in a Porphyry Chair, his Genitals are felt by the youngest Deacon through a Hole made for that purpose. *Platina* puts this Comment upon it, that 'tis to put him in Mind that he is a Man, and obnoxious to the Necessities of Nature, alledges the Authors

thors of the Story to be obscure and uncertain; yet he chules to relate it rather than seem obstinate. *Talents* says, 'twas mention'd by 35 Writers before *Luther*. *Spanheim*, in his *Epitom of Ecclesiastical History*, says, 'twas never controverted till about the Reformation; and that seeing 'twas deliver'd by the Popish Historians, there's no Reason to think they would write Fables to the Disadvantage of that See, and that such a monstrous Fable as this must needs have been check'd in the Beginning. *Anastasi*, the Pope's Library-Keeper, who liv'd in the Time, writes of it, and *Rodolphus Flavienfis* the like; and both of 'em quote elder Authors. *Blondel* was the first Protestant who treated it as a Fable; but *Gongnardus* and *Maresius* confuted him.

107. *Benmet* III. succeeded in 855. In his Time happen'd the 12th Schism; *Anastasi*, an excommunicated Priest, having usurp'd the See, and got himself consecrated. *Benmet* is said to have been very charitable; and *Anastasi*, his Rival, was expell'd by the Emperor *Lewis*, at the Request of the Clergy and People of *Rome*.

108. *Nicholas* I. succeeded in 858. He was surnamed the *Great*, because he zealously maintain'd his Power, withstood the Emperor *Michel* of the *East*, who depos'd *Ignatius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, excommunicated *Photius* the Patriarch that was set up in his stead, and *John* Archbishop of *Ravenna*. He was violent against the Marriage of Priests; but was so vigorously oppos'd by *Hulderic* Bishop of *Augsburg*, that Priests were allow'd to marry for 200 Years after.

109. *Adrian* II. succeeded in 867. He was chosen on Pretence of a Miracle, by multiplying Money which he gave to the Poor without the Consent of the Emperor, who protested against it; but the *French* King stood by him. He excommunicated *Photius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and the Emperor *Lotharius* for keeping a Concubine. He excluded the Emperor and all Laymen from having any Hand in choosing the Pope.

110. *John* VIII. whom some call the IXth, succeeded in 872. He wrote the Life of *Gregory the Great* in 4 Volumes. He crown'd the Emperor *Charles the Bald* on Christmas-Day, which displeased the *Italians*, so

that they conspir'd against the Pope. He sought Assistance from the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, which he granted; but was soon after poison'd. The Marquis of *Tuscany* and other great Men made the Pope Prisoner; but he made his Escape to *France*, where he crown'd *Lewis the Stammerer*. He return'd to *Italy*, then infested with the *Saracens*, to whom 'tis said he paid Tribute. He restor'd *Photius* Patriarch of *Constantinople* at the Request of the Emperor of the *East*; and for this Complacency, *Baronius* would have it that *John* VIII. was called a Woman. He afterwards crown'd *Charles the Fat*, and died of Poison.

111. *Martin* II. or (as some call him) *Marinus* I. succeeded by ill Arts in 882. He oppos'd *Photius*, and had a Controversy with the Emperor of the *East* upon that Account.

112. *Adrian* III. succeeded in 884. He excluded the Emperor from having any Hand in the Election of Popes, while the Emperor *Charles* was at War with the *Normans*. He had a Difference with the Emperor of the *East*, who threaten'd him, because he would not absolve *Photius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

113. *Stephen* VI. succeeded in 885. Some call him the Vth, because they leave out *Stephen* II. He was an Enemy to *Photius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and is said to have been the first who appointed the Sign of the Cross.

114. *Formosus* succeeded in 890, and was oppos'd by *Sergius*, a Cardinal Deacon, who was set up against him. This occasion'd the 13th Schism. *Sergius* charg'd him with Simony; but *Formosus* was supported by the Emperor *Arnolph*; so that the Schism was soon brought to an End. *Formosus* held the See almost 6 Years; but after his Death, *Stephen* VII. or (as some call him) *Stephen* VI. took up his Body, despoil'd it of its Pontifical Ornaments, cut off his Fingers, with which he had given the Benediction, made void his Ordinations, put a Stone about his Neck, and threw his Corps into the *Tiber*, because by his Simony he had hinder'd him from being elected; but *John* X. condemn'd those Acts of *Stephen*, and confirm'd what *Formosus* had done.

115. *Boniface* VI. succeeded in 896; but was a Monster of Vice; and there being Objections against his Election, he was

drove

drove out in 15 Days: Upon which Account some leave him out of the Catalogue.

116. *Stephen VII.* succeeded in 897. He intruded himself upon the running away of *Boniface*; but the Clergy, to avoid a Schism, confirm'd his Election. He treated the Corps of *Formosus* in the barbarous Manner above-mentioned; and some say, that he himself was strangled in Prison; and others, that he retir'd from the Chair, and became a Monk.

117. *Romanus* is by some said to have succeeded, buried *Formosus's* Body again, and declared his Acts valid.

118. *Theodorus* is said to have succeeded him, and reign'd only 20 Days; but Mr. *Talbot* says, there's a great Confusion in the Timing of the Reigns of these two Popes, and those immediately following. *Onuphrius* and *Gerebrand* say, That *Romanus* is reckon'd among the Antipopes, and *Theodorus* the like.

119. *John IX.* or *X.* succeeded: Some say in 897, and others in 901. He confirm'd the Acts of Pope *Formosus*, and burnt those of *Stephen VIII.* He was oppos'd at his Election by *Sergius*, Son of Pope *Bennet*, who set up for his Rival, but without Effect. He confirm'd the Coronation of *Lambert* the Emperor, or rather *K. of Italy*, whom the *Italians* set up in Opposition to *Arnold*, and attempted to reform the Discipline of the Church, and the Corruption of the Clergy's Morals.

120. *Bennet IV.* succeeded in 905, and govern'd only some few Months. Some Historians give him a good Character; but *Talbot*, from the Authority of *Platina* and others, says, that Monks of Men were afterwards made Popes.

121. *Leo V.* succeeded. He govern'd but 40 Days, *Christopher*, one of his Domesticks, having usurp'd the See, and cast *Leo* into Prison, or, as some say, he retir'd into a Monastery, where he died of Grief.

122. *Christopher* succeeded in 906, govern'd in a tyrannical Manner for 7 Months, and was shut up in a Monastery.

123. *Sergius III.* succeeded in 907. After having imprison'd *Christopher*, he threw the Corps of Pope *Formosus* into the *Tiber*, cut off his Head, made void all his Acts, and endeavour'd to obliterate his Me-

mory. *Sergius* attempted the Papacy by Force when *Formosus* was chosen, and effected it in the same Manner now. He was a Monster of Vice, begot a Son in Whoredom with a Lady of Quality, who was afterwards Pope by the Name of *John XI.* Here *Platina* complains grievously of the Degeneracy of the Popes, and says, they sought after the Papacy with Bribery and Ambition, slighted the Worship of God, and pursu'd their Animosities like the fiercest Tyrants. Many Apparitions of Fire and other Prodigies were seen in the Sky a little before *Sergius's* Death.

124. *Anastasius III.* succeeded in 910, has a good Character, but did nothing remarkable.

125. *Lando* succeeded in 912. He was an obscure Person, but recommended by *Theodora*, a great, but lewd Lady, and govern'd only 8 Months, and some say less.

126. *John X.* or *XI.* succeeded in 913, by the Intrigues of that same lewd Woman, who with her Daughter *Marozia* and *Mary* did then govern the See. He was a Warlike Man, and defeated the *Saracens*, with the Help of *Albert* Marquis of *Tuscany*, and his Son *Albericus*; but assuming all the Honour to himself, and entering *Rome* in Triumph, *Albericus* oppos'd him by a Tumult; but being repuls'd, he call'd in the *Huns*, who having miserably harra's'd the Country, the People kill'd *Albericus* in Revenge. *Marozia*, who was Concubine to Pope *Sergius*, depos'd *John*, got him strangled in Prison, and kill'd his Brother *Peter*, in order to set up her own Bastard in his stead.

127. *John XI.* or *XII.* succeeded; but having seized the Chair by Force, he was soon depos'd, and therefore not reckon'd in the Catalogue, says *Platina*.

128. *Leo VI.* succeeded in 928, and endeavour'd to repair the Faults of his Predecessors; but *Platina* says, the Papal Authority being much disregarded, because of ill Conduct of former Popes, he was taken Prisoner, and his Dignity usup'd by a private Man, for which *Leo* died of Grief.

129. *Stephen VIII.* succeeded in 929, is said to have been a Man of a good Character, but did nothing considerable. The Time of these last mentioned Popes is very uncertain.

136. *John XI.* Ballard to Pope *Sergius III.* and *Marozia*, succeeded in 931, by the Faction of his Father-in-Law *Guy* of *Tuscany*. *Guy* being dead, *Marozia*, *John's* Mother, sent Deputies to *Hugues* her Brother-in-Law, and offer'd him *Rome* provided he would marry her, which did so much provoke her Son *Albericus* by the Marquis of *Tuscany*, that he caused her and her Son the Pope to be put in Prison, where the latter died. *Platina* says, That at his coming to the Papacy, a Fountain in *Genoa* run with Blood, which was taken to prognosticate the Ravages and Murthers committed afterwards by the *Huns* and *Saracens*. *Sigonius de Reg. Italiae* observes, that for the Space of 200 Years, 50 Popes were advanc'd to the See by Lewdness and ill Women.

131. *Leo VII.* succeeded in 936. He attempted to reform the Abuses in the Church, and to restore the Monastical State, by Means of *Odo* Bishop of *Clugny*, whom he sent for to that End from *France*, but could not effect it.

132. *Stephen IX.* succeeded in 939, by Favour of the Emperor *Orto* his Kinsman; but the People of *Rome* being stir'd up against him by some that pretended to the Papacy, they assaulted him, and disfigured his Face, so that he never appear'd in Publick.

133. *Marinus II.* succeeded in 943. He reliev'd the Necessities of the Poor, reform'd the Manners of the Clergy, repair'd the Churches, and died in the 4th Year of his Government.

134. *Agapetus II.* succeeded in 946, sent Preachers to *Denmark*, call'd the Emperor *Orto* into *Italy* against *Berengarius II.* who was too severe upon the Clergy, and died in the 10th Year of his Government.

135. *John XII.* succeeded in 955, at 18 Years of Age. His former Name was *Ottavian*; but he assum'd the Name of *John*, in Memory of his Uncle Pope *John XI.* and because his Flatterers apply'd to him what the Scripture said of *John the Baptist*, That there was a Man sent from God whose Name was *John*. He also call'd in *Orto* the Emperor against the Tyrants *Berengarius* and his Son, and swore Allegiance to him by the Body of *St. Peter*, but quickly join'd with the Tyrants against him, for which *Orto* got him depos'd; but being restor'd by the In-

terest of some lewd Women, he continu'd his wicked Life, and was killed by a Man whose Wife he had debauched. *Platina* says, he was more profligate than any of his Predecessors. In his Time happen'd the 15th Schism; *Leo*, a Roman Deacon of the *Lateran* Church, being set up against him by the Emperor *Orto*, and maintain'd himself in the Papacy above two Years.

136. *Bennet V.* succeeded in 964. He was depos'd by the Emperor *Orto*, and carried to *Hamburg*. *Leo* was again set up in his stead, and in a Synod at *Rome* gave the Emperor and his Successors Power to choose Popes, says *Goldastus*.

137. *John XIII.* succeeded in 965 by the Emperor's Authority. He was banish'd by the Romans, but restor'd by the Emperor. He was the first who appointed the Blessing of Bells, and the *Polanders* were converted in his Time. He order'd *Peter* the Prætor of *Rome*, who had headed the People against him, to be hang'd by the Hair on the Statue of *Constantin's* Horse; to be afterwards set on an Ass, with his Hands ty'd under its Tail, led thro' the City in that Manner, and whip'd till he was almost dead.

138. *Domnus II.* succeeded in 972. He was loved by the People of *Rome*, and died in his 3d Month.

139. *Bennet VI.* succeeded the same Year. He was imprison'd by the Cardinal Deacon, and strangled, or (as some say) famish'd in Prison.

140. *Boniface VII.* the Cardinal Deacon, succeeded him that same Year, as some say, which occasion'd the 16th Schism. He was a wicked Man, depos'd in the first Year of his Reign, rob'd the Church of *St. Peter*, and retir'd to *Constantinople*.

141. *Bennet VII.* succeeded in 975 by illegal Methods, attempted to reform the Clergy, and was expell'd.

142. *John XIV.* succeeded in 984. He was imprison'd, and starv'd to Death by *Boniface* the Antipope above mention'd, who set himself up in his stead, and govern'd tyrannically for 4 Months: After which he died suddenly, and was dragged naked about the Streets.

143. *John XV.* succeeded in 985. *Platina* says, there was a mutual Hatred betwixt him and the Clergy; that he was so extremely covetous, as to seize on every Thing

Thing to enrich his Relations; and that the Country was visited with the Plague, Famine, and Earthquakes, for his Pride and Covetousness. *Crescentius*, a great Man, drove him from *Rome*; but he was recall'd by the Emperor's Means, who bestow'd *Crescentius* in the Castle of *St. Angelo*; where some say *John* afterwards died of Famine.

144. *Gregory V.* succeeded by the Emperor's Interest, and is said to have been the first who created Electors. He was Son to *Otho D of Swabia*, depos'd by *Crescentius*, but restor'd again by the Emperor *Otho*, who put *Crescentius* to Death. In *Gregory's* Time happen'd the 18th Schism, *John Bishop of Placentia* being made Pope by *Crescentius*, and held the See 16 Months.

145. *Sylvester II.* succeeded in 999. *Beno* and others call him a Necromancer; but some think this was occasion'd by his Skill in the Mathematicks, which the ignorant People of that Time took for Magick.

146. *John XVI.* or (as some call him) *XVII.* succeeded in 1003. He lived but a little while, and was made Pope by the Interest of *Crescentius* above-mention'd before *Gregory V.* as some say. But there's so great Confusion here in the History of the Popes, that 'tis not easy to be reconcil'd. 'Tis said, the Election of the Popes was taken from the People, and given entirely to the Clergy in his Time.

147. *John XVIII.* succeeded by the Count of *Tuscanella's* Faction in 1003, as they say. He was an idle and voluptuous Man, and appointed the Festival in Commemoration of the Dead.

148. *Sergius IV.* succeeded in 1009. He is said to have been a Man of a good Temper, and so charitable, that he distributed the Treasure of the Church among the Poor. But there's great Confusion here in the History of the Popes. 'Twas this Man, as some say, who was called *Bocco di Porco*, or *Swine's Snout*.

149. *Bennet VIII.* succeeded in 1011. He was of the Family of the Counts of *Tuscanum*, was severe upon the *Jews* for an Offence to our Saviour's Image. He defeated the *Saracens*, who were then Masters of Part of *Italy*, and fought the *Greeks* who ravag'd *Apulia*. *Gregory* a Priest, supported by some Persons of Note, set up a-

gainst him, and forc'd him to retire to *Germany*; but he was restor'd by the Emperor *Henry II.*

150. *John XIX.* succeeded in 1024, by Violence and Money; and being chased from his See, was restor'd by the Emperor *Conrad*, whom he crown'd. *Platina* reckons him *John XX.* and says, he was never in Holy Orders; but commends him for his Conduct. The Opinion of Purgatory prevail'd much in his Time.

151. *Bennet IX.* or (as some call him) *VIII.* succeeded in 1033. He was advanc'd by Simony and Tyranny at 12 Years of Age, or, as some say, 10. He was of the Family of *Tuscany*, banish'd for his horrible Vices, and sold the Papacy to *John Bishop of Sabina*, call'd *Sylvester III.* who was depos'd by the Faction of the Counts of *Frescati*, and *Bennet IX.* set up again, who continuing his scandalous Debaucheries, resign'd to *John* an Arch-Priest of *Rome*. He return'd notwithstanding afterwards, and scandalously ascended the Pontifical Throne 5 or 6 Times, and living still in his Debaucheries, died in 1054. *Platina* says, he appear'd in a very monstrous Shape after his Death; and being ask'd, Why? answer'd, That 'twas because he liv'd without Law or Reason.

152. *Gregory VI.* succeeded in 1044, having bought the Pontificat from *Bennet IX.* Writers differ concerning his Character. In his Time happen'd the 20th Schism; for *Bennet IX.* above-mention'd usurp'd the See again: The like was done by two Priests call'd *John*. *Gregory* bought them all three out; but *Gregory* himself was carried into *Germany* by the Emperor *Henry III.* where he died; so that all 4 were expelled.

153. *Clement II.* succeeded in 1046, by the Interest of the above-mention'd Emperor, contrary to his own Mind, because of the extream Corruption then in the Church. He died in the 10th Month of his Reign, being poison'd by *Bennet IX.*

154. *Damasus II.* succeeded in 1048, by the Interest of the Emperor; but was poison'd likewise by *Bennet IX.* who disputed his Succession, and alledg'd, that he had neither the Suffrage of the People nor Clergy.

155. *Leo IX.* succeeded in 1049, by the Interest of the Emperor. He was very superstitious, went every Night in the Habit of a Penitentiary, bare footed, to say his

Prayers at *St. Peter's*. He excommunicated the *Greeks*, condemn'd *Berengarius* for denying Transubstantiation, was taken Prisoner by the *Normans*, but afterwards releas'd, and died in the 6th Year of his Reign.

156. *Victor II.* succeeded in 1055, by the Emperor's Interest, who was his Kinsman. He attempted to restore the Discipline of the Church; and in his Time *Berengarius* was forc'd to renounce his Opinion against Transubstantiation.

157. *Stephen IX.* or *X.* succeeded in 1057. He was Brother to the Count of *Tuscany*, subjected the Church of *Milan* to that of *Rome*, after it had stood out 200 Years. He attempted to reform the Clergy, and to reunite the *Greek Church* to that of *Rome*. Being chosen by the Favour of the Emperor, the Party of the Pretenders who oppos'd him assaulted him, and did so disgrace his Face, that he was not fit to appear in publick a considerable Time.

158. *Nicholas II.* succeeded in 1059. He order'd, that Popes should be chosen by the Cardinals and the Emperor, and attempted to reform the Simony and vicious Lives of the Clergy. The Bishop of *Velitri* was set up in Opposition to him by the Count of *Frescati*, and call'd *Benedict X.* was condemn'd in a Council, and forc'd to submit. *Berengarius* was at the same Time oblig'd to recant in a Council.

159. *Alexander II.* succeeded in 1061. He was chosen by the Cardinals, and attempted to suppress Simony. He favour'd *William* the *Norman* in his Conquest of *England*, and depriv'd Laymen of the Right of investing Clergymen. As soon as he was elected, the *Italian Bishops*, supported by the Emperor *Henry IV.* set up *Cadulus*, by the Name of *Honorius II.* against him, which occasion'd the 21st, or (as some say) the 22d Schism. The contending Popes fought it out in a bloody Battle in *Nero's Meadow*, wherein *Cadulus* was defeated. He afterwards enter'd *Rome* with a greater Force, but was again put to Flight. He got with a strong Squadron into the Castle of *St. Angelo*, where being besieg'd, he bribed the Enemy, and made his Escape on Horseback. He afterwards made his Submission, and was pardon'd by *Alexander* in the 5th Year of the Schism; and *Alexander*, by his Legat *Hildebrand*, re-

cover'd by Arms what neighbouring Potentates had taken from the Church.

160. *Gregory VII.* a Carpenter's Son, succeeded in 1073. He was call'd *Hildebrand* before his Election, and advanced by the Cardinals without the Emperor's Authority, whom he depriv'd of the Power of investing Clergymen. He excommunicated the Emperor *Henry IV.* cited him to *Rome* to answer the Complaints of the *Saxons*, absolved his Subjects from their Allegiance, set up *Rhodolphus of Swabia* against him, and sent him a Golden Crown with this Inscription; *Petra dedit Petro, Petrus Diadema Rhodolpho*; i. e. The See gave the Crown to *Peter*, and *Peter* to *Rhodolph*. The Emperor *Henry* defeated and killed *Rodolph*, marched to *Italy*, besieged and took *Rome*, set up *Clement III.* instead of *Gregory*, who fled to *Salerna*, and died there in the 13th Year of his Reign. This occasion'd the 23d Schism, which lasted near 22 Years.

161. *Victor III.* succeeded *Gregory* in 1086, by the Intrigues of *Gregory's* Concubine *Mathildis*. He was poison'd the 2d Year of his Reign in the Chalice by his Sub-Deacon.

162. *Urban II.* succeeded in 1088. He was forced to quit *Rome* by the Party of the Antipope *Clement III.* and came to *France*, where he held several Councils, in one of which he decreed a War for recovering the *Holy Land*. He excommunicated the Emperor before he left *Rome*, and the King of *France* after he came into that Country.

163. *Pascal II.* succeeded in 1099. He excommunicated the Antipope *Clement III.* subdu'd several *Italian Princes* who disturb'd the Repose of *Italy*, had a great Quarrel with the King of *England* and the Emperor *Henry IV.* about the Investiture of Clergymen, and afterwards with the Emperor *Henry V.* whom he refus'd to crown, except he would renounce the Right of Investiture. Upon which the Emperor imprison'd him, and forc'd him to submit, and to ratify his Agreement by the Sacrament, when the Pope divided the Hoſt, took one Half to himself, gave the other to the Emperor, and wish'd, that which ever of 'em broke the Agreement, might be excluded the Kingdom of Heaven, says *Sigonius*. Yet the Emperor had scarce left

Italy,

Holy, when *Pascal* stir'd up the *Saxons* against him, by whom the Emperor being overcome, he was obliged to resign his Right of Investiture. The Antipope *Clement* being dead, his Corps was dug up by *Pascal's* Order, and barbarously treated. *Platina* and others say, there were 4 more Antipopes successively chosen after *Clement*, which occasion'd the 24th Schism; but were all turned out in a little Time. *Pascal* censur'd the Bishop of *Florence* for saying, That Antichrist was then born; and the Clergy of *Liege* fell under his Displeasure for applying the 12th of the *Revelations* to him. He excommunicated the Emperor *Henry IV.* and was justly blam'd for setting up his Son *Henry V.* against him.

164. *Gelasius II.* succeeded in 1118. He suffer'd much by the Family of *Frangipani*, who design'd to have set up another in his stead. He was forced to leave *Rome* by the Emperor *Henry V.* and fled to *France*. *Gregory VIII.* was set up against him by the Emperor, which occasion'd the 25th Schism. *Gelasius* died at the Abbey of *Cluny* in *France*, and *Gregory* kept the See for 3 Years.

165. *Calixtus II.* of the Blood-Royal of *France*, succeeded *Gelasius* in 1119. He excommunicated the Emperor, and died in the 6th Year of his Reign. Popish Authors give him a great Encomium. He was chosen in the Abbey of *Cluny*, and held several Councils before he left *France*, and the first General *Lateran* Council in *Rome* to accommodate Matters betwixt himself and the Emperor, and imprison'd the Antipope *Gregory VIII.* for endeavouring to hinder it. He was reckon'd one of the greatest Popes that ever sat on the Throne, and sent Legats to the Kings of *Persia*, *Armenia*, and *Tartary*, to animate them against the *Turks*, wherein he succeeded, and left behind him a great deal of Money and Warlike Provisions.

166. *Honorius II.* succeeded in 1124. Being chosen by Intrigue, he depos'd himself, in order to be chosen Canonically, which he obtain'd. Pope *Celestin* was set up in Opposition to him by the *Frangipani* and Cardinals; but depos'd himself likewise to make Way for a fair Election, wherein *Honorius* had the Advantage. In his Time one *Arnulphus*, an excellent Preacher, was murder'd at *Rome* by the Clergy, for in-

veighing against the Wickedness of their Lives.

167. *Innocent II.* succeeded in 1130, and at the same Time *Anaclet II.* was chosen against him by the Interest of the *Romans*, *Neapolitans*, and *Sicilians*. The K. of *Naples* defeated and took *Innocent*, who escap'd into *France*, where he had great Service done him by *St. Bernard*, who call'd *Anaclet* the Antichrist. This occasion'd the 26th Schism. He accommodated Matters afterwards, by the Emperor's Interest, with the *Sicilians*, &c. by making their Duke a King. He held the 2d General Council of *Lateran*, wherein he order'd, that no Layman should lay violent Hands on a Clergyman. He had an Interview with the K. of *England* in *France*, and would have perswaded him to take a Voyage into the *Holy Land*. When *Anaclet* died, *Viktor IV.* was set up in his Place, but resign'd soon after to *Innocent*.

168. *Celestin II.* succeeded in 1143. He was the first, according to *Binius*, that was created without the People's Election. He died of the Plague in the 6th Month of his Reign.

169. *Lucius II.* succeeded in 1144. The *Romans* having a Mind to restore the ancient Majesty of their Senate, were very troublesome to him. He perswaded all Christian Princes to undertake a Croisado against the *Saracens*, and the Emperor *Conrad* undertook one accordingly, but miscarried by the Treachery of the Emperor of *Constantinople*. Some say, *Lucius* was kill'd by the *Romans* in the first Year of his Reign.

170. *Eugenius III.* succeeded in 1145. He was bred a Monk by *St. Bernard*, was expell'd by the *Romans* several Times, and fled into *France*. He likewise perswaded the Christian Princes to an Expedition against the *Holy Land*, wherein they were unsuccessful. He died in the 9th Year of his Reign at *Tibur*, after he had got the Advantage of those who oppos'd him.

171. *Anastasius IV.* succeeded in 1153, was much beloved by the *Romans*, enlarged the Privileges of the Monks, and was the first who brought in sumptuous Chalice. He built the Church of *Maria Rotunda*, in the Place of the Heathen Pantheon, and died in the 2d Year of his Reign.

172. *Adrian IV.* succeeded in 1154. He was an *Englishman*, call'd *Nicholas Breakspear*, of mean Parentage, at *Abbots-Langley* in *Hertfordshire*. His Father was a Lay-Brother of the Abbey of *St. Albans*, where he himself received Alms every Day at the Gate, and did much of their Drudgery for it. He solicited to be admitted into the House; but being refus'd, went to *Arles* in *France*, where he was admitted Servitor to the Canons of *S. Ruff*; and studying hard, came to be their Abbot, and went and converted the *Norwegians*, for which he was made a Cardinal by Pope *Eugene III.* and upon his Return was elected Pope. He was so insolent, that he told the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa*, That the Empire was only a Fief of the See of *Rome*; and because the Emperor would not acknowledge it, he excommunicated and raised a Rebellion against him. *Adrian* fought the *K. of Sicily*, but was defeated and besieged; and in order to get his Liberty, freed the *Sicilians* from Appeals to *Rome*. He depos'd the Senate, excommunicated the City for wounding one of his Cardinals, made Peace with the Emperor, and crown'd him in *St. Peter's Church*. During the Solemnity, the *Romans* fell upon the *Germans* as the Pope's Friends. Upon which the Emperor kill'd and took many of the Citizens. *Adrian* at last retir'd to *Orvieto*, where he was choak'd by a Fly that he swallow'd in his Drink, or (as some say) by a Quinsy. He attempted an Union betwixt the *Greek* and *Latin Church*, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign.

173. *Alexander III.* succeeded in 1159. He had great Quarrels with the Emperor *Barbarossa*, who set up *Victor IV.* against him, which occasion'd the 27th Schism. *Victor* took him Prisoner; but *Alexander* escap'd to *France*, where he stay'd for 3 Years. *Paschal III.* and *Calixtus III.* succeeded *Victor IV.* or *V.* as Antipopes; but *Alexander* prevail'd at last, and the Emperor was forc'd to submit to him, in order to get his Son out of Prison. When he prostrated himself at the Pope's Feet, the haughty Prelate set his Foot on the Emperor's Neck, and blasphemously applied that Text to himself, *Thou shalt tread on Serpents and Scorpions*. To which the Emperor reply'd, *That Power was not given to thee, but to Peter*. And the Pope answer'd, *'Twas given both to Peter and me*.

The Emperor of *Constantinople* offer'd *Alexander* his Assistance during his Troubles, provided he would agree to a Reunion of the *Eastern* and *Western Empire*. To which the Pope reply'd, That he could not agree to unite what his Predecessors had industriously divided. He held the 3d *Lateran Council* at *Rome* for Reformation of Manners, created several Orders of Monks, and died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

174. *Lucius III.* succeeded in 1181. He attempted to abolish the Consuls and *Patricii*, for which he was chac'd from *Rome*, and retir'd to *Verona*; but the *Romans* were forced to submit at last by the neighbouring Princes. He disputed the Right of Investiture with the Emperor *Frederic*, endeavour'd to make a League betwixt the Christian Princes against the Infidels, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign.

175. *Urban VI.* succeeded, but died of Grief in the 2d Year of his Reign, for the taking of *Jerusalem* by the *Saracens*.

176. *Gregory VIII.* succeeded in 1187. He stir'd up the Christian Princes to reconquer the *Holy Land*, and died in the 2d Year of his Reign.

177. *Clement III.* succeeded in 1188. He preached up *Croisado's* to recover the *Holy Land*, and made a Decree against celebrating Mass in Wooden Vessels, and with common Bread.

178. *Celestin III.* succeeded in 1191. He preached up *Croisado's* for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*, and to that End endeavour'd to engage *Richard King of England*, with whom he took Part against his Barons. He appointed the Orders of the *Trinity* and of the *Hospital*. He made use of the Censures of the Church against the Emperor and other Princes, whom he thought not zealous enough for the *Croisado's*; and was so insolent, that when he crown'd the Emperor, he struck off the Crown with his Foot, to signify that he had Power to depose him as well as to crown him.

179. *Innocent III.* succeeded in 1199. He was the first who appointed Auricular Confession, and that those who were capable should confess at least once a Year. He pursued the *Albigenses* by Arms. He excommunicated *Orto V.* and set up *Frederic II.* against him. In his Time *John K. of England*, to procure his Assistance against the

the K. of France, made England and Ireland Tributary to the See of Rome, and the Pope excommunicated the K. of France.

180. *Honorius III.* succeeded in 1216. He approved the Orders of the *Franciscans* and *Dominicans*, which his Predecessor had rejected, and pressed Christian Princes to recover the *Holy Land*. He excommunicated the Emperor *Frederic II.* and order'd kneeling at the Elevation of the Host.

181. *Gregory IX.* succeeded in 1227. He was a bitter Enemy to the Emperor *Frederic II.* and willing to get him out of *Italy*, admonish'd him to make Hast with his Expedition into the *Holy Land*; but the Emperor delaying, he threaten'd him with Excommunication, which the Emperor slighted, and proceeded on the Voyage without taking Leave of the Pope. Upon which he forbade the Army in *Syria* to obey the Emperor, who proving victorious notwithstanding, he gave *Gregory* a great Sum to be reconcil'd; but he soon after began another War with the Emperor, whom he excommunicated, and provok'd to enter *Italy* with a mighty Army. *Gregory* summon'd a Council in the *Lateran* to depose him; but the Emperor prevented their Meeting, for which *Gregory* died of Grief in the 5th Year of his Reign.

182. *Celestin IV.* succeeded in 1241; but was poison'd on the 18th Day of his Reign.

183. *Innocent IV.* succeeded in 1243. He excommunicated the Emperor *Frederic II.* and defeated his Army by one of his Legats; but the Emperor prevailing afterwards, he fled to France to avoid his Resentments. Upon the Emperor's Death, he returned to Rome, and attempted to recover the Kingdom of *Naples*; but was defeated by *Manfred*, the Grief of which hasten'd the Pope's Death. *Innocent* was a violent Persecutor of the learned and pious *Grosted* Bishop of *Lincoln*, for calling him Antichrist; and the Historians of that Time say, That *Innocent* was frighten'd by that Bishop's Apparition after his Death, and summoning him to Judgment. He was the first who appointed Cardinals to wear Red Hats.

184. *Alexander IV.* succeeded in 1254. In his Time the Factions of *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins* fill'd *Italy* with Fire and Slaughter, and he had several bloody Conflicts against the latter with various Success. He was against

the Marriage of Priests, a great Favourer of the Mendicant Orders, vex'd England with his Exactions, on Pretence of a War against the *Saracens*, was drove out of Rome by *Brancaleon*, and died of Grief, because the War betwixt the *Venetians* and *Genoesa* prevented the War against the Infidels.

185. *Urban IV.* succeeded in 1261. He was a Frenchman, and bred to the Law, gave *Naples* and *Sicily* to *Charles of Anjou*, the French King's Brother, and publish'd a Croisado against *Manfred*, the Emperor's natural Son, who was King of that Country. He appointed the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, and died suddenly in the 4th Year of his Reign.

186. *Clement IV.* a learned French Canonist, and Secretary to *S. Louis*, succeeded in 1265. He excommunicated *Conradin K.* of *Sicily*, advis'd the putting of him to Death, and demanded 40000 Pieces of Gold to invest the French King's Brother with the Crown of *Sicily*.

187. *Gregory X.* succeeded in 1271, being chosen while he was in *Syria* with *Edward I.* of England. He endeavour'd an Accommodation betwixt the Greek and Latin Churches; but the former rejected it. He also attempted to reconcile the *Venetians* and *Genoesa*, promoted a War for recovering the *Holy Land*, and tax'd the Clergy to carry it on. He advis'd the Germans to chuse an Emperor, or threaten'd to chuse one for them. He oppos'd *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, and excommunicated the Kings of *Arragon* and *Portugal*. He labour'd to reconcile the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins*, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign.

188. *Innocent V.* succeeded in 1276. He died in the 6th Month of his Reign; so that he could not put his Designs for reforming the Church in Execution.

189. *Adrian V.* succeeded the same Year, and design'd to enact, That the Cardinals should be shut up in the Conclave for the more speedy Election of future Popes; but died 39 Days after his Election.

190. *John XXI.* succeeded that same Year, was a Favourer of learned Men, but not fit for Government. He died in the 9th Month of his Reign.

191. *Nicholas III.* succeeded in 1277. He was a Favourer of Learning, and a prudent Man; but is charged with favouring his own Relations too much, and designing

to make several of them Kings. He was an Enemy to *Charles* of Anjou K. of Sicily, and laid a Plot to massacre the French there at the *Vespers*; but 'twas not executed till two Years after his Death.

192. *Martin IV.* succeeded in 1281. Some Authors blame, and others commend him. He kept his Predecessor's Concubine, help'd *Charles*, and excommunicated *Peter* King of Arragon. One of his Brethren coming to see him, he sent him away with very small Presents, and told him, The Patrimony of St. *Peter* belong'd to the Poor, and not to him.

193. *Honorius IV.* succeeded in 1285. He excommunicated the K. of Arragon for endeavouring to subdue Sicily, and oppos'd the K. of England's levying the Tythes from his Clergy. There were such terrible Earthquakes after his Death, and such a Mortality among the Cardinals, that the Election was suspended for some Time. He order'd the Clergy to study the Languages, and made the *Carmelites* change their whimsical Habit.

194. *Nicholas IV.* succeeded in 1287. He was called the Father of the Monks, and appointed several sorts of them. He order'd, that none but Minorits should be chosen Popes, which some say was secretly observ'd till the Time of *Sixtus IV.* He sent Missionaries to convert the *Tartars* and *Dalmatians*, and did what he could to recover the Holy Land. He died in the 5th Year of his Reign, and the Cardinals could not agree on a Successor till two Years and three Months after.

195. *Celestin V.* succeeded in 1294. He was chosen out of an Hermitage, reign'd only 5 Months and a few Days, when he resign'd, being induc'd to do so by a Trick of his Successor, who in the Night-time spoke to him thro' a Reed, as if it had been a Voice from Heaven, ordering him to lay it down. Some say, he return'd to his Hermitage; and others, that he died in Prison.

196. *Boniface VIII.* who cheated him, succeeded in 1294. He understood the Liberal Arts, and the Civil and Canon Laws, endeavour'd to have made a Peace among Christian Princes, in order to recover the Holy Land, but could not effect it, tho' he commanded the Kings of France and England

to lay down their Arms for that End, upon Pain of Excommunication. *Philip* of France answer'd him, That he would receive Laws from none but the Government of his own Kingdom; and that the Pope might exhort, but had no Power to command him. He was a bitter Enemy to the *Gibbelins*, and the Family of the *Colonna's* that supported 'em; so that the Chief of the Family being taken at Sea by Pirates, and forc'd to tug at the Oar, he said, He had rather do so than endure the Violence of the Pope. When the Archbishop of *Genoa* presented himself before *Boniface* the first Day of Lent to receive Ashes, according to the Custom of the Church of *Rome*, the Pope threw a Handful on his Face, and bid him remember he was a *Gibbelin*, and should one Day be reduc'd to Ashes with them. He publish'd several Bulls against the K. of France, commanded all the Prelates of the Kingdom to come to *Rome*, excommunicated him, absolved his Subjects from their Allegiance, and gave his Kingdom to any that could take it, which he incens'd *Philip* of France, that in a Synod and Parliament of that Kingdom, he got the Pope condemn'd for Simony, Murder, Usury, Atheism, Adultery, and underhand Contracts, with the *Saracens*. He also sent an Army against him, commanded by General *Nogaret*, who took him Prisoner; and when the French General threaten'd to carry him to *Lyons*, where he should be degraded by a Council, the Pope gave him such an insolent Answer, that *Nogaret* struck him on the Face with his Gantlet, took him by the Neck, and carried him by Force from *Anagnia* to *Rome*, where he died raving mad, tearing his own Hands with his Teeth, which gave Occasion to say, That he came in like a Fox, reign'd like a Lion, and died like a Dog. His Bull against the French King, wherein he asserted, That he was Supreme Lord of Temporals as well as Spirituals, was publicly burnt by the Parliament of *Paris*, and by the States of *France*, who declar'd against the Papal Usurpations; and the King writ a Letter to him thus:

"*Philip*, by the Grace of GOD, King of France, to *Boniface* the pretended Pope, little or no Greeting. Be it known to you, that your great Foolishness, that we are sub-

"*jeft*

“set to none in Temporals; that the Col-
 “lation of Churches and Prebendaries be-
 “long to us by our Royal Prerogative;
 “and that those who think otherwise are
 “mad Men.

Boniface died in the 9th Year of his
 Reign.

197. *Bonnet X.* or (as some say) *XI.* suc-
 ceeded in 1303. He was Son of a Shep-
 herd; and as a Testimony of his Humility,
 refus'd to see his Mother when she came to
 see him in magnificent Apparel, which he
 order'd her to put off, and to cloath her
 self in her usual Rags, in which he em-
 brace'd her before all his Court. He annul-
 led all that *Boniface* had done against the
 K. of *France*, revok'd the Condemnation of
 the *Column's*, and prepar'd to oppose the
Tatars in their Conquest of *Syria*; but was
 poison'd by an Abbe's in the 9th Month of
 his Reign.

198. *Clement V.* succeeded in 1305, after
 a long Vacancy. He was a *Frenchman*, and
 crown'd at *Lyons*, when by the Fall of a
 Wall the King and his Brother were hurt,
 the D. of *Britanny* and the Pope's Brother
 killed, and the Crown struck off from the
 Pope's Head, by which a Carbuncle of
 great Value in it was lost. This Pope was
 swallow'd up in sensual Pleasures, con-
 demn'd the Knights Templers, and remov'd
 his See to *Avignon*, where it continu'd 70
 Years, and was for that Reason call'd the
Babylonish Captivity by the *Italians*. This
 Removal of his Seat overwhelmed *Italy* with
 Civil Wars. In his Time a General Coun-
 cil was held at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*. *Clement*
 died in the 9th Year of his Reign. He was
 so insolent, that he made *Francis Dandolo*, a
Venetian of great Quality, who had offend-
 ed him by his Fidelity to the Republick;
 lie under his Table like a Dog.

199. *John XXII.* succeeded in 1316, after
 two Years Vacancy. The Cardinals not be-
 ing able to agree upon a Successor to *Cle-
 ment*, the *French K. Lewis X.* order'd them
 to be shut up in the Conclave at *Lyons*; and
 that they should not be let out till they had
 chosen one. Having stay'd thus 40 Days,
 and not agreeing, they left it to the Card-
 inal Bishop of *Port* to name whom he plea-
 sed, who thereupon nam'd himself. He was
 Son to a Shoemaker, but a Man of great

Wit and Learning. He publish'd the Con-
 stitutions settled by his Predecessor called
 the *Clementine*, and establish'd those call'd
 the *Extravagants*. In his Time *Lewis* of *Bava-
 ria* and *Frederic* of *Austria* being both chosen
 Emperors, *John* took Part with *Frederic*, and
 excommunicated *Lewis*, tho' he was legal-
 ly chosen. *Lewis* in Revenge degraded the
 Pope, and set up a Cordelier under the
 Name of *Nicholas V.* against him, which oc-
 casion'd the 28th Schism, that lasted above
 two Years: But *Nicholas V.*'s Party declin-
 ing, he was taken and carried to *Avignon*,
 where he begged *John*'s Pardon with a Rope
 about his Neck, and died in Prison two or
 three Years after. *Hugo* Bishop of *Catharis*
 was tortur'd and put to Death for conspi-
 ring against *John*. This Pope was fond of
 Novelties, created new Dignities and Soci-
 eties in the Church, and changed old ones,
 declar'd all those to be Hereticks who said,
 that Christ and his Apostles had nothing they
 could call their own, condemn'd a *Minorit*
 Friar, who animated his Convent to imitate
 our Saviour's Poverty, and burnt many of
 his Followers. He protected the *Guelphs* a-
 gainst the Emperor, and fought several Bat-
 tles against the Imperialists with various
 Success; but his Forces receiv'd a great
 Overthrow a little before his Death. He
 held, That Souls do not see God till the Re-
 surrection, and died in the 19th Year of his
 Reign, leaving a greater Treasure behind
 him than any of his Predecessors.

200. *Bonnet XII.* succeeded in 1334. He
 was a *French* Miller's Son, excommunicated
 the Emperor *Lewis* of *Barbaria*, solicited a
 Peace betwixt *France* and *England*; but the
 latter refus'd it. He condemn'd the Opinion
 of his Predecessor about the Opinion of de-
 parted Souls, and endeavour'd to reform the
 Monks, tho' he was tax'd with Lewdness
 himself. He died in the 8th Year of his
 Reign.

201. *Clement VI.* succeeded in 1342. He
 reduc'd the Jubilee to once in 50 Years,
 persecut'd the Emperor *Lewis* of *Barbaria*, as
 his Predecessors had done, got the Sove-
 reignty of *Avignon* from *Joan Qu.* of *Naples*,
 and died in the 11th Year of his Reign.
 The *Roman* Breviaries were compos'd in his
 Time.

202. *Innocent VI.* succeeded in 1352. He
 was a *Frenchman*, and learned in the Civil
 and

and Canon Law. He caused *Joannes de Rupe Scissa*, a *Franciscan*, to be burnt for interpreting the Revelations against the Popes, and calling them Antichrists. He suspended the Indulgences of his Predecessor, attempted to reform his Court, which was very corrupt, order'd the Clergy to reside in their Benefices, and forbade them to leave their Flocks to Hirelings. He attempted a Reconciliation betwixt *England* and *France*, had War with several Princes, who invaded the Patrimony of the Church, and great Controversies with the City of *Rome* about imposing Magistrates upon them. He died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

203. *Urban V.* succeeded in 1362. He condemn'd Pluralities and Nonresidency among the Clergy. He was the first that wore a triple Crown. He went from *Avignon* to *Rome*, but return'd in two Years Time. He was successful against some great Lords who tyranniz'd over the People of *Italy*, and took away the Privilege from the Cardinals of making their Palaces a Sanctuary for Villains. He died in the 9th Year of his Reign.

204. *Gregory XI.* succeeded in 1371. He restor'd the See to *Rome* after it had been 70 Years at *Avignon*. He was liberal to the Poor, excommunicated the *Florentins* who despis'd him, and had the Eucharist carried before him on Horseback. He died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

205. *Urban VI.* succeeded in 1378. He was Archbishop of *Bari*, but no Cardinal. After the Death of *Gregory XI.* the *Romans* fearing, that if the Cardinals chose a *Frenchman*, he would remove the See again to *Avignon*, came to the Conclave, and threaten'd to set it on Fire in case they did not chuse an *Italian*. The Cardinals protested against this Violence; but to please the People, chose *Urban*, who was so well vers'd in the Canon Law, that they doubted not he would disapprove his own Election, because not Canonical; but he disappointed them, and carried himself so haughtily, that they told him to his Face, That his Election was not Canonical; and retiring to *Fundi*, chose *Robert* of *Geneva* Bp. of *Cambray* to be Pope, by the Name of *Clement VII.* which occasion'd the 29th Schism, that lasted above 30 Years. *Clement* went to *Naples*, where he was well received by *Qu. Jane*, and

went from thence to *Avignon*. *Urban* excommunicated *Qu. Jane* upon this Account, and stir'd up *Lewis K.* of *Hungary* to invade *Naples*, which *Jane* by her Last Will had bequeathed to the D. of *Anjou*, who upon her Death was crown'd by *Clement VII.* and *Urban* gave the Title to *Charles the Little*, whom, upon some Differences, he afterwards excommunicated. Upon which *Charles* took Arms, and obliged *Urban* to retire to *Genoa*, where he order'd 5 Cardinals to be sew'd up in Sacks, and thrown into the Sea. This alienated the Hearts of a great many People from him. *Italy*, *Germany*, and *England*, adher'd to him; but *France*, *Spain*, *Scotland*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*, follow'd *Clement*. *Urban* return'd to *Rome*, appointed the Feast of the Visitation, and reduc'd the Jubilee from 50 to 33 Years. He died of Poison in the 12th Year of his Reign.

206. *Boniface IX.* succeeded in 1389. He was so covetous, that he sold all Church Benefices and Posts in his Court. He appointed the First Fruits of Benefices, which was half a Year's Revenue, to be paid to the See of *Rome*. He was the first Pope who assum'd all the Power of the Government of *Rome* to himself, and created Magistrates as he pleased. In his Time a certain Priest, who was esteem'd a Saint, came down from the *Alps* with a multitude of Followers, called *Albi*, because they were clad in White. The Pope pretending that he aim'd at the triple Crown, sent Soldiers, who dispers'd his Followers, and kill'd himself, which is ascrib'd to meer Envy. The Pope was once drove out of *Rome*, and almost killed by the Citizens for invading their Privileges, but recover'd his Authority again. *Spanheim* quotes several Authors who charge him with Tyranny, Simony, and Idolatry. He excommunicated *Lewis* of *Anjou*, *Richard* and *Edward* of *England*, for conferring Benefices, pronounc'd the Sentence of Deposition against the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, who was hated by the *Germans* for his Debauchery and Cruelty; excommunicated all Princes who pretended to any Share in the Government of the Temporal Affairs of the Church, and order'd that Hereticks should be flead and burnt alive. He died in the 15th Year of his Reign. *Bennet* the Antipope was besieg'd in *Avignon*, but would not yield.

207. *Innocent VII.* succeeded in 1404. Before his Election, he was obliged to swear, That he would quit the Papacy, if *Bennet* the Antipope would do the same; but was not so good as his Word; and being reprov'd for it by some of the *Romans*, he caused 11 of 'em to be beheaded, and their Bodies to be thrown out of the Windows. Upon this, the Citizens called in *Ladislaus* King of *Naples* to their Assistance, who forc'd him to retire to *Viterbo*, where he excommunicated *Ladislaus*; and returning to *Rome*, died there in the 3d Year of his Reign.

208. *Gregory XII* succeeded in 1406, on Condition that he should resign the Pontificate, if *Bennet* would do the like, which both promis'd, but neither of 'em perform'd. Upon which the Cardinals belonging to each met at *Pisa*, determin'd both of them to have forfeited the See, and set up *Alexander V.* in their Place.

209. *Alexander* succeeded in 1409. He depos'd *K. Ladislaus*, who had invaded the Dominions of the Church, and made a Decree against *John Huss*. He is much applauded for his Liberality to Men of Merit, and was so free, that he us'd to say of himself, he was a rich Bishop, a poor Cardinal, and a beggarly Pope. He was a poor Boy taken up in the Streets of *Candia* by a *Franciscan*, who liking his Countenance, taught him the Languages. He was afterwards sent to the Universities of *Oxford* and *Paris*, where he advanc'd so much in Learning, that he soon acquir'd the highest Dignities in the Church. He us'd to say of himself, That he was not under the same Temptation of raising his Relations as other Popes, since he never knew any that he had. He died 10 Months after his Election.

210. *John XXIII.* succeeded in 1410, on Condition that he should lay down, if *Gregory XII.* and *Bennet XIII.* would do the like: But being more of a Warrior than a Clergyman, he carried his Election by Force, and kept it that Way as long as he could. The Council which met at *Pisa*, and depos'd *Gregory XII.* and *Bennet XIII.* appointed another to be held in 3 Years. *John* called one at *Rome*; but the Emperor *Sigismund* marching into *Italy*, a Council was appointed to be held at *Constance* in 1415; and the Pope mounting the Throne,

turn'd his Face toward the Altar, and read a Paper, promising to renounce the Papacy, if the other two would do the like, or if they died; but repenting of this Action, he fled from the Council in a Trooper's Habit; but was pursu'd and taken, and depos'd by the Council upon the reading of 54 Articles against him by the Emperor, who sent him Prisoner to *Heidelberg*, from whence he escap'd by bribing his Keepers some Years after; and coming to *Rome*, submitted to *Martin V.* who made him Dean of the Cardinals, gave him the Bishoprick of *Frescati*; and in Consideration of what he had been, allow'd him a higher Seat than the other Cardinals. He died soon after of Poison, as is suppos'd, and had a magnificent Funeral. The Council of *Constance*, when they degraded him, did also depose *Bennet XIII.* and asserted, that a General Council lawfully called had the supreme Authority in the Church next to Christ.

211. *Martin V.* succeeded in 1417, being chosen by a Committee of the Council. *Platina* gives him a mighty Character for Prudence, Justice, and Dispatch. *Rome* being almost ruin'd during the Schism, he did all he could to repair it, to beautify the Churches, and to reform the Manners of the Clergy and Laity. In his Time the Antipope *Bennet XIII.* died, after having been forced from *Avignon*, from whence he retir'd to *Genoa*, from thence into *Spain*, and then to *Paniscala* in *Aragon*, where he is said to have been poison'd about 1424, and on his Death-Bed adjur'd his Cardinals to chuse a Successor, which they did under the Name of *Clement VIII.* but *Alphonso* of *Aragon*, who supported him, being reconcil'd to Pope *Martin*, *Clement* resign'd, which put an End to this Schism. *Martin* confer'd Benefices on none but Men of Merit, and died in the 14th Year of his Reign, bewailed by the *Romans* as their common Father.

212. *Eugene IV.* succeeded in 1431. At the Beginning of his Reign, he suppress'd a Dissention by the *Colonna's*, and crown'd the Emperor *Sigismund*. The D. of *Milan* and the *Romans* forc'd him from *Rome*. He retir'd to *Florence*, but soon after was restor'd, and subdu'd his Enemies by the Assistance of Cardinal *Vitaleschi*, revok'd the Council he had appointed at *Basle*, and held

held one at *Ferrara*, where the Emperor and Patriarch of *Constantinople*, with several of the *Eastern* Prelates, assisted, in order to reconcile the *Greek* and the *Latin* Churches; but not agreeing, *Eugene* remov'd the Council to *Florence*, and there dissolved it. In the mean time the Council of *Basle* met, notwithstanding his Letters of Revocation, and having summon'd him to appear before them, depos'd him for his Contempt, and set up *Amedeus* D. of *Savoy*, under the Name of *Felix V.* in his stead, which occasion'd the 30th Schism, that lasted $9\frac{1}{2}$ Years. *Eugene* having roved up and down for some Time, return'd to *Rome*, stoutly oppos'd his Enemies who harass'd the Ecclesiastical State, excited the Dauphin of *France* to march with a great Body of Horse against the Council of *Basle*, and sent his Legat *Cesarini* with the K. of *Poland* against the *Turks* with a considerable Fleet by Sea, and an Army by Land, which contributed to the Defeat of the Infidels, of whom 30000 were slain in a Battle betwixt *Adrianople* and the *Danube*, in which the King and Cardinal fell. *Eugene*, after a long Contest, confirm'd the Council of *Basle*, who afterwards depos'd him; but he prevail'd against them, and died in the 16th Year of his Reign.

213. *Nicholas V.* succeeded in 1447. In his Time *Felix V.* resign'd the Papacy; but a strong Conspiracy being formed against him by *Nicholas Porcarius*, this, with the News of the taking of *Constantinople* by the *Turks*, occasion'd his dying of Grief in the 9th Year of his Reign. He was very liberal, a great Favourer of Learning, added 3000 Books and MSS. to the *Vatican* Library, was magnificent in his Buildings, and charitable.

214. *Calistus III.* succeeded in 1455. He did what he could to persuade the Princes of *Christendom* to arm against the *Turks*, but without Effect. He appointed the Ringing of the Bell at Noon, and the Festival of the Transfiguration, and died in the 4th Year of his Reign.

215. *Pius II.* known before by the Name of *Aeneas Sylvius*, succeeded in 1458. He was a Man of Learning, employ'd on many important Occasions both for the Church and State, and was Legat in *Scotland* and elsewhere. He was a great Defender of the

Council of *Basle*, but retracted what he had writ on that Head after he was made Pope. He is reckon'd one of the learnedest Men that ever sat in the Chair, as appears by his Works printed in One Volume at *Basle* in 1571. He endeavour'd to unite the Christian Princes against the *Turks*, hated the *French*, and had a great Controversy with *Lewis XI.* about the Pragmatick Sanction. He kept the *Romans* in awe, and died in the 6th Year of his Reign. Among other of his witty Sayings, this was remarkable, That there was great Reason for prohibiting Priests to marry, but a greater for allowing it.

216. *Paul II.* succeeded in 1464. He was much given to Luxury and Banqueting, and could shed Tears when he pleased, to obtain by Fawning what he could not by Force. He appointed sumptuous Plays, Horse-Races, &c. painted his Face when he appear'd in Publick, and was more costly in his Apparel than any of his Predecessors. He endeavour'd to unite Christian Princes against the *Turks*, and stir'd up the K. of *Hungary* against the K. of *Bohemia*, who had withdrawn himself from the Church of *Rome*. He broke the Laws which he swore to maintain, and turned out the Clerks of the Briefs, who had bought their Places contrary to the Orders of the See, among whom *Platina* was one. He order'd him and several others to be racked, upon a slight Information that they had formed a Conspiracy against him, and threaten'd to appeal to the Princes of *Christendom*, and advised them to call a General Council to take an Account of his Conduct. He was an Enemy to Learning, dissuaded the *Romans* from teaching their Children any Thing more than to read and write, and branded those for Hereticks who gave their Mind to Learning. He died in the 7th Year of his Reign.

217. *Sixtus IV.* succeeded in 1471. He endeavour'd to unite the Christian Princes against the *Turks*, but without Success, was profuse to his Relations, a great Favourer of Monks, hated the *Venetians*, and endeavour'd to exterminate the House of *Medicis*, which engag'd him in unjust Wars, the ill Success of which occasion'd his Death. He left the See in great Debt, held a Jubilee, which brought many Kings and Princes to *Rome* to partake of the Indulgences.

ces. He excommunicated *Ladislaus* King of *Bohemia*, and his Father *Casimir*, as Favourers of the *Hussites*, determin'd the Difference betwixt the Secular Priests and the Mendicant Friars, which had lasted 200 Years, and was the first Pope who rais'd a standing Guard. He suborn'd Assassins to murder the two Princes of the House of *Medicis* at Church; which they effected upon one, but the other escap'd. He rais'd a War against *Florence*; but the Citizens were assisted by the *French* King. The *Venetians* and others leagu'd against the Pope, which forc'd him to suppress his Sentiments till a more convenient Time, because the *Turks* had then invaded *Italy*; but when they were retir'd, he kindled a new War betwixt the *Venetians* and the D. of *Ferrara*, form'd a League against those of *Florence*, *Milan*, and *Naples*, defeated the King of the latter; and then dreading the Power of the *Venetians*, excommunicated that Republick, stir'd up the D. of *Ferrara* against them, and would certainly have ruin'd them, had not the D. of *Milan* made a separate Peace with them, contrary to the Mind of his other Allies. Having exhausted his Treasury, he endeavour'd to fill it by exorbitant Taxes, and selling of Offices. He allow'd publick Stews on paying for it, confirm'd the Ladies *Pfalter*, increas'd the *Vaticans* Library, erected several magnificent Buildings, and died of Grief because the *Venetians* made a separate Peace with the D. of *Ferrara*, in the 14th Year of his Reign, which occasion'd a Distich upon him, importing, That he was so much given to War, that the News of a Peace kill'd him.

218. *Innocent VIII.* succeeded in 1484. He was infamous for his Lewdness, and advanced two of his Bastards to great Riches. He excited the Christian Princes against the *Turks*, and having rais'd Money from them for that End, employ'd Part of it afterwards against the K. of *Naples*. The Knights of *Rhodes* having taken *Zizimus*, Brother to *Bajazet* Emperor of the *Turks*, they presented him to the Pope, to whom he would never pay the least Respect: But to make an Amends for this, *Bajazet* sent the Pope 40000 Crowns *per Annum* for his Maintenance, with the pretended Key of our Saviour's Sepulchre, and the Spear that pierced his Side. *Innocent* allow'd the Nor-

vegians to celebrate the Mass without Wine, because 'twas either sower or frozen before they could have it, as they pretended. He died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

219. *Alexander VI.* succeeded in 1492, by bribing the Cardinals, most of whom he put afterwards to Death. He begot 4 Sons and a Daughter in Adultery whilst a Cardinal, and was so fond of the 2d, whom he call'd *Cesar Borgia*, that he broke thro' all the Laws of God and Man to advance him to the Empire. He gave the Title of *Catholick* to *Ferdinand K.* of *Spain*, and divided the *Indies* betwixt him and the King of *Portugal*, that they might favour his Designs. In his Time *Charles VIII.* of *France* subdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples*; and tho' the Pope endeavour'd to betray him, he gained the Battle of *Fornovo*, with 9000 Men against 40000, enter'd *Rome* with his Army, and oblig'd the Pope to retire to the Castle of *St. Angelo*, from whence he afterwards made a Treaty with him. The Pope being unsuccessful in War, endeavour'd to strengthen himself with Alliances, married one of his Bastard Daughters to *Sforza*, the Lord of *Pezaro*, tho' he had contracted her before to a *Spanish* Grandee. He took her afterwards from *Sforza*, and married her to the Duke of *Ferrara's* Bastard. He deluded the *Ursini* and their Confederates, on Pretence of a Treaty with his Son *Cesar Borgia*, who surpris'd and murder'd the Chief of them, and the Pope caus'd Cardinal *Ursini* to be poison'd. He design'd afterwards to have poison'd more of the Cardinals at an Entertainment, to which he had invited himself, with a great Retinue, at a Country Seat of Cardinal *Adriano Cornetto*. To this End his Son *Cesar* had prepared a Bottle of poison'd Wine, which he trusted with one of his Confidants, with Orders to give it to none but such as he should direct. The Pope coming in hot and thirsty, called for a Glass of Wine, and the Confident by Mistake gave it him out of that Bottle, of which he died, in the 72d Year of his Age, and the 12th of his Reign. His Son *Cesar* drank of it also, but escap'd by Antidotes, and other proper Applications. After which he was despoil'd of all that his Father had unjustly given him, and imprison'd in *Spain*, from whence he escap'd to *Navarre*, where he was kill'd at the Siege of a

Castle. Thus Justice overtook both Father and Son, who were equally wicked and infamous; for the latter, to all his other Villanies, added that of murdering his eldest Brother, and debauching his own Sister.

220. *Pius III.* succeeded in 1503; and was poison'd in the 26th Day of his Reign, by his Successor as 'tis suppos'd.

221. *Julius II.* succeeded that same Year. He was made Cardinal, and employ'd in War and otherwise by his Uncle *Sixtus IV.* He was the Head of a Party in 4 Conclaves, and managed his Business so well by Promises to the Cardinals, that he obtain'd the Papacy by a great Majority. His Inclination to War made him take the Name of *Julius*. He excommunicated all those that oppos'd him, particularly the D. of *Ferrara*, whom he endeavour'd to deprive, and *John d'Albret K. of Navarre*, whose Dominions he gave to the K. of *Spain*, and design'd to have depos'd *Lewis XI.* because he suffer'd his Prelates to meet at *Tours* and *Pisa*, and intended to have given the Title of *Most Christian* to the King of *England*. He commanded his Army in Person against the *French*: and as he march'd over a Bridge on the *Tiber*, threw *St. Peter's Keys* into it, and call'd for *St. Paul's Sword*: But the Loss of the Battle of *Ravenna* in 1512, and his not being able to reconcile the Emperor and the *Venetians*, occasion'd him to fall into a Fever, of which he died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

222. *Leo X.* succeeded in 1513. He was Legat to *Julius II.* at the Battle of *Ravenna*, where he was taken Prisoner. When he was chosen Pope, he attempted to gain the Favour of all Christian Princes, particularly of the Kings of *France*, from whom he procur'd the Abrogation of the Pragmatical Sanction. He had many blasphemous Titles given him, was drown'd in sensual Pleasure, but a Favourer of Learning. He concluded the *Lateran Council*, wherein 'twas resolv'd to make War against the *Turks*. To this End he order'd the Preaching of Indulgences for raising of Money, which gave Occasion to the Reformation, by *Luther's* enquiring into those Indulgences, and other Abuses of the Church of *Rome*. *Leo* excommunicated him, and gave *Henry VIII.* the Title of *Defender of the Faith* for writing against him. He made a League

with the Emperor *Charles V.* against the *French*, for a mutual Defence of their Dominions, and restoring the D. of *Milan*. He was a Man of no Religion, as appears by his calling the Gospel a Fable, and boasting how much Money the See of *Rome* had got by it. *Paulus Jovius* and *Spania* say, That besides his Irreligion, he was very partial, ambitious, covetous, and revengeful. He was so overjoy'd at hearing of the Emperor's Success against the *French*, that he fell into a Fever, and died in the 9th Year of his Reign.

223. *Adrian VI.* succeeded in 1522. He was Præceptor to *Charles V.* a learned and plain-hearted Man, hated the ignorant ambitious Clergy, and attempted to reform them. He was born at *Utrecht* in *Holland*, attempted to drive the *French* out of *Italy*, but was betray'd by one of his Cardinals, who discover'd his Secrets, and was at last poison'd in the 1d Year of his Reign.

224. *Clement VII.* succeeded in 1523. He was first Knight of *Rhodes*, and then made Cardinal by *Leo X.* He was chosen by Bribery, is charg'd with being vicious by some, and has the contrary Character from others. Being afraid of the Emperor *Charles V.*'s growing Power, he enter'd into a League with the *French* and *Venetians*, wrote to the Emperor in a very high Strain, who answer'd him in the same Manner; and the *Colonna's*, who were of the Emperor's Side, took Arms against him. Cardinal *Colonna* cited him to appear before the Council which the Emperor intended to call at *Spires*, and forc'd him to retire into the Castle of *St. Angelo* in 1526. Next Year the D. of *Bourbon*, General of the Emperor's Army, took and plunder'd *Rome*, imprison'd the Pope in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and oblig'd him to pay 40000 Crowns of Gold for his Ransom. He afterwards made his Escape, and came to an Accommodation with the Emperor, by procuring the D. of *Tuscany* to marry *Margaret*, *Charles V.*'s natural Daughter. 'Twas in his Time that *Henry VIII.* of *England* divorc'd *Qu. Katharine of Austria*, for which he was excommunicated by *Clement*. Upon this, *Henry* declar'd himself Head of the Church in his own Dominions, which made Way for the Reformation in *England*. *Clement* died in the 11th Year of his Reign, by Poison, as 'twas suppos'd.

225. *Paul III.*

225. *Paul III.* succeeded in 1534. He made a League with the Emperor and *Venetians* against the *Turks*, but without Success. He also mediated a Peace betwixt *Charles V.* and the *French King Francis I.* He summon'd the Council of *Trent*, establish'd the Inquisition, and approv'd the *Jesuits Order*; but condemn'd the *Interim* which *Charles V.* intended as an Accommodation with the Protestants in *Germany*. He had a Son called *Peter Louis Farnese*; who was D. of *Parma*, and left a Son called *Ottavio*, who coming to know that the Pope design'd to restore *Parma* to the Church, from which it had been alienated, he wrote to Cardinal *Alexander Farnese* his Brother, That if the Dutchy were not confirm'd to him, he would join with the Imperial Troops, who had already taken *Plaisance*. *Paul* was learned, bountiful, and magnificent, and kept a discreet Neutrality betwixt the Emperor and the *French King*; but was out in his Politicks towards *Henry VIII.* of *England*, whom he cited to appear before the Cardinals at *Rome*; to answer for his Adultery and other Crimes; and in case of Refusal, declar'd him and his Subjects to be excommunicated, and absolved them from their Allegiance. The Grief he conceived at the Ingratitude of his Kinsmen above-mentioned threw him into a Sickness, of which he died in the 16th Year of his Reign.

226. *Julius III.* succeeded in 1550, tho' Cardinal *Paul* was chosen in the Night, but rejected. He was much given to Vice, and so atheistical, that being advis'd by his Physicians to forbear eating of Pork, he order'd some to be brought to him in Despight of God. He join'd with the Emperor against the Duke of *Parma*, who was protected by *France*, and died in the 6th Year of his Reign.

227. *Marcellus II.* succeeded in 1555. He is said to have been a Man of Virtue and Learning, and was poison'd in the 4th Week of his Reign.

228. *Paul IV.* succeeded the same Year. He restrain'd the Luxury of the Clergy, and was so liberal to the *Romans* in enlarging their Privileges, that they erected a Statue for him in the Capitol. He expelled his Nephews from *Rome*; because they abus'd his Authority. He was of a satur-

nine and haughty Temper, and behav'd himself very insolently to the Ambassadors of *Qu. Mary* and *K. Philip*, who came to reconcile *England* to the See of *Rome*, made them prostrate themselves at his Feet, and humbly to beg Absolution in the Name of the Kingdom. The Grudge he bore the *Spaniards* for sequestering the Estate of his Family when they sack'd *Rome*, and the ill Treatment he received from the Viceroy of *Naples*, made him join the *French* and *Swissers* against *Spain*, which ended in the Desolation of *Italy*. His Treasury being exhausted by this War, he had Recourse to exorbitant Taxes, seiz'd all the Horses in *Rome* fit for War, forc'd the Monks to work on the Fortifications, and turn'd Churches into Granaries and Storehouses, which made every one hate him; but nothing could bring him to Peace till the *French* were defeated at *St. Quintin*, and when that was concluded, he promoted the Court of Inquisition, brought several Things to it that were tryable at other Bars, and on his Death-Bed recommended the Continuance of it to the Cardinals, as the chief Support of the Papacy. He oppos'd the Renunciation of the Emperor *Charles V.* alledg'd he could not do it without his Consent, and therefore would never own the Emperor *Ferdinand*, to whom *Charles* resign'd. He order'd the *Jews* to wear yellow Hats, to distinguish them from other People, and died of a Dropsy in the 5th Year of his Reign. As soon as he died, the People rose in a Tumult, curs'd his Name and Actions, broke open all the Prisons, burnt the Court of Inquisition, with all its Papers and Records, and the Judges of it narrowly escap'd their Fory. They defac'd all the Arms of the Family of *Caraffa*, of which he was descended, and pull'd down his Statues.

229. *Pius IV.* succeeded in 1559. He was of the Family of *Medici*. He pardon'd the *Romans* for their Outrages on the Memory of his Predecessor, but cut off two of Pope *Paul IV.*'s Nephews. He continued the Council of *Trent*, which was finish'd in his Reign. He affected by magnificent Buildings to restore *Rome* to its ancient Splendor, and order'd the old Monuments to be preserv'd and repair'd. A Band of Assassins attempted to murder him, and deliver'd him a Paper, giving an Account of

of a pretended Vision and Revelation, by which they were order'd to tell him to demit, for that his Successor should be a Man of an Angelical Spirit, reform the Manners of the World, and become the Universal Monarch: But the Fellow who was to have stab'd him, while he was reading the Paper, failing in his Courage, one of them discover'd the Design; upon which they were all put to Death. He kill'd several of the *Caraffa's*, made his Nephew *Boromeu* a Cardinal; and being wasted with his Pleasures, died in the 6th Year of his Reign.

230. *Pius V.* succeeded in 1566. He restor'd the *Caraffa's*, was a bitter Enemy to the Protestants, and commanded the Inquisition to be observ'd. He join'd his Troops with the *Spaniards* and *Venetians* against the *Turks*, and contributed to their Defeat at the Battle of *Lepanto*. He assist'd *Charles IX.* of *France* with 4400 Foot, and 900 Horse, and allow'd him to alienate 150000 Crowns per Annum of the Revenues of the Church to carry on the War against the Protestants. He gave the Duke of *Florence* the Title of Great Duke of *Tuscany*, excommunicated *Qu. Elizabeth* of *England*, gave her Crown to *Mary Qu. of Scots*, and perswaded *K. Philip* of *Spain* to seize the Effects of the *English* Merchants in the *Netherlands*, and to assist the *English* Papists in their pious Conspiracies against *Queen Elizabeth*, as *Gabulius* words it in his Life. He reform'd the *Missal* and *Breviary*, died in the 7th Year of his Reign, and was canonized for a Saint in 1610.

231. *Gregory XIII.* succeeded in 1572. He was a Man of Learning, charitable to the Poor, imbellish'd *Rome* with sumptuous Buildings, built a College for the *Greeks*, and another for the *English*, at *Rome*, corrected the Calendar by the Advice of *Mathematicians*, and died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

232. *Sixtus V.* succeeded in 1585. He was of mean Parentage, and in his Youth kept Swine. A Cordelier finding him at that Employment, desir'd him to guide him a Piece of his Way, and was so well pleas'd with his Wit, that he took him into his Convent, where he had his Education, and by his Learning and Parts arriv'd to the greatest Dignities of the Church, and at last to the Papacy. He affected great Hu-

mility while he was a Cardinal, feign'd himself to be crazy, and went stooping and leaning on a Staff, in order to prevail with the Cardinals to have him in their Eye at the next Election, which took accordingly. But during the Scrutiny, when he found 'twas sure, he rose up before 'twas quite finish'd, plac'd himself in the middle of the Hall, threw away the Staff on which he lean'd, stood upright, seem'd a Foot higher than before, and, to the Amazement of the Conclave, hum'd and spit with as much Strength as a young Man of 30. The Cardinals then perceiving their Error, the Cardinal Deacon cry'd out to them to hold, and said, The Scrutiny was not good, there was an Error in the Votes; but the Cardinal of *Montalto*, for that was *Sixtus's* Title, cry'd out, 'Twas good, and he would hold it, and begun to sing *Te Deum* so loud, as made the Hall to ring; whereas before he pretended he could not speak for spitting and coughing. When the Master of the Ceremonies ask'd him, according to Custom, if he would accept the Papacy, he answer'd, That he was capable of governing two Worlds as well as one Papacy. He put on his Robes with so much Nimbleness, that one of the Cardinals said to him, by Way of Jest, That the Papacy was an admirable Medicine, which made an old Man young, and a sick Man whole. His Physicians wondering at the Change, and at his standing upright, whereas he formerly us'd to stoop, he told them, That he stoop'd to look for *St. Peter's* Keys; but now, since he had found them, there was no Occasion for his stooping any more. The People were amaz'd to see the Cardinal that us'd to creep about with one Shoulder awry, to become so brisk and vigorous a Pope. When he came to his Palace, his Servants wonder'd to see him walk so nimbly about; whereas formerly he would not stir from his Chair without being help'd. When his Steward came to ask, What he would have for Supper? He answer'd with a stern and majestic Countenance, That 'twas not customary to demand of great Princes what they would eat, but bid them prepare him a Royal Supper. Having invited the Cardinals to it, all his Discourse at Table was, That the Government of the Church was wholly devolved on the Pope by those Words

Words of our Saviour, *Peter, to thee I will give the Keys of Heaven*: By which he gave them to understand, that they should have no Share in the Government. He sent for the Magistrates of *Rome* next Day, and commanded them, with a menacing Countenance, to execute severe and impartial Justice, and told them, He came not to send Peace, but a Sword. He sent for his Sister *Camilla* and her Sons, and order'd them to come in such a Manner as became the Meanness of their Birth, and the Gravity of the Court of *Rome*. On the News of her Approach, some of the Cardinals thinking to oblige the Pope by it, met and dress'd her like a Princess; but he would not receive her till she returned to him with her Country Habit, and told her, That nobody should make her a Princess but himself. He turned out all mild Magistrates, and put severe ones in their stead; and had Spies upon every body of Note, which he managed with so much Secrecy, that one did not know of another. His chief Commission to all his Nuncio's, was to pry into the Secrets of Princes. He did so much delight in enquiring after and punishing those who broke the Laws, that when he received full Lifts, he would often say, *O happy Gallies! which I intend to build. O happy I! who first found Men for my Gallies, before I found Gallies for my Men.* He totally suppress'd the Banditi, and would give no Pardon to those who oppos'd the lowest Minister of Justice in the Execution of their Office. He kept a Diary of his Life, which he delighted to read; and finding in it that he had bought a Pair of Shoes at *Macerata* when he was a young Friar, and that he had promised the Shoemaker Sixpence more for them if ever he came to be Pope, and that the Shoemaker laugh'd at him, and bid him be sure to keep his Word; he sent for the Man, to his great Surprise, because he thought it had been for some Fault; but when he came, he told him the Reason, paid him the Sixpence, with Interest of it from the Day, and bid him go in Peace. The Fellow murmuring to be put to so much Charge and Trouble for such a Trifle, the Pope laugh'd, and rewarded him by making his Son a Bishop. *Sixtus* lov'd his Relations, and enriched them; but would not allow them to ask any Thing of

him either for themselves or others. He had an ill Opinion of the Jesuits, refus'd one of their Order to be his Confessor, but made use of 'em as Spies. He design'd to have confin'd all the lewd Women of *Rome* to one Place; but being told 'twould increase Sodomy, he alter'd his Purpose. Being informed that a certain Cardinal kept a Mistress, he answer'd, That 'twas so much the better, for that would keep him humble, and hinder him from speaking boldly in his Presence. He adorn'd *Rome* with magnificent Buildings, and rebuilt the *Vatican* Library, which he made 380 Foot long, and 69 broad. He regulated the Militia of the Church, so that in a Month's Time he was able to bring 20000 Men to the Field. He fortified his Frontiers towards *Naples*, which, with his building of new Gallies, gave Jealousy to the *Spaniards*. He quarrel'd with their King, alledging, that he had made the See of *Rome* exchange the Kingdom of *Naples* for a Beast, alluding to the Hackney which that Crown sends the Pope once a Year to own his Superiority. He quarrel'd also with the *French* King, and threaten'd him with Excommunication, because he did not like the Nuncio he was sending to his Court, and stop'd him at *Lyons*; but this Matter was compromised. He excommunicated the King of *Navarre*, because a Protestant, and declar'd him and his Heirs incapable of succeeding to the Crown of *France*; yet was so much pleas'd with his heroick Spirit, that he said, Of all the Princes in *Europe*, there was none but he and *Qu. Elizabeth* whose Correspondence and Friendship he thought worth courting, if they were not Hereticks; and that he and they two were able to make Things go well thro' all the World, if they had a good Understanding. *Qu. Elizabeth* is also said to have so much admir'd his Abilities for Government, that when her Courtiers talk'd to her of marrying, she reply'd pleasantly, That if ever she married any Man, it should be Pope *Sixtus V.* who hearing of it, reply'd with a Smile, That if they two bedded together one Night, they should certainly beget another *Alexander the Great*. He incited *Philip II.* of *Spain* to make War upon her, and promis'd him a Million of Crowns upon the first Advice that his Army was landed in *England*. But he had another

another Design in this than merely the Hated of the Protestant Religion, which was, to have seiz'd the Kingdom of Naples, because he suppos'd that most of the *Neapolitan* Gentry and Soldiery would be made use of in the *British* Expedition. The King of *Spain* was sensible of this, and therefore when he received Letters of Condolence from *Sixtus* upon the Loss of his Armada, he dissimled his Grief at it, and let the Pope know, That he was still able enough to maintain the Dominions which belong'd to the Crown of *Spain*; and that since he had lost a Fleet for the Service of Christ, it belong'd to the Church to make the next Attempt, wherein he promis'd to follow, but never to lead any more. *Sixtus* understanding that *Henry III.* of *France* was offended with him for presenting the D. of *Guise*, who was Head of the League, with a Sword, he wrote a Letter to him by Way of Apology, wherein he exhorted him to maintain his Prerogative, and suppress the Rebellion of his Subjects; adding, *That a Canker in the State was only to be cur'd by Fire and Sword; and that 'twas necessary for him to give a Vent to some of that Blood, which abounded too much in the Veins of his Subjects.* The K. expos'd this Letter in Parliament, which fill'd both Papists and Protestants with Horror; and the Pope was so much incens'd at it, that he never wrote to him any more. He fell out with that King again for causing the D. of *Guise* to be murder'd, and the Cardinal of *Bourbon* and the Archbishop of *Lyons* to be imprison'd; and tho' the King sent Ambassadors to shew the invincible Necessity of it, the Pope threaten'd to excommunicate him if he had not an Express under his own Hand of the Prisoners being released in 60 Days Time: But about two Months after the King was murder'd by a *Dominican* Friar, at which the Pope rejoyc'd. *Sixtus* oppos'd the Succession of *Henry IV.* as much as he could; but hearing of his Success, he order'd his Nuncio in *France* not to declare himself that King's Enemy, and to continue Neuter so long as there was any Hopes of his turning Papist; which cautious Management contributed much to *Henry IV.*'s Establishment, and to that of Popery in *France*. *Sixtus* contriv'd such Taxes for raising Money as were unknown to his Predecessors,

advanc'd the Papal Revenue 600000 Crowns per Annum, and left 5000000 in the Castle of *St. Angelo* at his Death, one of which was never to be employ'd but in the Recovery of the *Holy Land*, and another only for a War in Defence of the Church against Infidels and Hereticks; and he order'd, that all succeeding Popes should be oblig'd by Oath to improve it for those Ends. He employ'd 200000 Crowns as a Stock to maintain Plenty in *Rome*, while there was a Scarcity in all Parts of *Italy*. He understood Physick; yet during his Illness, he observ'd the same Diet that he did when in Health, having that Saying of *Vespasian* often in his Mouth, *That a Prince ought to die on his Feet, and in Action.* He died in the 6th Year of his Reign, not without Suspicion of Poison by the *Spaniards*, who mortally hated him.

233. *Urban VII.* succeeded in 1590. He had the Character of a liberal, moderate, and learned Man; but he died in the 13th Day of his Reign.

234. *Gregory XIV.* succeeded that same Year. He proclaimed a Jubilee, expended vast Sums to support the Catholick League in *France* against the Protestants, and died in the 11th Month of his Reign.

235. *Innocent IX.* succeeded in 1591, but did nothing considerable, having dy'd in his 2d Month.

236. *Clement VIII.* succeeded in 1592. He absolved *Henry IV.* of *France* from the Excommunication formerly pass'd upon him, tho' the *Spaniards* did all they could to hinder it. He forwarded the Peace of *Vervins* betwixt *France* and *Spain*; and after the Death of the Duke of *Ferrara*, united that Dutchy to the See of *Rome*. He would determine nothing upon the famous Question *De Auxiliis*, or concerning *Grace and Free Will*. He corrected the Bible set out by *Sixtus V.* in above 2000 Places, enlarg'd the *Index Expurgatorius*, suppress'd the Controversies betwixt the Jesuits and Secular Priests in *England*, forbad Confession by Letters, and at several Times created above 50 Cardinals, of whom *Bellarmin*, *Baronius*, and *Perren*, were the chief. He died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

237. *Leo XI.* succeeded, but died on the 25th Day of his Reign, by over-heating himself in the Performance of a Ceremony.

238. *Paul V.*

238. *Paul V.* succeeded in 1605. *Bellarmin* and *Baronius* were his Competitors. He was well skill'd in the Law, and made it his chief Business to screw up the Papal Authority to the Height, which he pretended the Remissness of his Predecessors had let fall. He appointed a new Congregation at Rome on purpose to contrive Methods for it, and chose all his Nuncio's with the same View; so that his Nuncio at *Venice* had the Assurance to say in his Speech to the Doge and Senate, *That the most sublime Works of Christian Devotion, Piety and Charity, signified nothing, unless attended with Respect to the Privileges and Authority of the Church*; adding, The Pope had commanded him to persist in that Opinion to his Death, and that he would rather be a Martyr, than be remiss in advancing the Papal Authority; and his Behaviour was as arrogant as his Words. He commanded the *Venetians* in an imperious Manner to contribute to the Emp. for carrying on his War against the *Turks*, which offended them highly; and their Refusal incensed the Pope, who thought he had a Right to tax Christian Princes as he pleased on such an Account. He quarrelled with them likewise for calling a Prebend before the ordinary Court of Justice, for abusing a Lady whom he could not debauch: 2. For making a Statute of *Mortmain* to hinder Laicks from leaving their Estates to the Church: 3. Because they forbade the Building of Churches in their Dominions without their Leave. They pleaded, That these were their Privileges, and without them they could not defend themselves against the common Enemy of *Christianity*. The Pope, far from being satisfied with this Answer, said, He would spill his Blood in the Cause, and make use of that Power which God had given him over all Princes and States, and would never suffer Churchmen to be drawn before Secular Tribunals. The *Venetians* acquainted him by their Ambassadors, that they were resolved to defend their Liberties; upon which he drew up Two Briefs against them, one relating to their Laws and the other to the Prebend above-mentioned, and an Abbot who was under Process before them for oppressing his Tenants, Magick, Incest, and Murder. He called a Consistory upon this Account, but would hear no Reasoning;

and carried himself with so much Heat and Vehemence, as offended all the Cardinals. *Baronius* and *Perron* dealt with him in Private to forbear that Course, but in vain; so that the Briefs were delivered to the Senators at Mass on *Christmas-Day*, but they did not open them, because the Doge lay then on his Death-Bed; and he dying next Day, they declined opening them according to their usual Method, till a new one should be chosen. The Pope, when he heard of his Death, ordered his Nuncio to protest against their Election as null, while they continued under Excommunication; but they refused to give Audience to him or any other foreign Minister, except to condole the Death of their Prince, and proceeded to the Choice of another; after which they considered the Briefs, took the Advice of the ablest Lawyers in *Europe* upon them, who all unanimously agreed, that the Papal Power did not extend to Temporal Matters. The Senate returned an Answer to the Pope, That their Laws had never been questioned by any of his Predecessors; that the Repeal of 'em would subvert their Government, and that his Ecclesiastical Censures were unjust, considering that Secular Powers had received Authority from God to make Laws, of which no humane Authority could deprive them: But the Pope was inflexible, and pronounced the Sentence, telling the *Venetians*, That his was the Cause of God, and must prevail. The foreign Ministers at Rome were dissatisfied with those Proceedings of the Pope, and advised him to delay, but to no Purpose. The *Venetians*, upon Receipt of the News, order'd publick Prayers to be made throughout their Dominions for the Divine Assistance. They communicated the Matter to all the Foreign Ministers. Those of the Emp. and *France* declared for the *Venetians*, but the *Spanish* Minister would not meddle with it. Sir *Henry Worton*, to whom, nor to his Master *K. James of Great Britain*, they had taken no Notice of the Controversy before, told them, He could not understand that Romish Piece of Divinity, which was contrary to Justice and Moral Honesty. The Cause of the *Venetians* was approved in *Germany*, *Spain*, *France*, *England* and *Holland*, and by many of the Princes of *Italy*; but the *Genoese* and *Tuscans* were their Enemies, on

Account of an old Grudge. The Nuncio's railled at them in all Courts where they had Access, and the Jesuits publish'd scandalous Libels against them all over *Christendom*. The Republick forbade the receiving or suffering any Thing in their Dominions that was printed against them at *Rome*, which was chearfully observed by the People who testify'd their Willingness to defend the common Cause with their Lives and Fortunes. The Nuncio at *Venice* retired into the College of Jesuits there, from whence he visited the Doge as a private Person, expressed his Sorrow for the bad Posture of Affairs, and promised his Endeavours for an Accommodation. During his Discourse he frequently invoc'd the Name of the Lord; and giving the Pope the same Title, they knew not how to distinguish which he meant, but by observing, that when he intended God, he kept his Hat on; but when he intended the Pope, he put it off. The *Venetians*, notwithstanding the Pope's Interdict, order'd their Clergy to officiate as before, and would suffer none of those who left their Dominions to take any Thing with them belonging to the Church. The Generals of the several Orders of Monks commanded them to leave the *Venetian* Territories; upon which the Senate called for the Jesuits, to know if they would continue or be gone; the Jesuits answered, That they were willing to stay, and perform all Parts of Worship, but saying of Mass; upon which the Senate told them, If they would not say Mass, they must go, and order'd them to depart, but to leave their Plate, Vestments, and Goods behind. The Jesuits assembled their Votaries upon this Order, from whom they levy'd great Contributions; and perswaded the *Capuchins* to march off in Procession by Two and Two, with Crucifixes on their Breasts, thinking by that Means to raise a Commotion among the People, as if so many Saviours were going to leave them. The Jesuits were forced to pack off in the Night, when the People followed them in great Crowds, and bid them go to the Devil. They plunder'd their College before they went, and hid their Goods and Moveables. At *Padua* they left some Copies of a Book, containing 8 Rules, to the Preachers of their Society; one of which was, That they should not

insist much on the Grace of God, and the Power of his Spirit; and the other, That they should believe whatever the Hierarchy of the Church determin'd. The rest of the Clergy that were not seduced by the Jesuits, continued firm to the Interest of their Country, tho' the Pope threaten'd to excommunicate them, and to advance such as obey'd his Orders. He advised the Rich not to leave their Monasteries and Possessions, but to observe the Interdict; and the Mendicants he ordered to retire out of the Country, or to suffer Martyrdom. But the *Venetians* would suffer none of those Orders to be dispersed in their Dominions, nor a Friar to enter them, and banish'd for ever the Jesuits. The Pope, in order to excite the People to revolt, published an Indulgence, with large Privileges to all but those who lived in the *Venetian* Dominions; and the Jesuits magnified the Benefits of this Indulgence on the Frontiers of *Venice*, and the Loss of those who wanted them, in order to raise a Rebellion among the People, but without Effect. The Pope finding that his Spiritual Arms were contemned, betook himself to the Sword, and desired the Assistance of the *Spaniards*, who gave him large Promises, but performed little. The Senate acquainted K. James of Great Britain with those Proceedings, who commended their Magnanimity in standing to their Privileges, and promised them Assistance if they engaged in a War on that Account, not out of Expectation that they should quit the *Romish* Communion, but out of Respect to Justice, and Hatred to *Spain*. The *Spaniards* endeavoured to stir up the *Turks* against the *Venetians*, in order to bring them to a Compliance with the Pope, and for that End sent their Armada, who committed Hostilities upon the *Turks* under *Venetian* Colours, but the Cheat was discovered. The Pope employed Writers to maintain, that all the *Venetian* Marriages during the Interdict were unlawful, and the Children of 'em Bastards; against which a Treatise that had been printed by *Gerson* 100 Years before was published. This had so great Authority, that *Bellarmin* and *Baronius* wrote against it, and Father *Paul* and others wrote in Defence of it. The Pope perceiving his Authority to be weakened by the Softness of the *Venetians*, employed

France

France and Spain to mediate an Agreement, which was at last effected to the Honour of the *Venetians*, who made the Pope yield in every Thing, tho' he blasphemously assum'd the Title of Vice-God. He condemned the Oath of Allegiance made in *England* in the Time of *K. James*; and he and the Cardinals agreed, that a true Catholick could not take it with a safe Conscience. 'Twas in his Time also that the Gunpowder-Plot was form'd to blow up the King and Parliament. He taxed the Clergy to support the Emp. in his War with the Elector *Palatine*, and made a new Order of Knighthood to extirpate Hereticks. In his Time began the great Controversy betwixt the Dominicans and Jesuits, about the immaculate Conception of the Virgin. He came short of none of his Predecessors in publick and magnificent Structures, and died in the 16th Year of his Reign. The curious may see more of him in *Sir Paul Ricaut's* Continuation of *Platina*.

239. *Gregory XV.* succeeded in 1621. He founded the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*; publish'd a Bull about the Election of Popes by secret Suffrages; attempted to unite the Princes of *Christendom*, and to reduce Protestants to the Obedience of the See of *Rome*, but without Effect. He died in the 3d Year of his Reign.

240. *Urban VIII.* succeeded in 1623. The Papists expected great Matters from his Learning and Abilities, considering that he was of a vigorous Constitution, and but 54 Years when chosen. He was a great Worshiper of the Angel *Sr. Michael*, whose Image he erected in *Sr. Peter's* Church, with himself on his Knees before it, uttering these Words; *I worship thee in the Morning, and in the Evening*. In the Reign of *Paul V.* he was made a Cardinal, and Protector of the *Scot's* Nation; and *Gregory XV.* made him Patron of the *Greeks*, and all the Oriental Nations. He solemniz'd a Jubilee in 1625; upon which Solemnity the *Spanish* Ambassador made him a very fulsome Compliment in his Master's Name, subjecting himself and all his Dominions to him as the Vicar of Christ, and promising to spend all his Force, Riches and Strength, in Defence of the Apostolical See. *Urban* made his Nephew *Francis Barberini* Cardinal Patron, and Protector of *Arragon, Portugal,*

England, Scotland, &c. Library-Keeper and Vice-Chancellor of the Church, and sent him *Legat a Latere* into *France* and *Spain*. He concluded the Wars about the *Valtolin* in 1627, and gave the Cardinals the Title of Eminence in 1631. He ordered that the Commonwealth of *Venice* should be treated with Royal Dignity; made Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* about the Duchy of *Mantua*, and re-annex'd the Duchy of *Urbino* to the Patrimony of the Church. A Cardinal's Nephew and a Fryar were executed for attempting his Life by Witchcraft, having made his Image in Wax, and wounded it with Needles and Pins. The Arbitrary Proceedings of his Nephew's, of whom he was too fond, engag'd him in a War with the Duke of *Parma*, wherein he came off with Loss. He is very much blamed for endeavouring to make his whole Family rich and great, and designing by the Help of the *French* to have made one of his Nephews K. of *Naples*, and to have drove the *Spaniards* out of *Italy*. He condemned *Galileo* for saying, The Sun stood still, and the Earth moved. He forbade writing *pro* or *con* upon *Jansenius's* Opinions, and died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

241. *Innocent X.* succeeded in 1644. He was infamous for his lewd Commerce with *Donna Olympia* his Brother's Wife, who administered the Papacy, and did what he pleased. He condemned the Five Propositions of *Jansenius*, and disgusted the *Barberini*, the Relations of his Predecessor, tho' he was chosen by their Means, upon which they apply'd to the *French* Court for Protection. This did so much provoke the Pope, that he called them to an Account for the publick Money that went through their Hands during the Reign of their Uncle, and sequestred their Estates without Form of Law. The *French* K. demanded Reparation for them, but not obtaining it, he put a Stop to the Proceedings of the Treaty of *Munster*, and sent Troops into *Italy*, where they took several Places, which brought the Pope to Reason. He was so displeased with the Treaty of *Munster*, that his Nuncio protested against it, because of the Liberty of Conscience given by it, and that so many Ecclesiastical Benefices were left by it in the Possession of the Protestants. He had War with the D. of *Parma*, whom

he worsted. *M. de Moulins*, in his Answer to *Philanax Anglicus*, says, That this Pope gave his Advice for putting *K. Charles I.* of *Great Britain* to Death. He also had a Design to make one of his Nephews *K. of Naples*, but died in the 11th Year of his Government.

242. *Alexander VII.* succeeded in 1655. He assisted the *Venetians* with Men and Money against the *Turks*. He had a Hand in concluding the Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. The Corsi of his Guards having offended the Duke of *Creyuy*, the *French* Ambassador, he gave that King all the Satisfaction he could demand, and made so mean a Submission, that he suffered a Pyramid to be erected at *Rome* with an Account of it, and dismissed the Corsi from that Employment for ever. He determined the Controversy about the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin in the Affirmative, condemn'd the *Jansenists*, and got them put out of all Places in *France* except they would submit. He died in the 13th Year of his Reign.

243. *Clement IX.* succeeded in 1667. He was of easy Access, a good Justiciary, did much for the Poor, little for his Relations, and died of Grief in the 3d Year of his Reign for the taking of *Candia* by the *Turks*, notwithstanding the great Care and Expence he had been at for its Relief.

244. *Clement X.* succeeded in 1670. He was a peaceable Man, did nothing considerable, and died in the 7th Year of his Reign.

245. *Innocent XI.* succeeded in 1676, to the great Joy of the *Romans*, there having been great Controversies in the Conclave before he was elected, the *French* Faction being for another. He would not accept it, till the Cardinals subscribed an Assent to his Proposal of reforming the Government of the Church. The first Thing he did was to regulate the Abuses of the Nepotismo. After which, he retrench'd the Expences of his Family, and the Privileges of Ambassadors in protecting Criminals. He promoted the Reformation of Manners, of Simony, and other Abuses among the Clergy, appointed 4 Cardinals to observe the Lives of those who sought after Bishopricks, banish'd Strumpets from *Rome*, suppress'd playing for Money, and took Care that the

Barons of *Rome* should not cheat their Creditors. *Queen Christina* of *Sweden* having lost most of her Revenue during the War, he assign'd her an Annual Pension of 12000 Crowns. He had a Difference with the *K. of Spain*, who insisted upon a severer Punishment than he was willing to inflict upon such as had affronted his Officers, who levied Men by undue Practices for his Service in *Sicily*. This came to a great Height, but was at last compromis'd. His next Controversy was with *Lewis XIV.* of *France*, about the Regale of the King's Right to dispose of Church Benefices and Lands, which the Pope deny'd, and the Parliament of *Paris* asserted; and the *French* Clergy, in a General Assembly determined in Favour of the King, represented the Invasions made by the Pope on the *Gallican* Church, and concluded, 1. That the Pope has no Power in Civil or Temporal Matters. 2. That he has no Power than what was allowed him by the Council of *Constance*. 3. That his Power is regulated by the Canons. 4. That his Decrees extend to the Churches in general, except they be repeal'd by the Consent of the Universal Church. Several Proposals were made for an Accommodation between the King and the Pope; but both being resolute, the Controversy was suspended, to prevent a Rupture. He had another Quarrel with the *French* King about the Franchises of the Ambassadors Quarters. Upon which the *French* King sent the Marquis de *Lawardin* to *Rome*, which he enter'd in an insolent Manner, and was excommunicated by the Pope, with whom that Point was never adjusted. *Innocent* suppress'd the Office of the Immaculate Conception, and a Multitude of Indulgences granted by his Predecessors, with those for 80000 Years copy'd out of the ancient Table kept in the *Lateran* Church. He condemn'd 65 Propositions about Cases of Morality, which were scandalous, and maintain'd by the subtle Distinctions of the Jesuits. Towards the latter End of his Reign, he procur'd the Triple League betwixt the Emperor, *Poles*, and *Venetians*, against the *Turks*, and died in 1689.

246. *Alexander VIII.* succeeded in 1689. He was reckon'd a great Politician, and had the same Sentiments as to the Liberties of the Church of *Rome* against the Regale with his

his Predecessor. He died in the 17th Month of his Reign.

247. *Innocent XII.* succeeded in 1691. He was a great Enemy to the Nepotism, gave no Benefice or any Share in the Government to his Kindred, but was very liberal to the Poor, whom he called his Nephews. He died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

248. *Clement XI.* the present Pope, succeeded in 1700, in the 51st Year of his Age. He pretended to be chosen against his Will, and took an Oath, That he did not accept the Chair but to free himself from the Scruples which Divines had rais'd in his Mind, that he would be guilty of mortal Sin if he did not. He has had a difficult Task during his Reign, from which he is not yet absolutely deliver'd, to behave himself, so as to avoid a total Rupture either with the House of *Austria* or that of *Bourbon*.

Thus we have finished the History of the Popes, wherein we have chiefly made use of *Anastasius* Library-Keeper, *Platina*, with *Sir Paul Ricaut's* Continuation, *Spanheim's* Epitome, *Morery's* Dictionary, *Helvicus*, *Talents*, and the *Atlas Historique*.

An Account of the Conclave which chooses the Pope, of the Court and Government of Rome, and of the Funeral of the Popes, from the Atlas Historique, Morery, &c.

THE Name of Pope comes from the Greek Word *Papa*, which signifies a Father, and was indifferently given to all Clergymen, especially Bishops, as appears by Ecclesiastical Writers, till about the End of the 11th Century, when *Gregory VIII.* order'd, in a Council held at *Rome*, that it should be given to none but the Bishop of that See.

The Conclave is the Name of the Place where the Cardinals meet to elect the Pope, and is also given to the Assembly who elect him, and is sometimes applied to the Pope and Cardinals, with their Officers assembled in Council.

When a Pope dies, Notice is given to

the People by the Sound of a Bell from the Capitol, which is never rung but on this Occasion. After which, 4 Cardinals of different Orders take the Administration of the Government upon them, viz. the Dean or First Cardinal Bishop, the First Cardinal Priest, the First Cardinal Deacon, and the Cardinal Chamberlain. The latter goes to the Palace of the Deceased, and in Presence of 3 other Cardinals seizes and breaks the Great Seal of the Church, commonly called that of the *Fisher*, and then gives Orders for the Government of the Palace, and the Funerals of the Deceased, whom he orders to be embalmed, cloathed with his Pontifical Habit, and carried to *S. Peter's* Church, where he is laid upon a high Bed of State, and the People are admitted to kiss his Foot thro' Iron Rails. The Funeral Pomp continues 9 Days, during which the Court of *Rome* is full of Intrigues about the Election of a Successor. It depends upon the Cardinals to chuse the Place; but for a considerable Time, it has always been done in the *Vatican*, where there's a Cell made with Boards for every Cardinal, who chuse them by Lots, to prevent those of a Faction from being altogether in any one Part of the Conclave. The 10th Day after the Pope's Decease, every one goes to his Cell, all of 'em being built in a long Gallery of the Palace, from the Windows of which they receive their Light. They first hear a Mass, called that of the *Holy Ghost*, and then go in Procession two by two to the Conclave, where they are shut up with one Servant call'd a Conclavist, and are allow'd each a Secretary and a Gentleman to attend them, carry their Messages, and manage their Intrigues. The Cells are hung on the Outside with green Serge or Camblet; but the Favourites of the Deceased, or those promoted by him, cover theirs with Cloth of a deep Violet Colour. The Conclave is guarded by the Militia of the City, to prevent their receiving any Letters; and the Dishes with their Meat is searched by the Master of the Ceremonies for the same Reason. The Conclavist receives their Diet in at a Window, and the Cardinals are oblig'd to meet every Evening and Morning in the Chapel for a Scrutiny, which is done by writing their Suffrages in little Billers, done up in two Folds, and sealed with two Seals.

In

In the first Fold, the Conclavist writes the Name of the Cardinal his Master votes for, because the Cardinal's Hand would be known: In the 2d, the Cardinal writes his own Name; and on the Outside, the Conclavist writes any Motto the Cardinal pleases, as *Deo volente*, &c. by which they know their own Billets when they are read; for the Fold containing the Elector's Name is not open'd till the Pope be chosen, and then he opens all to know who chose him. When the Billets are ready, the Cardinals put them, after a short Prayer, into a Chalice upon the Altar, and appoint two of their Number to read the Names of the Cardinals aloud, and keep an Account of the Number of Votes for each; and this they do until $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Votes fall upon one and the same Person; and if they do not, the Billets are all burnt. When $\frac{2}{3}$ agree in one, they come to what they call the Access, which is to try whether the Person has $\frac{2}{3}$ or no, by going up to him, and saying, *Ego accedo ad Reverendissimum Dominum*, &c. If this does not succeed, they have Recourse to what they call Inspiration, which is an open Declaration or rather a Conspiracy of many Cardinals to cry out together, Such a one is Pope. But this they rarely do, except they are sure beforehand of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Suffrages, and then the rest are obliged to comply to prevent the Displeasure of the Pope, who would be thus chosen in spite of them.

When a Cardinal is chosen, the Master of the Ceremonies carries him the News, and then he is brought to the Chappel cloath'd with the Pontifical Robes, and receives the Adoration of the Cardinals.

After this, the Gates of the Conclave are open'd, the Pope shews himself to the People, blesses them, and then the Cardinal Deacon proclaims him with a loud Voice in Latin, *I tell you Tidings of great Joy, we have a Pope; the most Reverend Lord Cardinal such a One is chosen, and takes to himself the Name of* — From thence he is carried to St. Peter's Church, the Cardinals going before him with a Cross; and then coming to the High Altar, takes off his Mitre, kneels and prays, is set upon the Altar of the Apostles, and receives a 2d Adoration from the Cardinals, who kiss his Feet, Hands and Mouth. Some Days after he is crown'd up-

on a Throne before the Church of St. Peter in Presence of the People, and afterwards they march in a Cavalcade from St. Peter's to St. John de Lateran, at which all Ambassadors, Princes and Lords, assist. Next before the Pope go the two Cardinal Deans with their red Caps, and the rest follow after two by two. When he comes to St. John de Lateran, he receives two Keys, one of Gold, and another of Silver: Then all the Canons of that Church pay him their Obeisance, and kissing his Foot, the Pope gives the general Blessing, and then enters upon the Government.

The Cavalcade at the Funeral of the Popes is performed in the same Manner.

The Court of Rome is reckon'd the most politick of any in Europe, and consists of the Pope himself and about 70 Cardinals, viz. 50 Cardinal Priests, 14 Cardinal Deacons, and 6 Cardinal Bishops, who are for most part of his Privy-Council; and besides them, he has abundance of Archbishops and Bishops, which serve him as Ministers.

The Order of the Conclave, when the Pope sits in it, is as follows: 1. The Pope. 2. The Cardinal Assistants. 3. The Cardinal Non-Assistants. 4. The Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops Assistants. 5. Archbishops, and Bishops Non-Assistants. 6. The Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads. 7. The Auditors of the Rota. 8. The Clerks of the Apostolical Chamber. 9. Those belonging to the Signature. 10. The Abbreviators. 11. The Referendaries. 12. The Chamberlain for the Pope's secret Affairs. 13. The Chamberlains of Honour. 14. His private and common Chaplains.

The other chief Courts of Rome are, 1. The Congregation of the Holy Office, which takes Notice of Matters belonging to the Inquisition, consists of 12 Cardinals, and several Prelates and Doctors. They have a Palace in which they meet, with Officers and Prisons belonging to them. They generally meet on Wednesdays at the Palace of the oldest Cardinal, and on Thursdays before the Pope. 2. The Apostolical Chamber which consists of the Cardinal Chamberlain, the Treasurer General, with inferior Officers, determines the Affairs of the Ecclesiastical State, Matters of Money, the Causes of Corporations, Impositions, and Taxes. 3. The Court of the Rota, which consists

of

of 12 Prelates, who judge by Appeal of all Matters Ecclesiastical and Civil between Clergymen. The Court takes its Name from the Pavement of the Chamber where they meet, that is pav'd with Marble, and resembles a Wheel. They are called Auditors of the *Rota*; 8 of 'em are *Italians*, and the other 4 are, two *Spaniards*, one *Frenchman*, and one *German*. They take Cognizance of the Ceremonies of the Church, of Divine Service, the Canonizing of Saints, and of Disputes about Precedency. They wear Violet colour'd Robes and Habands. The Dean has 200 Ducats *per Month*, and the rest 100 each. 4. The Datary, which consists of a Datary, Sub-Datary, and a Præfect. They have the Disposál of all vacant Benefices, except those which are called *Consistorial*, or below 400 Ducats *per Annum*, which they confer without speaking to the Pope: But Gifts of those of greater Value must be signed by himself; and he adds *Datum Romæ*, &c. from whence the Court had its Name. The Sub-Datary has many Officers under him, thro' whose Hands Petitions for Benefices must pass, to prevent Cheats. 5. The Penitentiary takes Cognizance of all Bulls, Favours, or secret Dispensations, in Cases of Conscience. These Bulls are generally sealed with red Wax, and sent to a Confessor.

The Pope's chief Ministers are, 1. The Cardinal Patron, who is the First Minister, and bears the Weight of the Government. 2. The Pope's Vicar, who is always a Cardinal, and has Jurisdiction over the Secular and Regular Clergy, lay Communities, Hospitals, Places of Piety, and the *Jews*. He has 200 Ducats *per Month*, a Lieutenant for Civil, and another for Criminal Affairs, and a Bishop for his Vicegerent in Matters belonging to the Episcopal Function. 3. The Chancellor, who is properly the Pope's Secretary for Affairs of the greatest Weight. He is always a Cardinal, has 15000 Crowns *per Annum*, dispatches the Apostolical Letters and Petitions sign'd by the Pope, except those dispatch'd by a Brief *sub Annulo Piscatoris*. He has a Regent, a Vice-Chancellor, and many Abbreviators, most of whom are Prelates under him. They register all the Titles of Cardinals, Bishops, and Consistorial Abbies. 4. The Cardinal Chamberlain takes Cognizance of all Causes belonging to

the Apostolical Chamber, and determines Appeals from the Masters of the Streets, Bridges, and Edifices of *Rome*. He is one of the three chief Treasurers of the Castle of *St. Angelo*, the other two being the Pope and the Dean. When the See is vacant, he lodges in the Pope's Apartments, is attended by the Guards, coins Money with his own Arms, and holds the Consistory. 5. The Præfect of the Signature of Justice, who is a Cardinal, has 200 Ducats of Gold *per Month*, makes Rescripts of all the Petitions, and Commissions of Causes delegated by the Court, which is held every *Tuesday* in his Palace, where he is assisted by 12 Prelates Referendaries that have Votes, and others who have only a Power to propose. The Præfect of the Signature of Grace signs all Grants made by the Pope in the Congregation, which is held in his own Presence once a Week, and the Præfect of the Briefs revises and signs the Copies of the Briefs. 6. The General of the Holy Church, who commands all the Troops, and all the Governors of Towns, Castles and Forts, in the Dominions of the Church. He is created by a Brief from the Pope, who gives him his Staff, and takes his Oath himself. He has 1000 Crowns *per Month* in Time of Peace, and 3000 in Time of War. His Lieutenant has 3000 Crowns a Year, and the General of the Artillery 1200. They are also created by Briefs from the Pope. The General of the Gallies has 300 Crowns a Month. The Governor of the Castle of *St. Angelo* has 6000 Crowns *per Annum*, and 100 Soldiers, with their Caprain, Lieutenant, and other Officers, to guard it. 7. The Penitentiary has Jurisdiction over Cases reserved to the Pope, and gives Confessors Power to absolve from Sin. At solemn Feasts, he goes into the Churches of *Rome*, where he sits in a high Chair with a Switch in his Hand, and hears the Confession of particular Cases. His Allowance is 8000 Crowns *per Annum*. 8. The Master of the Sacred Palace. He is always a *Dominican*, licenses Books, is assisted by two *Dominican* Priests and allowed a Coach and a Table in the Palace. 9. The Sacristain or Vestry-Keeper, is always an *Augustin*, has the same Allowance as the Master of the Palace, takes Care of the Pope's Vestments, is clad like a Prelate, and if a Titular Bishop, takes Place

Place among the Assistant Bishops. 10. The Pope's Secretary, who is always a Cardinal, and generally his Nephew or other near Relation. He is likewise Superintendant of the Ecclesiastical State, writes and signs all the Pope's Letters to Princes and Nuncio's; and all Foreign Ministers are obliged to give him an Account of their Negotiations with the Pope. The other Secretaries of State are subject to him or the Cardinal Patron, receive their Orders, and send their Letters to them to be sign'd. They live in the Palace, and are Prelates clad in Purple. There are 24 Secretaries of Briefs, the Chief of whom lives in the Palace. They sign and dispatch all the Briefs receiv'd by the Cardinal Præfect of the Briefs. The Secretary of the secret Briefs takes Care to prepare them when order'd by the Cardinal Patron, or some of the Secretaries of State; but they are never shew'd to any body, nor sign'd by the Præfect but when seal'd with the Pope's Seal, or accompanied with a Letter from the Cardinal Patron. The Copies of 'em are carefully kept, and when the Pope is dead are carried to the Castle of *St. Angelo*. Some place the Pope's Secretary before the Sacristain. 11. The Governor of *Rome* has Cognizance of Civil and Criminal Matters in the City, and has Power to stop the Proceedings of other Courts in case of Default. 12. The Treasurer-General inspects the Revenues of the Apostolical Chamber, and takes Cognizance of Money detain'd from the Clergy. His Allowance is 12000 Crowns *per Annum*. 13. The Marechal of *Rome* takes Cognizance of Differences betwixt the Citizens and other Inhabitants of *Rome*. He has two Judges under him, and a 3d for Criminal Affairs. He is always a Foreigner, lives in the Capitol, and in the Execution of his Office is clad like an old Senator, with a long Robe of Cloth of Gold, with large Sleeves, lin'd with red Taffata, and is allow'd a Place in the Chappel near the Emperor's Ambassador. 14. The Masters of Ceremonies, who are 4 in Number, are always clad in Purple, have great Authority in publick Affairs, and have others under them. 15. The Major Domo, or Steward of the Household, who is always a Prelate. 16. The Chamberlains of Honour, who are Persons of Quality, and come on-

ly to the Palace when they please. 17. The Master of the Stables, who has the Office of Master of the Horse, but not the Title. He is Sword-Bearer to the Pope, and frequently one of the greatest Lords in *Rome*. 18. The General of the Pope's Guards, who has under him two Troops of Horse, and a Company of 300 *Swissers*, with their Officers. Besides these, he has an Attorney-General, Prothonotaries, Participants, and Non-Participants, &c. who legitimate Bastards, make Doctors of Divinity and Law, and Notaries, &c. So that in short, the Court of *Rome* is the most magnificent of any in *Christendom*. *Bleau* reckons the Pope's Domesticks, including his Guards, to be 3038.

The Pope himself governs the Province of *Rome*; but the rest are govern'd by Legates. Each of those Provinces have their own General, who commands their Soldiers, and a Governor is appointed in each Town by the Pope; but the Inhabitants of his Towns in *Italy* chuse their other Magistrates, and their Chief Officers are call'd *Podesta's*.

The chief Towns of the Campagnia di Roma are,

1. *Rome*. Authors are divided as to the Time of its Foundation, and the Name of its Founders, there being Proofs from ancient Authors, that there was a City of this Name in *Italy* long before the Birth of *Romulus*, who is commonly said to have been the Founder of it. *Solinus* ascribes it to *Roma*, the Daughter of *Kittim*: Others to *Roma* the Daughter of *Ascanius*, or another Trojan Lady of that Name; and some to *Romus* the Son of *Aeneas*. The Curious may see more of this in *Cluverius's Italia Antiqua*, Lib. 3. *Salust* ascribes it to the *Trojans*; *Cluverius* rejects the Story of *Romulus* as a Fable, and thinks 'twas called *Roma* by the *Greeks*, as 'twas called *Valentia* by the *Latins*, because of its Strength; and that *Romulus* was the Name given to *Evander*, the Son of *Aeneas*, from the Town, which was founded at first, as some think, by *Roma*, the Daughter of *Italus*. *Danet* says, 'twas founded Anno 3961 of the *Julian* Period, *A. M.* 3301, which was 753 Years before

before our Saviour. *Helvicus* and *Talenti* place it in 3198. *Plutarch* observes, that the Moon suffer'd a great Eclipse when 'twas founded. *Gronovius* excepts against all that has been said of the Origine of *Romulus* by Authors for near 2500 Years, and says, *Diocles* a Greek was the first Author of the Fable of *Romulus* and *Remus*, and of their sucking a Wolf; and thinks, that *Romulus* was a Syrian, since *Josephus* and *Nicephorus* translate it by the Name of *Ῥωμυλὸς*, the Son of *Romelia*, of whom Mention is made in Scripture, who may possibly be *Remalia* mention'd in *Isaiah* 7. which agrees well enough with the Chronology, and by this Means they make *Romulus* an Israelite of the Royal Family; but this we leave to the Judgment of the Learned. It lies on both Sides the River *Tiber*, Long. 32. 15. Lat. 42. according to *Moll*, about 15 or 16 Miles N.E. from the Sea. *Romulus* is said to have built the 3 Gates call'd *Carmentalis*, *Romana*, and *Pandana*; and some add *Janualis*; so that 'twas but of small Extent at the Death of *Romulus*. In the first Age of the Republick, it took in the 7 Mountains. *Dion. Halicarn.* says, in his Time 'twas not much larger than *Athens*, which was about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles in Circumference. *Olympiodorus* says, That when the *Goths* invaded it, it was 21 Miles. *Pliny*, as corrected by *Lipsius* and *Claverius*, makes it above 23; and taking in all the Suburbs, 65. *Lipsius* says, the Houses reached as far as *Offia*; which is 16 Miles towards the Sea; *Suetonius* says, *Nero* thought to have carried the Walls so far; and *Popiscus* says, That *Aurelian* enlarg'd the Walls, so that they took in 50 Miles of Ground. But *M. de Soultigné*, a French Gentleman, in a late Book, Entituled, *Old Rome and London compared*, undertakes to prove, that those ancient Authors, together with *Lipsius* and *Vissius*, are very much mistaken in their hyperbolical Account of Old Rome; and that *London* exceeds it in Extent, Populoufness, and many other Advantages, for which we refer to the Book it self, because we have neither Room nor Time to insist upon it; but we must needs say, that the Gentleman's Arguments for his Positions seem to be very strong; and that it will not be easy to reconcile what ancient Authors say, either as to the Extent or Populoufness of Old Rome. 'Twas divided into 14 Regions or

Wards. 1. *Porta Capena*, in which was the River *Almo*, now *Aqua Crabra*. 2. *Capitolinum*, where lay *Suburra*. 3. *Isidis*, and *Serapidis Moneta*, where lay *Vespasian's* Boats and Amphitheatre. 4. The *Via Sacra*, or that of the Temple of Peace. 5. *Esquilina*, where lay the *Castra Prætoria*, and the House of *Mecænas*. 6. *Alta Semita*, where lay *Dioclesian* and *Constantin's* Baths. 7. *Via Lata*, where *Martial's* House stood. 8. That where the *Forum Romanum*, the Capitol, the *Milliareum Aureum*, the Temples of *Janus*, *Geminus*, *Vesta*, &c. the *Astylum*, the 3 great Fora, the *Comitia* and *Rostra*, lay. 9. That where the *Circus Flaminius*, or the *Campi Martii*, the Pantheon of *Agrippa*, and the Court of *Pompey*, lay. 10. That where the *Palatium*, and the Temples of *Jupiter*, *Stator*, and *Apollo Palatinus*, lay. 11. The *Circus Maximus*, where the Booths and *Hercules's* Altar stood. 12. The publick Fish-pond, where stood the Temple of the Goddess call'd *Bona Dea Subsaxana*. 13. The *Aventinus*, where lay the *Scala Gemonia*, and the Temple of the *Bona Dea in Aventino*. 14. *Regio Transiberana*, where *Aurelius* had his Tribunal, and the Jews liv'd.

The 7 Mountains were, 1. *Mons Palatinus*, about the Original of whose Name Authors differ much. 2. *Capitolinus*, formerly *Tarpeius*, where stood the Temple of *Jupiter*; and the *Tarpeian* Castle, now the Capitol. 3. *Celius*, and *Querquetulanus*, so call'd from a Wood of Oaks, now *St. John de Lateran*. 4. *Esquilinus*, so call'd from the Guards, now *Santa Maria de Neges*. 5. *Quirinalis*, now *Monte Cavallo*. 6. *Viminalis*, so call'd from *Jupiter Vimineus*, who had a Wood here. Some confound it with *Esquilinas*. 7. *Aventinus*, anciently call'd *Romurius*, because *Romulus* consulted the *Augurs* here, now *Santa Sabina*. There are two Mountains without the Town, viz. *Janiculum*, now *Montorio*; and *Vaticanus*, now the *Vatican*. Some think it so call'd, because the Romans fix'd here by the Advice of the *Vates*.

The Gates of Rome were divided into those on this Side and beyond the *Tiber*. Those on this Side were, 1. *Porta Flumentana*, so called because it lay near the *Tiber*, and the Field of *Flora*; but when *Aurelian* took in the *Campus Martius*, 'twas alter'd and call'd *Flaminia*, from the Way that went

out of it, now called *Del Popolo*. 2. *Collatina*, from the *Sabin Town Collatia*, afterwards called *Pinciana*, from the Palace of the *Pinciani* in the Neighbourhood. 3. *Agonensis*, called afterwards *Quirinalis*, and then *Salaria*, as 'tis to this Day. The Gauls broke into the City by this Gate. 4. *Viminalis*, because of the Neighbourhood of an Hill of Shrubs, where *Jupiter* had an Altar. 'Tis now called by the Name of *St. Agnes*. 5. *Gabina*, or *Gabiusa*, and afterwards *Tiburina*, now *St. Lawrence*. 6. *Esquilina*, where Criminals were punished, now *Porta Major*. 7. *Calimontana*, afterwards *Afinaria*, now *St. John's*, where they pretend that Apostle was put into a Vessel of Oil. The Goths broke twice into the City by this Gate. 8. *Ereutina*, call'd afterwards *Latina*. 9. *Capena*, afterwards *Appia*, now *St. Sebastian's*. 10. *Trigemina*, at which the 3 *Horatii* issued, afterwards *Ostiensis*, now *St. Paul's*.

Beyond the *Tiber*. 1. *Navalis*, because the Ships lay in the Neighbourhood, afterwards *Portuensis*, because it led to the Harbour of *Ostia*. 2. *Janiculensis*, afterwards *St. Pancras*. 3. *Fontinalis*, afterwards *Septimiana*, because of the Baths of *Septimius Severus*. 4. *Triumphalis*, because those who triumph'd pass'd through it, but ruin'd long ago. It lay betwixt the Gates called *Septimiana* and *Aurelia*. 5. *Aurelia*, which lay near *Adrian's Mole*, now the Castle of *St. Angelo*, but destroy'd by Pope *Leo IV.* when he included the *Vatican Mount* and *St. Peter's Church* within the Walls. Authors reckon a great many more Gates; but these are the chief.

They had a great many publick Roads, which led to several Places of *Italy*; the chief of which were, 1. The *Via Flaminia*, so called from *Flaminius*, who fell at the *Lake Trasimene*, or his Son. 'Twas pav'd in the Year of *Rome* 533, led to *Ariminum*, and was afterwards carried by *Vespasian* to the *Apenin*. *Antonin* makes it about 222 Miles long, and *Peutinger* about 194. There were 9 other Roads branched from it, viz. 1. The *Via Emilia*, which led from *Ariminum* to *Bononia* and *Placentia*. 2. From that lay the *Via Postumiana*, from *Placentia* to *Verona*. 3. The *Via Cassia*, from *Pons Milvius* to *Adena*. 4. *Clodia*, or *Claudia*, from the same Bridge to *Luca*. 5. The *Via Aniana*.

6. *Augustana*. 7. *Cimina*. 8. *Amerinus*. 9. *Sampniana*. The 4 last are little noted in History. 2. From the *Porta Collatina* lay, 1. The *Via Collatina*, which join'd the *Via Salaria* near the Town. 3. From the *Porta Salaria* lay the *Via Salaria*, so called because Salt was carried by that Road to the *Sabins*; and 'was branched out into the *Via Quintiana* and *Luniana*. 4. From the *Porta Viminalis* lay the *Via Nomentana*, which fell into that called *Salaria*, betwixt which two *Nero* kill'd himself. 5. From the *Porta Gabina* lay the *Via Gabina*, the *Via Tiburtina*, and *Valeria* Old and New. 'Twas on the *Via Gabina* where *Camillus* defeated the Gauls who burnt *Rome*. 6. From the *Porta Esquilina* lay the Roads *Lavicana* and *Prænestina*. 7. From the *Porta Calimontana* lay the Roads *Tusculana*, *Albana*, *Campana*, and *Afinaria*. 8. From the *Porta Latina* lay the Road called *Latina* or *Ausonia*. 9. From the *Porta Capena* or *Appia* lay the *Appian Road*, which was the chief of all, pav'd by *Appius Cæcus* in the Year of *Rome* 442. 'Twas 380 Miles long, and went by Way of *Capua* to *Brundisium*. From this were branched out the Roads called *Ardeatina*, *Trajana*, *Numitis*, *Cetina*, and *Domitiana*. 10. From the *Porta Ostiensis* lay the Road of that Name. 11. From the *Porta Portuensis* lay the Road of the same Name, which reached to *Ostia*. 12. From the *Porta Janiculensis* lay the Road called *Stellia* to the Sea. 13. From the *Porta Triumphalis* lay the Road of that Name, divided into two, one leading to the Capitol, and the other into the Fields. 14. From the *Porta Aurelia* lay the Roads of that Name, called New and Old, and that of *Emilia Scauri*.

The 8 Bridges of *Rome* were, 1. *Pons Milvius*, now *Ponte Mole*, where *Maxentius* was defeated by *Constantin*. 2. *Pons Ælius*, now the Bridge of the Castle of *St. Angelo*. 3. *Pons Vaticanus*, or *Triumphalis*, by which those who triumph'd enter'd the City, but now destroy'd. 4. *Pons Janiculensis*, called afterwards *Pontus Ruptus*, because it lay a long Time demolished; and afterwards *Aurelius*, because repaired by *Aurelius*, now *Ponte di Sixto*. 5. *Pons Fabricius*, now call'd the Bridge of *Quadrocapi*, because of a Statue that looks 4 Ways. 6. *Pons Cassius*, or *Esquilinus*, now *Pont St. Bartholomew*. 7. *Pont Senatorius*, or *Palatinus*, now of *St. Mary the Egyptian*.

Egyptian. 8. *Pons Sublicius*, call'd afterwards *Pons Æmilius*, now destroy'd.

The *Campi Romani*, or Meadows of *Rome*, were, 1. The *Campus Martius*, formerly call'd *Tarquinius*, but dedicated to *Mars* after the Kings were ejected. 'Twas also call'd *Tiberinus*, because it lay betwixt the *Tiber* and the Walls of the City. 2. *Prata Quinctia*, which lies betwixt the Vineyard di *Madama* and the Castle of *St. Angelo*. 3. The *Prata Mutia*, given to *Mutius Scaevola* for his Loyalty to his Country, now *La Ripa*.

The *Aqueducts* of *Rome* were very numerous, and Twenty of them famous; but in the Time of *Procopius* they were reduced to 14. Those of most Note were,

1. *Aqua Appia*, made by *Appius Cæcus*. 2. *Aqua Marcia*, formerly call'd *Auseia*, and *Rex Picenia*. 3. *Aqua Julia*, or *Tepula*, enlarged by *Agrippa*. 4. *Aqua Virgo*. 5. *Aqua Hæstia*, or *Augusta*, and *Alfentina*. 6. *Aqua Crabra*. 7. *Aqua Sabatina*.

We have formerly taken Notice of the several Changes of Government in this City. The Ancients represented *Rome* as a Goddess clad like *Pallas*, with a youthful Air, to intimate that she was always in Vigour. They put an Helmet on her Head, and a Pike in her Hand, with a long Robe, to signify that she was equally prepared for War and Peace. Her Head is frequently represented with an Helmet on the Consular Medals, and in some Greek ones, where she is called a Goddess, and the Senate Sacred. There were also Temples erected thro' the Empire to the Honour of this City as a Goddess; and the other Epithets given her were, *Vibria*, *Invicta*, *Eterna*, and *Sacra*. The Medals of *Maxentius* represent her with the Epithet *Eterna* sitting on Military Ensigns, arm'd with a Helmet, holding a Scepter in one Hand, and a Globe in the other, which she presented to the Emperor crown'd with Laurel, with this Inscription *Conservatori Urbis Eternæ; i. e.* To the Preserver of the Eternal City. The Medals of *Vespasian* represent her with a Helmet on her Head, lying on the 7 Hills of *Rome*, with a Scepter in her Hand, and the *Tiber* like an old Man at her Feet.

This City has undergone many Vicissitudes. 'Twas taken by the *Gauls* in the 365th Year of the Town, by the *Goths* *Anno Christi* 410, by the *Vandals* in 455, by

the *Heruli* in 473, by the *Ostrogoths* in 487, by the *Goths* under *Totila* in 499, and by the Emperor *Charles V.*'s Army in 1527, as mention'd already.

The Curious may find a particular Description of the several Regions or Wards in *Rome*, with the remarkable Things they contain'd, and the Way how they were govern'd, in *Dauet's Dictionary*. He says in general, the City contain'd 700 Temples, bigger and lesser, with a Multitude of Altars; 3 *Senacula*, where the Senate met; abundance of Courts where the Senators did also meet sometimes; 21 *Basilica*, or stately Palaces, where Justice was administered. They were also made use of for the Conveniency of Merchants, and Meetings of Scholars; 15 *Nymphaeæ* or great Halls to marry in; 1780 great Men's Houses, called by the Name of *Domus*; a vast Number of private Houses, at first call'd *Insula*, because they lay separate from one another, so that a Man might easily go round them; 144 *Latrina*, or publick Houses of Office; an Hospital in the Island of the *Tiber*, where *Æsculapius's* Temple stood, call'd *Nosocomium*; another for superannuated Soldiers, call'd *Taberna Meritoria*; 22 famous Portico's, where the People might walk in Time of Rain; many Arsenals or Magazines, call'd *Armamentaria*, for their Arms and Warlike Stores; 29 publick Libraries; 5 Colleges and publick Schools for their Youth; 254 Hand-Mills for grinding of Corn; 327 Granaries for keeping Corn, to supply the People at a reasonable Rate in Time of Scarcity; 39 Colossus's of Brass, 51 of Marble, 6 great Obelisks, 42 lesser ones; with many Pyramids, abundance of fine Gardens, 32 sacred Groves, 23 Water Pools for watering Horses, whitening Linnen, and quenching Fire; 14 principal *Aqueducts*, 105 Fountains, 1352 Lakes or Pools, brought in from several Springs; 17 great Squares call'd *Fora*, 117 publick Baths, and 909 private ones. The Statues of *Rome* were so numerous, that they were call'd a Nation, and in many Places hinder'd the Passage of the Streets. The Colossi resembled Giants among them. *Tarquinius Superbus* was the first who walled it in with Stone; and in the Time of the Emperors, they are said to have had 740 Towers upon the Walls. On their great Roads,

there

there were Marble Pillars set up at the End of every Mile, and abundance of Tombs erected upon those Roads, because 'twas not lawful to bury in the Town. The City was so rich, that they were reckon'd to have 20000 Subjects whose Revenues were large enough to maintain the Army of the Republick a whole Year. They instance in *Lucullus* for one, in whose House, after his Death, there were found 5000 Suits of Clothes, and the Fish in his Ponds were sold for 30000 Sestertia.

There have been so many Volumes writ by several Authors, describing this great City, that we cannot so much as touch upon every remarkable Thing they have said of it. *Mr. Ray*, *Mr. Lassels*, and *Mr. Miffon*, have writ at large of it in *English*, in whose Works the Curious may meet with Satisfaction. The latter says, That one can't walk 50 Paces in and about this City without observing some Remains of its ancient Grandeur. The Churches are reckon'd about 300; the chief of which is that of *St. Peter*, accounted the most noble and majestic Structure of that Kind in the World. The Harmony and Proportion of its Architecture is admirable. There's so great a Variety of fine gilt Work, rare Pictures, emboss'd Work, Statues of Brass and Marble, as strike the Beholders with Admiration. 'Twas first built by *Constantin the Great*, begun to be repair'd by Pope *Julius II.* and carried on till the Time of Pope *Paul V.* so that 'twas 100 Years in Repairing. The vast Sums that it cost, may be guessed at by what *Charles Fontana* in his Account of it says, That the Adorning of *St. Peter's* Chair alone cost 107551 *Roman* Crowns, each Crown being 5 s. 6 d. of our Money. The Length within is reckon'd 594 Foot; the Length of the Cross from N. to S. 438; the Breadth of the Body of the Church, 86; the Height of it, 144; the Height of the Cupola to the Top of the Cross, 432. The Diameter of the Ball upon which the Cross stands is 8 Foot; the Circumference of the Cupola without is 620 Foot, the Diameter within 143. The Portico or Entrance is a large Plain, encompassed with a Piazza of a Circular Form, having a stately Obelisk in the Middle, and a large Fountain on each Side. *Mr. Ray* says, it consists of 4 Rows of great Stone

Pillars, so close together, that at a Distance they resemble a Grove of large Trees, and from this Area there's an Ascent to the lofty Porch by 24 Marble Steps, the whole Breadth of the Front. Some Part of the Walls are cover'd with fine polish'd Marble; which, with the other Ornaments and Statues already mention'd, make it the most admirable Pile of Building in the Universe. *Mr. Lassels* says, the Portico is capable of holding 200000 Men. The Obelisk, which stands in the Middle, was brought from *Egypt* to *Rome*, dedicated to *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, taken afterwards out of the Circus of *Nero*, and plac'd here. It consists of one Stone of speckled Marble without Hieroglyphicks, and with the Basis, is 108 Foot high. 'Tis supported by 4 Brass Lyons gilt, and has at the Top a Cross of Brass upon 3 Mountains, with a Star over them, being the Arms of Pope *Sixtus V.* The Frontispiece has 5 Doors, and as many Insets to the Porch. The Doors are cheek'd with large round Pillars of Stone, 24 Foot round, and 86 high. These support the Architrave, over which lies the Balcony whence the Pope is crown'd, and from whence he blesses the People on *Easter Day*. Over this Balcony there's Rails, with the Statues of our Saviour and his 12 Apostles upon them. The Porch is supported with a great Number of Marble Pillars, has a rich gilt Roof, is 299 Foot long, 134 Foot high, and 44 broad. Opposite to the 5 Doors of the Porch are the 5 Doors of the Church; one of which call'd the *Holy Gate*. 'Tis only open'd in the Year of the Jubilee; the rest are open every Day. The two chief ones, cover'd with Brass, are 13 Foot wide, 45 Foot high; and upon them the Pope's Bulls are fix'd when publish'd. They are curiously engraven with several Pieces of History. *Mr. Lassels* says, it surpasses for Extent all the famous Temples of Antiquity. The Vaulted Roof is divided into great Squares, each of them almost fill'd with a large gilt Rose. 'Tis supported by square Stone Pillars of 105 Foot in Compass, and 40 distant from one another. The Cupola, he says, is 170 Paces in Compass, curiously painted in Mosaic Work, representing the Heavens. 'Tis supported by 4 large Pilasters of 120 Foot in Compass, each capable of Stairs within, and large Sacristies

crisities above for keeping Relicks. Under the Center of this Cupola stands the High Altar of St. Peter, half of whose Body and half of St. Paul's they pretend to be buried here. Over it there's a stately Canopy of Brass, wrought about the Edge with Valances, and a Fringe of the same Metal gilt. 'Tis supported by 4 Brass Pillars. Upon the Corners of the Canopy stand 4 large Angels of Brass gilt; and on the Middle a Globe of Brass, with a Cross of the same Metal on the Top, all gilt. The Pillars are of a Serpentine Form, wreath'd about with Vines of Brass, and beautified with little Angels climbing on the Branches. The Pillars are 50 Foot high, and weigh 25000 Pound each. There are 26 Chappels in the Inside of the Church, each of which has something remarkable. In short, he says, this Church may pass for the 8th Wonder of the World, all its Parts being Masterpieces. Since the Reparation of it was begun, to the Year 1654, it had cost 40 Millions of Crowns; and the most famous Architects, and other Artists of the World, were employ'd in it, and strove to outdo one another. He adds, That there's above 20000 *l. per Annum* allow'd for the Maintenance of it. We must refer to the Authors above-mentioned for an Account of the other Churches and Temples in Rome, both ancient and modern, since we have neither Time nor Room to insist upon them; and shall only give this short Account from the *Atlas Historique*, That there are 118 Palaces in Rome, 10 Colleges, 18 curious Gardens, the Ruins of 8 ancient Palaces, Cirques, Baths and Temples, the Vestiges of 5 other ancient Monuments, 182 Places where ancient Monuments stood, 26 Piazza's or Squares, and in all 312 remarkable Places. The principal Churches are about 21. Mr. Ray reckons up the Antiquities worth the Observation of the Curious under the following Heads; viz. the Ruins and Remains of Pagan Temples, Theaters, Amphitheatres, Cirques, Baths, Aqueducts, Obelisks, Triumphal Arches, Pillars, Fora, Mausolea, Statues, Altar, and Grave-Stones and others with their Inscriptions, Medals, Entaglias or Gems engraven with Figures, Instruments for Sacrifice, Sepulchral Urns, Lachrymal Urns, ancient Lamps, Weights, Rings, &c. He says, there

are the Remains of 19 Pagan Temples, of Theaters and Amphitheatres, of 5 Cirques, and 6 Baths; amongst which are that of *Dio-clesian*, which had Seats for 3200 Persons to bathe in without seeing one another; and of *Antoninus Caracalla*, which had 1600 Seats of polish'd Marble. There are the Remains of 4 ancient Aqueducts, one of which is 37 Miles long, and another 35, besides two new Aqueducts built by Pope *Sixtus V.* and Pope *Paul V.* the former 22 Miles long, which cost 200000 Crowns, and the other 35 M. There are 11 Obelisks, of which that of *S. John de Lateran* is the greatest; being 112 Foot high, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot broad one Way, and 9 the other. There are 6 Triumphal Arches still remaining, and 4 Columns, the most remarkable of which is the Column of *Trajan*, of white Marble, which is 140 Foot high, including the Base. It has a Pair of Stairs of 192 Steps within, by which one ascends to the Top, and 42 small Windows to let in Light. The whole is compos'd of 24 entire Stones. 'Tis encompass'd from Top to Bottom with an Helical Area, in Manner of a Screw, which contains the History of *Trajan's* Expedition against the *Dacians*. The Column of *Antonin* is much like the former, is 175 Foot high, has 205 Steps within, and 56 small Windows.

Mr. Ray adds, the City is about 13 Miles in Circumference, but does not appear so populous as *Venice*, *Milan*, or *Naples*, and contains a great deal of wast Ground. The Inhabitants are reckon'd 120000, besides Strangers, which are always very numerous here. 'Tis generally well built, the Streets straight, and beautified with many Palaces, Monasteries and Churches, of which they reckon above 300. They have Plenty of good Provisions, and greater Variety of excellent good Wine than any other Place in *Italy*. Their Fruit is extraordinary, especially their Pears and Apples. Their chief Commodities are, the best Viol and Lute Strings in *Europe*, perfum'd Gloves, Combs made of Bufflers Horns, Women's Fans, Vitriol, Essences; and for Musick and Pictures, they have the best Masters in *Europe*. They have more Statues in their Palaces and Gardens in and about the City than in all *Europe* besides, and some of them of extraordinary Value. Mr. *Lassels* says, the Statue of *Pasquin* stands in the Center of
Rome,

Rome, resembles that of *Hercules* in the *Belveder*, and stands at the Meeting of 3 or 4 Streets, which occasions the fixing of Libels upon it, because those that do so have the Conveniency of making an easy Escape; and the Answers to them are fix'd upon another Statue near the Capitol, call'd *Marforio*. The same Author gives a very particular Account of their Hospitals, and magnifies them for their Charity.

Misson says, the Palace of the *Vatican* lies conveniently for the Pope near *St. Peter's Church*, but loses much of its Lustre and Prospect by its Neighbourhood. 'Tis not an entire regular Structure, but a Composition of many beautiful Pieces, and contains 12500 Rooms. The *Belveder* belonging to the *Vatican* has its Name from its delightful Prospect, and abounds with excellent Paintings. In the Hall where the Pope gives Audience to Ambassadors, there are Pictures representing and approving the barbarous Murder of the *French Admiral Coligni*, and the Massacre of the *French Protestants*. Upon which Pope *Gregory XIII.* order'd Medals to be struck with his own Name on the Face, and on the Reverse an Angel, with a Cross in one Hand, and a Sword, with which he seems to thrust, in the other, with this Inscription under it, *Ugonottorum Strages 1572; i. e.* The Slaughter of the *Hugonots*. The *Vatican Library* owes much of its Increase to the Library of *Haidelberg*, and that of the D. of *Urbino*. Authors differ as to the Number of the Books and MSS. The Quarto MS. of *Virgil* appears by the *Gothic Letters* and the Miniature not to be so ancient as they pretend; and the *German Translation* of the Bible ascrib'd to *Luther* appears also, by an extravagant Prayer in the same Writing, to be a Counterfeit. They have a MS. of our *Henry VIII's* Book against *Luther*, and a Volume of Letters, which they say he wrote to *Anne Bullen*. Mr. *Ray* says, That the Country Seats of Princes and other Persons of Quality in and about *Rome* are chiefly remarkable for their Gardens; which for Largeness, Water-works, Plants, Statues, and other Ornaments, exceed most of the Gardens of any Prince in *Christendom*. *Moussony* says, the *Vatican Library* is one of the most considerable Things in *Rome*, but not so much taken Care of by the Popes as

it ought to be. The Curious may find in him an Account of the most valuable Paintings in *Rome*, and of the particular Places where the chief Rarities are to be seen in *Span's Travels*. The Councils and Synods that have been held here are so numerous, that we have no Room to insist upon them. *Morery* reckon'd the Number of Inhabitants in his Time above 300000, besides 8000 *Jews*, who have a particular Quarter assign'd them, where they are lock'd up every Night, and oblig'd to hear a Christian Sermon every Saturday. The Houses and Palaces he reckons 22000, Parishes 92, National Churches 41, Religious Houses for Men 64, for Women above 40, Hospitals 30, Societies of Penitents 106, and the Gates he reckons 18. The Arsenal of the *Vatican* contains Arms for 20000 Horse, and 40000 Foot, as some say. The Castle has 4 Bastions, call'd after the 4 Evangelists. In a little Arsenal within the Castle is kept the Pope's triple Crown, and the prohibited Arms taken from such as wore them. The Catacombs, so much fam'd by Authors, are very numerous, and are cut out in the Manner of Streets under Ground. The Papists alledge, That they are the Places where the ancient Christians worship'd and buried their Martyrs in Time of Persecution; but *M. Misson* gives very good Reasons to believe, that they were the publick Burying-places of the ancient Heathen Romans. *Span* is of the same Opinion, and the Description agrees with *Horace's* Account of 'em.

2. *Tivoli*, anciently call'd *Tibur*. It lies about 20 Miles N. E. from *Rome*, upon a high Hill, and is reckon'd the most beautiful Situation in *Italy*. The Hill is cover'd with Olive-Trees for 5 or 6 Miles. From hence there's a Prospect of *Rome* and the neighbouring Country. This Town is noted for fine Palaces, and particularly for that of the Cardinal d'Este, which has curious Gardens, delicate Fountains, and abundance of other Ornaments. It belongs properly to the D. of *Modena*, and is reserved for the Use of the Cardinals of his Family. The Gardens are reckon'd the finest in *Italy*, and there's a famous Cascade here form'd by the River *Anio* or *Teverone*, resembling a large and pleasant Sheer near the Den of the Sibyl, which was call'd *Tiburina*. This Place was much delighted in by *Horace*, who,

who, as appears by his Poems, with'd it might be the Place of his Retreat during his old Age. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, and has many Remains of Antiquity. Mr. Ray says, That within 5 Miles of this Town lies the Sulphur River, the Water of which is blue, and of a nauseous Smell. The Channel in which it runs is incrust'd with a whitish kind of friable Stony Matter, congeal'd in many Places like Sugar-Plumbs, which are call'd the Confections of *Tivoli*. The greatest Part of the Stones made use of for Building at *Rome* are dug out of the Mountain on which *Tivoli* stands. The Water is let into the Gardens from the *Anio* thro' a Rock cut on purpose. Here there's a noble Representation of ancient *Rome* in Perspective, delicious Groves of green Trees in the Middle of Winter, and cool Grotto's and Fountains in the Middle of Summer. There are artificial Representations of all Sorts of Birds chirping upon the Trees in their natural Notes, all of 'em chattering at once, and the Sight of an artificial Owl howling on a Tree. There are likewise Organs which play of themselves by Water-works, and a Girandola of Dragons spouting up Water in a terrible Manner.

3. *Palestrina*, about 9 Miles E. from *Tivoli*, and 27 N. E. from *Rome*. It lies at the Foot of a Mountain, near the Ruins of the ancient *Præneste*, so famous for its Temple of Fortune, where the *Sortes Prænestinae* were kept, destroy'd by Pope Boniface VIII. in the Beginning of the 14th Century, out of Hatred to the Family of *Colonna*, who had been Princes of it a long Time. 'Tis now enjoy'd by the Family of *Barberini*. The Ruins of several old Works, and subterranean Passages, through which *C. Marius* attempted to escape when besieg'd by one of *Julia's* Lieutenants, are still to be seen here. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, and is usually one of the oldest Cardinals.

4. *Zagarolo*, a large Town with a fine Castle, belonging to the Family of *Rospigliosi*. It lies 15 Miles E. from *Rome*.

5. *Colonna*, or *Columna*, a Town within two Miles of *Zagarolo*, and about 12 Miles E. from *Rome*, noted for giving Name to the ancient Family of *Colonna*, which has produc'd so many great Men since the Be-

ginning of the 13th Century. They were formerly Dukes of *Zagarolo*, and are now divided into the 3 Branches of the Dukes of *Palliano*, and the Princes of *Palestrina* and *Gallicano*.

6. *Frascati*, or *Frescati*, called now *Tusculum Novum*, because built on the Ruins of ancient *Tusculum*. It stands on the Front of a Hill, 12 Miles S. E. from *Rome*, has a noble Prospect into the neighbouring Country, which abounds with the Seats of Cardinals, and other great Men. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, and is usually one of the 6 ancient Cardinals. Some think *Cicero's Tusculanum* stood here; whereas it lay at the Place now called *Grotta Ferrata*. 16 Miles from *Rome*.

Near this Place lies the *Villa Aldobrandina*, call'd the *Belvedere of Frascati*. 'Tis pleasantly situated on the Side of a Hill, has fine Gardens, and delicate Water-works, by which Organs, and several other Musical Instruments, are made to play very harmoniously; and there's a great *Girandola* form'd by the same Water-works, which perfectly imitate Thunder, Hail, Rain, and Mist.

7. *Marino*, or *Villa Marina*, 12 Miles E. from *Rome*, a Town with a Castle, belonging to the Family of *Colonna*.

8. *Castel-Gandolpho*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Rome*, lies near a Lake of the same Name, and has a Summer-House belonging to the Popes, where they spend some Time in the Spring and Autumn.

9. *Albano*, or *Abano*, about 12 Miles S. E. from *Rome*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the famous *Alba Longa*, but was destroy'd by *K. Tullus Hostilius*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, and must be one of the 6 oldest Cardinals. 'Tis famous for excellent Wine, and has the Ruins of an old Mausoleum, supposed to be that of *Ascanius*.

10. *Velitri*, Lat. *Velitrae*, lies upon a well cultivated Hill, about 18 Miles S. E. from *Rome*. 'Twas a Town belonging to the *Volsci*, taken by the *Romans* with great Difficulty, suffer'd much afterwards by the Plague, dismantled because of its frequent Rebellions, and is now defended only by a single Wall. The Town is handsome, and well inhabited, has a Palace belonging to the Marquis *Ginetti*, and a Statue of Brass of Pope *Urban VIII.* in the Market-place.

'Tis

'Tis the See of a Bishop, who is also Bishop of *Ostia*, and is usually Dean of the Cardinals. *Augustus's* Family were originally of this Place. He himself was nursed in a House near this Town, into which the *Romans* held it not lawful to enter without a necessary Cause, out of Respect to his Memory.

11. *Cisterna*, a Castle betwixt *Velitri* and *Sermoneta*, near which are the Ruins of the *Tres Tabernæ*, i. e. 3 Taverns or Shops, mention'd by *S. Paul* in the *Acts* of the *Apostles*, where the ancient Christians used to receive the Communion.

12. *Sermoneta*, a small Town with the Title of a Dutchy, belonging to the Family of *Cajetano*. It lies on a Hill near the *Palus Pontina*, about 27 Miles S. E. from *Rome*.

13. *Paleano*, on a Hill betwixt *Palestrina* and *Anagni*, is one of the strongest in the *Campagna di Roma*, lies 24 Miles S. E. from *Rome*, and gives Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family of *Colonna*.

14. *Anagni*, on a Hill about 30 Miles S. E. from *Rome*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, is mention'd by *Virgil* as a rich Town, but now in Ruins, and ill inhabited. 'Twas the Capital of the *Hernici*, and subdued by the *Romans* in the Years of *Rome* 392, and 448. Pope *Boniface VIII.* was a Native of this Place, and taken here by *Nogaret* the French General, as mention'd in his Life. The Popes *Innocent III.* *Gregory IX.* and *Innocent IV.* were also born in this Place, and *Anthony* married *Cleopatra* here.

15. *Ferentini*, Lat. *Ferentinum*. It lies upon a Hill, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Rome*. 'Twas formerly a considerable Town, but now small, and ill inhabited. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, but has not above 2000 *Livres per Annum*.

16. *Alatri*, about 45 Miles E. from *Rome*, noted only for being the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope.

17. *Verali*, about two Miles S. from *Alatri*, is also the See of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope.

18. *Frasinæ*, or *Prosignone*, 6 Miles S. W. from *Verali*, is a small Town, built on the Ruins of the ancient *Frusinum*, a City of the *Volsci*.

19. *Maenza*, or *Mayenza*, S. W. from *Fra-*

stone, noted for a Lake in the Neighbourhood, whose Waters rise considerably two Days before Rain.

20. *Piperno*, near the *Palus Pontina*, a new Town built on a fruitful Soil, near the Ruins of the ancient *Privernum*, which some take to have been the Capital of the *Volsci*. It lies about 34 Miles S. E. from *Rome*.

21. *Fossa Nuova*, an Abbey in the Neighbourhood of *Piperno*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Aquinas*.

22. *Terracina*, about 50 Miles S. E. from *Rome*, near the *Palus Pontina*. 'Twas the Anxur of the Ancients, and belong'd to the *Volsci*. The Ruins of an old square Castle are seen on the adjoining Hill, and the Ruins of its Harbour lie in the Sea at a Distance. 'Tis now a small Town, and ill inhabited, because of the unwholesome Air of the neighbouring Marshes. 'Twas formerly noted for Medicinal Waters, and the *Fons Neptunius*, which killed those who drank of it. The neighbouring Territory was called *Ager Pomptinus*, or *Pontinus*, from the *Palus Pontina* that was drain'd by *Augustus*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, united to that of *Piperno*, and depends immediately on the Pope. Within 3 Miles of this Town, there's an old Wall that serves as a Boundary between the Ecclesiastical State and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

23. *Nettuno*, Lat. *Neptunium*, and *Antium Navale*, was formerly a good Harbour, but now almost deserted, because of the bad Air of the *Palus Pontina*. It lies near a small River upon the Coast, about 26 Miles S. E. from *Rome*.

24. *Anzio*, the Ruins of the famous *Antium*, consists only of a few sorry Houles near the Cape of *Antio*, about 24 Miles S. E. from *Rome*. 'Twas formerly the Capital of the *Volsci*, the Birth-place of *Nero*, and noted for a Temple of Fortune, but ruin'd by the Irruption of the *Saracens* when they invaded *Sicily*.

25. *Ardax*, or *Ardea*, formerly the Capital of the *Rutuli*, is now only a small Castle near the Sea.

26. *Paterno*, a City of the *Rutuli*, is a small Town built on the Ruins of the ancient *Paturnum*.

27. *Ostia*, built by *Ancus Martius* the 4th King of *Rome*, at the Mouth of the *Tiber*, 12 Miles S. from *Rome*, and was call'd *Ostia Tiber-*

Tiberina: 'Twas a long Time one of the best Towns on the Coast, but being destroyed by the *Saracens*, was never able to recover itself. The Duke of *Alva* took it for the Emp. *Charles V.* in 1556, but it was soon re-taken by the Pope's Party. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, united to that of *Velintri*, and is always given to the Deacon of the Cardinals who crowns the Pope, and is the highest Dignity in the *Roman Church* next to himself; 'tis now possessed by the Cardinal de *Bouillon*. The Place is ill inhabited, by Reason of the Badness of the Air. *Anicia*, the Mocher of *St. Austin*, died here.

The Patrimony of St. PETER.

La Forrest says, 'tis the least of the Territories possessed by the Pope, but the most fruitful in Corn, Wine, and Allum. 'Tis about 32 Miles from N. to S. and 42 from E. to W. has *Umbria*, and Part of *Sabina* on the N. the Sea on the S. the *Campania di Roma*, and Part of *Sabine* on the E. and the Dutchy of *Casiro* on the W. 'Tis divided into the Patrimony of *St. Peter* in particular, the Dutchy of *Bracciano*, and the State of *Romiglione*.

The Patrimony of *St. Peter* in particular, encompasses the other 2 Parts of the Province, except the S. Part of the Dutchy of *Bracciano*, which lies on the Sea.

The chief Places are, 1. *Viterbo*, call'd anciently *Tetrapolis*, because of 3 little Towns contained within its Walls; 'tis the Capital of the Country, and the See of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope. The Town is pretty large, is built for most Part of Stone, inclosed with a Stone Wall, and lies 35 Miles N. W. from *Rome*: It has several Palaces well built, and 8 or 10 square old Towers that were erected as Places of Security, during the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellines*. It has many fine Fountains, 2 of which are Medicinal; it stands at the Foot of Mount *Cyminus*, which abounds with Wine, Corn, and Rivers, and Fountains of fresh and medicinal Waters: Among which are the *Aqua Caiæ*, so much commended by ancient Writers. There are many ancient Inscriptions and Writings here; but the Truth of many of 'em is question'd, as being the Figments of that fam'd Impostor, *Amnius* of *Viterbo*.

Several Popes made this Town the Place of their Residence, and 3 of 'em died here. This Town suffer'd much by the Factions of the *Colonna's* and *Ursini*. Near this Town lies the Ruins of the ancient Town call'd *Tarquiniæ*, now *Tarquene*; and a little S. of it lies *Vico*, which gave Name to that great Family that so long govern'd the Republick of *Viterbo*. In the Neighbourhood upon the same Hill lies *Castle Soriano*, which is reckon'd the strongest in *Italy*, and was built by Pope *Nicholas III.*

2. *Montefiescone*, Lat. *Mons Faliscorum*, lies on the Top of an Hill over the Lake of *Volseno*, 8 Miles N. W. from *Viterbo*; 'tis the See of a Bishop, united with that of *Corneto*, and depends immediately on the Pope; 'tis famous for excellent *Muscato* Wine. In the Church of *St. Flavian*, near the Town, there's a remarkable Inscription on the Tomb of a German Abbot or Bishop, who travelling to *Rome*, sent his Servant always before hand to know in what Inn he could meet with the best Wine, and order'd him to write the Word *Est* over the Door with Chalk; the Servant liking this Wine, wrote 3 *Est's* over the Door, upon which his Master drinking more plentifully than usual, died suddenly on the Spot: And the following Line was writ upon his Tomb by his Servant, in all Probability:

Est, Est, Est, propter nimium Est, Johannes de Fuc, Dominus meus, mortuus est.

'i. e. By drinking too much *Est*, my Master *John de Fuc* lost his Life.

3. *Volseno*, or *Bolsena*, Lat. *Volsinium*, 5 Miles W. from *Montefiescone*, lies on a Lake of its own Name, 7 Miles broad, and 7 long. The Town is ruinous, and was the See of a Bishop, transferred afterwards to *Orvieto*. This Lake contains the Islands of *Martana* and *Pascentina*: The former is noted for the Banishment and Death of *Amalsuntha* the learned Qu. of the *Ostrogoths*, murder'd here by her ungrateful Cousin *Theodatus*, whom she had associated to reign with her in 534. A little from this Town lies the Ruins of the ancient *Volsinium*, that was burnt by Thunder.

4. *Viterbiano*, a handsome Town, Mid-way betwixt *Viterbo* and *Orta*.

5. *Orta* or *Orti*, a small Town on a Hill, the Seat of a Bishop, who depends on the Pope, and is also called Bishop of *Citta Castellana*, lies 14 Miles N. E. from *Viterbo*, and is very thinly inhabited. The *Tiber* runs by this Town, and separates *Umbria* from the Patrimony of *St. Peter*.

6. *Citta Castellana*, Lat. *Fescennia* and *Faliska*, is a small Town, the See of the Bishop above-mention'd, and lies 15 Miles S. E. from *Viterbo*.

7. *Fiano*, a Castle on the *Tiber*, not far from hence, which gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Ludoviso*.

8. *Nepi*, or *Nepes*, on the *Possole*, 16 Miles N. W. from *Rome*; 'twas the See of a Bishop that depended on the Pope before it was united to that of *Sutri*. It had Dukes of its own in the Time of *Charlemagne*; and one of 'em, call'd *Toto*, got his Brother *Constantine* chosen Pope by Force of Arms, in 767, when he was not so much as in Orders.

9. *Sutri*, Lat. *Sutrium*, or *Clonia Julia Sutrina*, on the same River, about 30 Miles N. W. from *Rome*, according to *Moll*, but not above 19 by *Bleau*: 'Twas one of the ancientest Towns in *Italy*, and revolted several Times from the *Romans*, who drove the *Tuscan* their Allies out of it. 'Tis the See of a Bishop who depends on the Pope.

10. *Corneto* on the *Marta*, about 7 Miles N. from *Civitta Vecchia*, Lat. *Cornetum*; 'twas formerly the See of a Bishop, which was afterwards transferred to *Montefiascone*, because of the bad Air of the Place.

11. *Civitta Vecchia*, built on the Ruins of *Centum Cellæ*, near the Mouth of the River *Mignone*; *Bleau* places it 34 Miles W. from *Rome*. 'Twould be one of the best Towns on the *Tuscan* Sea, but for the Badness of the Air. It has a good Harbour, capable of a numerous Fleet, and is the Place where the Pope's Gallies ride. *Innocent XII.* made it a free Port in 1696, in order to increase its Trade. 'Tis defended by an ancient Castle surrounded with the Sea, and by Fortifications which Pope *Urban VIII.* made round it in the last Century. 'Twas formerly the See of a Bishop, destroyed by the *Saracens*; and a new Town was built by Pope *Leo III.* on an Hill, about 5 Miles distant,

which is now in Ruins, the Inhabitants having returned to the old Town.

12. *Porto* lies at the Mouth of the *Tiber*, about 10 Miles S. W. from *Rome*. There's nothing to be seen of the ancient Buildings, and its Harbour, made at so much Expence by *Augustus*, but some Ruins, the Port being choaked with Sand, tho' then 'twas one of the best in the *Mediterranean*.

The Dutchy of BRACCIANO,

Takes up the S. Part of the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, and lies betwixt the *Tiber* and the *Marta*. It belongs to the Family of *Ursini*, one of the 4 chief Roman Families, which is divided into Six principal Branches, viz. The Dukes of *Bracciano*, *Gravina*, *Monte-Rotondo*, and *Castello*, the Prince of *Matrica*, and the Marquis of *Mont St. Savin*.

It contains, 1. *Bracciano*, Lat. *Braccianum*, upon a Hill near a Lake of that same Name, 16 Miles W. from *Rome*; the Lake is 4 Miles long, and 4 broad, and sends forth the River *Arona*.

2. *Bagni di Bracciano*, on the same Lake, a little further to the W. is the famous Baths, called by the Ancients *Stigliane*, or *Stigiane Therme*.

There are other 3 Towns in this Dutchy: 1. *Anguilar* on the E. Side of the Lake, and *Galera* and *Pala*, but none of them of great Note.

The State of RONSIGLIONE,

Lies on the N. of the Dutchy of *Bracciano*: 'Tis about 15 Miles where longest, and 9 where broadest. It belonged to the D. of *Parma* till 1649, that Pope *Innocent X.* seized it, and his Successors have since kept it by Force.

The chief Places are, 1. *Ronsiglione* on the *Salisco*, about a Mile from a Lake of the same Name, anciently called *Lacus Ciminius*, and by some, *Lago di Vico*, is a Town of good Trade, and one of the richest in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*.

2. *Capravola*, a small Town on the Front of an Hill, 4 Miles N. E. from *Ronsiglione*, has one of the finest Castles in *Italy* belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, but much neglected.

The Dutchy of CASTRO,

Lies betwixt *Orvieto* on the N. the *Mediterranean* on the S. the Patrimony of *St. Peter* on the E. and the *Siennese* on the W. is about 9 Miles from S. to N. and 6 from E. to W. Pope *Innocent X.* took it from the Duke of *Parma* in 1649, and united it to the See of *Rome*, notwithstanding the Duke's Protestations, who obtain'd 7 Years for redeeming it by the Treaty of *Pisa* concluded betwixt Pope *Alexander VII.* and *Louis XIV.* of *France*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Castro*, Lat. *Statinia*; it lies about 40 Miles N. W. from *Rome*, was formerly a strong Town, but has lain in Ruins since 1649, that Pope *Innocent X.* caused it to be taken and raz'd, because the Inhabitants killed the Bishop he sent them, and the See has since been translated to *Aquapendente*.

2. *Castel Farnese*, a small Town, about 2 Miles N. E. from *Castro*, had its Name from the Family of *Farnese* who possessed this Country.

3. *Toscanella*, on the Frontiers of the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, and by some reckon'd to belong to it. It lies about 14 Miles S. W. from *Viterbo*, was anciently a great City, call'd *Salumbrota*, *Tyrhenia*, *Tuscia*, and *Tuscana*, and is supposed to have given Name to the Country of *Tuscany*. 'Tis now inconsiderable and ruinous.

4. *Montalto*, a small Town with a little Harbour, on the River *Flora*, which 3 Miles below falls into the *Mediterranean*.

The Province of SABINA,

Has *Umbria* on the N. *Campania di Roma* on the S. the Further *Abruzzo* and the Kingdom of *Naples* on the E. and the Patrimony of *St. Peter* on the W. 'Tis Part of the ancient Kingdom of the *Sabins*, united to that of *Rome* by *Romulus*; is about 20 Miles from N. W. to S. E. and 25 from N. E. to S. W. 'Tis water'd by 4 Rivers, which contribute much to its Fruitfulness in Wine and Oil.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Magliano*, Lat. *Manliana*, or *Manlianum*, its Capital, about 20 Miles N. from *Rome*, upon a rising Ground near the *Tiber*. 'Tis one of the 6

Bishopricks which the Pope gives to one of the eldest Cardinals.

2. *Vicovaro*, on a Mountain above *Trevi-rone*, near the Confines of the *Principato Ultrior*. It gives Title of Duke to the Family of the *Orsini*.

3. *Correse*, a Castle on a River of the same Name, built from the Ruins of the Town *Cures*, Lat. *Quiris*; from whence the Romans were call'd *Quirites*. It lies about 17 Miles N. E. from *Rome*.

UMBRIA, or the Dutchy of SPOLETTO.

It began to be known by the latter Name in 572, when the Exarch of *Ravenna* settled Dukes there under the Emperors of the East. They continued in Possession till the Time of *Charlemagne*, who gave this Country to the Church. 'Tis about 47 Miles from N. to S. and 65 from E. to W. has the Marquisate of *Ancona* and the Dutchy of *Urbina* on the N. *Sabina* and the the Patrimony of *St. Peter* on the S. *Abruzzo Ultrior* and *Naples* on the E. the *Orvietan* and *Perusin* on the W. 'Twas formerly much larger than now, and had the Name of *Umbria* from the River *Umbra*; Part of the Country is hilly, Part marshy, and the other abounds with fruitful Plains. It produces Wine, Oil, Figs, and other Fruit, with Store of Corn. The People are reckon'd the most Warlike of any in *Italy*. Its chief Rivers are, the *Tiber*, *Nera*, and *Topino*.

The Towns are, 1. *Spoleto*, Lat. *Spole-tum*, 45 Miles N. from *Rome*. - It lies on the Side of an Hill, and in a Plain near the Brook *Tessino*. 'Twas a considerable Town in *Hannibal's* Time, and held out against his whole Army. The Remains of a Triumphant Arch, an Amphitheater, and Temple of Concord, are still to be seen there. 'Tis now thin Peopled, and ill built, and has nothing remarkable but the Cathedral, the Castle, which is strong by its Situation, and an Aqueduct 350 Paces long, and about 750 Foot high, betwixt the Mountain of *St. Francis*, and that of *Spoleto*. 'Tis the See of a Bp. Suffragan of *Rome*, and suffered much by Earthquakes in 1703. Their Government is Republican; but the chief Power has been of late in the Governour sent by the Pope.

2. *Trevi*, formerly a Bishop's See, but now only a Castle and a small Town, betwixt *Spoleto* and *Foligno*.

3. *Foligno*, or *Foligno*, lies in one of the most pleasant and fruitful Plains in *Italy*; is one of the richest, most populous, and trading Towns in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*. Their Traffick is chiefly in Cloth, and Lace of Gold and Silver, and Silk Manufactures. It lies about 10 Miles N.W. from *Spoleto*. 'Twas a long Time under the Tyranny of the *Terzi*, its richest Citizens, but deliver'd from them in 1430 by Cardinal *Vitelzi*, who cut off the last Tyrant. It likewise suffered much by the War of the *Gorbi*, who destroyed all its old Monuments.

4. *Ponte*, a large Town well built, in the Plain of *Foligno*.

5. *Spello*, 3 Miles N.W. from *Foligno*, at the Foot of the *Apennin*, Lat. *Colonia Julia Hispella*. It has the Remains of an Amphitheater, and some other Antiquities, but is much diminished since the Bishop's See was removed from it.

6. *Affiso*, 6 Miles N.W. from *Spello*, is a very ancient Town, but not much taken Notice of, till the Time of *St. Francis* the Patron of the *Franciscans*, who was born there. His Corps is kept in this Place, as they say, but shown to no body, because the Pope has forbid it. Near this Town is the Nunnery of *St. Claire*, founded by *Santa Clara*, Sister to *St. Francis*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*. The Convent of our *Lady of Angels*, lies a Mile S. from hence, and is much frequented by Pilgrims.

7. *Bevagna*, a small but populous Town, 5 Miles S.W. from *Foligno*.

8. *Montefalco*, a large Town, built from the Ruins of the ancient *Coccoronna*, 3 Miles S. from *Foligno*.

9. *Todi*, on a Mountain near the *Tiber*, about 22 Miles W. from *Spoleto*, the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

10. *Aqua Sparta*, 12 Miles S.W. from *Spoleto*, a large Town, which gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Cesi*.

11. *Amelia*, 5 Miles N.W. from *Narni*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

12. *Osticuli*, a large Town, 8 Miles S. from *Narni*, on the Frontiers of the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, built near the Ruins of the ancient *Ocrea*.

13. *Narni*, at the Foot of a Mountain on the River *Nera*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, but very ill Peopled. It lies about 15 Miles S. from *Spoleto*. Near it there's an entire Arch of 170 Foot wide, being one of the 4 which made a Communication betwixt the Mountain of *Spoleto*, and another of the same Height in the Way to *Perusa*. The Inhabitants say, they were the Work of *Augustus*.

14. *Cefis*, *Cefis*, or *Cesium*, 8 Miles N.E. from *Narni*, is remarkable for the cold Winds, especially in the Summer, which come from the Clefts of Mount *Eolus*; the Cut of which we gave, with that of the Cataract of the River *Velino*, P. 1316, to which we refer. *Athanasius Kircher* gives the following Description of them: The Cataract, he says, is the most famous in *Italy*, in Form of a Bow, falls from Rocks 300 Foot high into a very deep Whirlpool, with such a Noise, that it stuns those who come near it as much as the Cataracts of the *Nile*, and is heard by the neighbouring People in a calm Night at 5 Miles distance. He says, 'tis frightful to behold the Repercussion of the frothy Waves dash'd against the Rocks, with so much Force, that the rebounding Water forms a continual Shower, which wets those that stand by; and when the Sun shines, it forms a continued Rainbow in the Air, and the Water here has a petrifying Quality; so that the Bark of any Wood thrown into it, becomes Stone in a little Time. The same Author is of Opinion, that it may have some Communication with the *Mons Eolius* not far from it, which he describes thus: It lies betwixt the Castle of *St. Gemini* and *Interamnia*, now *Terni*, and is a Chain of Hills about 8 Miles long from E. to W. 'Tis all of huge Rocks, wonderfully plac'd by Nature above one another. At the Back of the Hill lies the Town of *Cesium*, founded by the first Dukes of the Family of *Cesia*. He says, 'tis deservedly call'd *Eolius Mons*, because of the Blasts of Wind it issues at certain Times, especially in the Summer, when it sends out vehement Gusts from all the Crannies and Chinks of the Rocks, which the Inhabitants bring by Canals into their Cellars for cooling their Wine, and preserving their Fruit; and those of Quality have their Canals so contriv'd,

triv'd, that they can let in the Wind in what Quantity they please. *Kircher* says, the whole Mountain is concave; that if a Stone be thrown into the Cavities, it makes a great Noise. He adds, That the Surface of the Rocks are full of Holes and Chinks; and that in the Summer, those Rocks being mixed with no Earthy Substance, contract such a Heat by the Sun, and reflect it so to the neighbouring Vallies, that 'tis as hot as under the Torrid Zone, so that both Men and Beasts are obliged to betake themselves to the Houses. The Winds, he says, blow from the Caverns of the Mountain only in the Summer Months 4 Hours before Noon, and 4 Hours after, when it begins to decay; and in the Night there's scarce any to be discerned; and the Agitation of the Spirits within the Rocks is observed to be more or less according to the Heat of the Day. In the Winter Months, if any light Thing be applied to the Mouths of the Holes, 'tis drawn in to them instead of being blown out, and with so much the more Force as the Cold is more intense. He adds, that the Quality of the Air in those Holes is far from affecting the People which stay in them with any Distempers, as is common to other cold Air; but on the contrary, being dry and pure, it conduces to their Health, and Length of Life.

15. *Terni*, Lat. *Interamna*, or *Interamnia*, a small Town in the Middle of a fine Plain on the *Nera*, 7 Miles N. E. from *Nerni*. 'Twas anciently a Latin Colony, and had the Privileges of *Rome*, which drew a great many People thither. 'Tis said to have been built 670 Years before Christ, and has its Name from its Situation betwixt two Rivers. Their Bridge, according to the Inscription put upon it by Pope *Urban VIII.* is said to have been built by *Pompey the Great*. Their chief Trade consists in Oil, of which they make great Quantities. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, populous, well built, and pleasant.

16. *Rieti*, Lat. *Reate*, lies about 20 Miles S. E. from *Terni*, on the River *Velino*. The Air is unwholesome, because of the Marshes and the neighbouring Lake of the same Name; yet 'tis pretty populous, and has a good Trade, because of the Neighbourhood of the Kingdom of *Naples*. 'Tis the See

of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and suffer'd much, by an Earthquake in 1703.

17. *Norcia*, *Nocera*, or *Nuceria*, call'd *Constantia Colonia* in *Antonin's Itinerary*, stands at the Foot of the *Apennin* on the Confines of the *Marq. de Ancona*, about 16 Miles N. from *Spoletto*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *S. Bennet*, Founder of the *Benedictin* Order. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, as some say, and suffer'd by the Earthquake in 1703. But some say, *S. Bennet* was born at *Norcia*, 20 Miles E. from *Spoletto*.

The Marquisate of A N C O N A,

Was so call'd from *Ancona* its Capital, and the Marquisses that govern'd it in the Time of the *Lombards*. It contains a great Part of the *Pentapolis*, which *Pepin* gave to the See of *Rome* in 756. 'Tis one of the best Provinces of the Ecclesiastical State, and produces Corn, Wine, Flax, Hemp, and most other Necessaries for Life. 'Tis about 50 Miles from S. to N. and 70 from E. to W. It has the Gulph of *Venice* on the N. that same Gulph a little on the E. Part of *Abruzzo* and the Duchy of *Spoletto* on the S. and the Duchy of *Urbino* on the W. Its chief Rivers are, *Tesi*, *Mason*, *Orentia*, *Asmon*, *Tosino*, &c.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Ancona*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, about 110 Miles N. E. from *Rome*. It had its Name from its Situation, in Form of a Man's Elbow and Hand. 'Tis said to have been built by the *Syracuzians*, who fled from the Cruelty of their Tyrant *Dionysius*. It has many Remains of its ancient Magnificence; and among others, a Triumphal Arch of white Marble, built at the Entrance of the Mole by the Emperor *Trajan*, who made their Harbour, which is good and large, but the Entrance dangerous. The Town lies about it on two Hills, one of which is at the Point of Cape *Crumerium*, now call'd *St. Giviasco*, in Honour of whom their Cathedral was built. The Citadel which commands the Town and the Harbour lies on the other Hill, and was built by *Clement VII.* who took *Ancona* in 1552, on Pretence of defending it against the *Turks*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*; but formerly of *Fermo*. The Trade of the City is quite ruin'd, the Streets

Streets are narrow, dark, and of an uneven Situation, and there are few good Houses or Churches in it. The *Statua Equestris* of *Trajan* is now removed to the Exchange. They have a Shell-Fish here call'd *Pholanes*, because they live in Holes of Pieces of Clay; which being brought to the Air, grows hard as Stones. They are of a very pleasant Taft. The Mole reaches 200 Paces into the Sea.

2. *Loretto*, Lat. *Lauretum*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Ancona*, is a small City, well fortified, and a Bishoprick, united with that of *Recanati*, Suffragan of *Rome*. 'Tis particularly noted for that called the Chappel of *Our Lady of Loretto*, to which Papists go on Pilgrimage from all Parts of *Europe*. The Legend of which is as follows: The Chamber in which the Papists pretend the Angel deliver'd the Message to the Virgin *Mary* of her Conception, and where our Saviour was incarnate, the Virgin betroth'd and married, was transported by Angels, when the *Turks* became Masters of the *Holy Land*, from *Nazareth* to *Dalmatia*, and placed on a Mountain call'd *Tersatto* near the Gulph of *Venice* the 9th, 10th, or 12th of *May*, 1291, or 1294; for they neither agree in the Day nor the Year. About 3 Years and 7 Months afterwards, it was carried over the Gulph in the same Manner to the Territory of *Recanati*, and set in a Forreft belonging to a Widow called *Loretto*, from whence the Town took its Name: But tho' the Angels thought fit to take so much Care of this Chamber, 'twou'd seem they did not think it worth while to preserve the Pilgrims who resorted to it from the Robbers that haunted the Forreft, and therefore transported it a Mile further into the Middle of a Field possessed by two Brothers, who quarrelling who should have the Title to it, it remov'd into a neighbouring Highway, where it still continues. 'Tis needless to repeat what others have said in Confutation of this Fable, since no Man of Sense can believe it, but such as are given up to strong Delusions: Therefore we proceed to a short Description of it. Mr *Lassels*, who believes the Fable, and saw the Place, says, it stands in the Middle of a spacious Church built over it since, and is inclos'd in a fine Case of white Marble, at half a Foot distant from the House

it self. This Case is surmounted with two Rows of white Marble Statues by the best Masters; the uppermost represents the *Sibyls*, and the lowermost the ancient Prophets. The House it self is of a hard red Stone like Bricks, but much harder and bigger than ours. It's almost square, and about as large as a common Lodging Room. It has but one Window, and had anciently but one Door, tho' it has 4 now. There are Lamps and other Lights continually burning in it. At the upper End there's a Silver Altar given by a D. of *Florence*, where Mass is said 11 Hours every Day. Before it there's a Lamp of Gold, a sufficient Burthen for two Men, given by the Senate of *Venice*. On each Side the Walls are two large Branches of massy Gold, twisted like *Cornucopia's*, given by a Dutchess of *Florence*. On one Side the Altar there's an old Cupboard in the Wall, with some Earthen Dishes, said to have been brought hither with the House, and to have belong'd to the Virgin and our Saviour. It has a Silver Door given by a Duke of *Parma*. The Window thro' which the Angel is said to have come when he saluted the Virgin, is adorn'd with Silver. There are many Silver Lamps hung round on the upper Part of the Wall, upon which there are many old Paintings. Behind the Altar there's a great Iron Grate cross the Chappel, thro' which we see a Cedar Statue of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her Arms, said to have been made by *S. Luke*, and brought hither with the Cross. It's about 4 Foot high, and has a Veil before it of a peculiar Sort, one of those Veils presented by the *Infanta Isabella* of *Flanders*, embroidered with Diamonds and Pearls, is valued at 40000 Crowns: Upon the Heads of our Saviour and the Virgin, there are 2 rich Crowns of Diamonds given by *Anne* of *Austria*, Qu. of *France*; and upon the Breast of the Statue a rich Fleece of precious Stones, with a Collar and Cross of the same. The Nich where the Statue stands, is adorned with a Rainbow of precious Stones. Betwixt the Statue and the Rails, there are 12 Lamps of Massy Gold in a Row, as big as a Man's Head each. In short, the Presents of Jewels and Services for the Altar of Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, exceed all Belief for Number and Value. The Chapel and Treasury are full of 'em. The latter

latter is 40 Paces long, 15 broad, vaulted and painted over Head like a Chapel, and has a vast Number of Cupboards covered with Nets of strong Wire, where the richest Presents are kept. *Monconys* says, there's one Altar-Cloth presented by a great Chancellor of Poland, valued at 140000 Crowns: And besides these, the Vestments for the Priests, and the Cloths presented to the Virgin and Infant, are of infinite Value. They have the largest and noblest Cellar in Italy, with prodigious large Vessels of Wine for the Accommodation of Princes, Cardinals, Bishops, Ambassadors, and other great Men, as well as Pilgrims, while they stay here on the Account of Devotion, which are sometimes so numerous, that if we may believe *Turfelin's* History of this Place, there have been betwixt *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, 5 or 600000 Communicants in this Place; and in 2 Days Time, about the Nativity of our Lady, 200000. The Apothecary's Shop belonging to the House, is also very remarkable; and among other Things, for the great Pots standing round it, painted by *Raphael Urbin*, which are of such a Value, that an Ambassador of *France* offer'd for 4 of them, painted with the 4 Evangelists, Pots of Massy Gold of the same Size, but could not obtain them. Besides these vast Riches in the Place, they have large Revenues and Lands belonging to it, with a stately Church, a magnificent Palace, Chests full of Money, and an Arsenal. Mr. *Misson* says, they have a Custom here of exposing the last Offering of Value for a certain Time before the Statue of the Virgin, in a Place made for that purpose; and when he was there, the Offering so exposed was an Angel of Gold, with a Heart of the Bigness of an Egg in his Hand, set all over with Diamonds of great Value. This was in *February* 1688, when a Jesuit who shew'd him and his Company the Place, told them, 'Twas the Present of the Qu. of *England*, meaning the late King *James's* Queen; and that as soon as she presented it, she conceiv'd, and was then big with Child. He adds, that they have Boxes in which they receive the Alms of the Pilgrims, who visit the Place; and, to excite their Charity, tell them, That the Annual Charge of maintaining the House, and those that belong to it, is 38634 Crowns;

whereas their Yearly Revenue is no more than 27000. Mr *Ray* gives us the History of the Transportation of this House as 'tis translated into 13 Languages, and hung up in so many Tables in the Church; which, besides what we have said already, adds, that no Man could tell whence it came originally till 1296, that the Virgin appear'd to a holy Man in his Sleep, and reveal'd it to him, and he divulg'd it to others of Authority in the Province, who sent 16 Men of Credit to *Nazareth* with the Dimensions of this House; which being compar'd with the Remnant of the Foundation left there, they found they agreed, and an Inscription engraven on a neighbouring Wall, signifying that it stood there, and had left the Place. They return'd with this Account, and it has ever since been much frequented on Account of Devotion, and the Miracle said to have been perform'd there. It adds, that one Friar *Paul*, a pious Hermit, who liv'd in a Cottage near this Church, whither he went daily to *Mattins*, said, That for 10 Years, on the 8th of *September*, two Hours before Day, he saw a Light descend from Heaven upon it, which he said was the Blessed Virgin, who shew'd her self there on the Feast of her Nativity. In Confirmation of which, two virtuous Men of *Recanati* affirm'd to the Prefect of *Terraman*, and Governor of the Church; one of 'em, That his Grandfather saw when the Angels brought it over Sea, and plac'd it in the Wood above-mentioned, where he had often visited it. The other said, That his Grandfather's Grandfather had a House near it; and that in his Time 'twas carried by the Angels from thence to the Mountain of the two Brothers. *Misson* adds, That the *English* Jesuit above-mention'd told him, That there had been a white Tract in the Sea thro' which the Angels carried it ever since; and that he himself had often observ'd it. He and Mr. *Ray* both agree, that the House it self is of Brick, of different Bigness, and unequal Shape, mix'd with some flat greyish or reddish Stones, which are very common here; the whole cemented with Lime and Sand, but the Pieces ill join'd, as if it had been done in great Haste, as no Doubt 'twas, by those who first contriv'd the Cheat. The present Roof is of modern Work; but no body can

can tell what became of the old one. The Town consists chiefly of one Street; and in the great Square there's a noble Fountain of Marble, beautify'd with several Brass Statues; and another of Pope Sixtus V. erected by the Citizens, because of the Privileges he gave them. The Inhabitants live chiefly by making and selling Medals, Rosaries, consecrated Beads, Images, *Agnus Dei's*, and such-like Trifles, most of 'em pretend to be descended from those who saw the House fixed here; and so they convey the Fable from Father to Son.

3. *Osimo*, Lat. *Anximum*, a small City, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, about 15 Miles W. from *Loretto*.

4. *Recanati*, about 5 Miles S. W. from *Loretto*, and join'd with it to make up a Bishop's See. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the ancient *Helvin-Recina*. Pope Gregory XII. who was outed by the Council of *Pisist*, is intomb'd here.

5. *Macerata*, 15 Miles S. W. from *Loretto*, was formerly reckon'd the Metropolis of *Ancona*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop united to that of *Tolentino*, and Suffragan of *Fermo*. It has a small University, good Houses, some fine Palaces, and large Streets, but few Inhabitants, and little Trade, tho' it lies on the Road betwixt *Rome* and *Loretto*.

6. *Fermo*, about 16 Miles S. E. from *Loretto*, built from the Ruins of the ancient *Firmium*, which assisted the Romans against *Hannibal*. 'Tis large and populous, lies near the Sea, and was made an Archbishoprick by Pope Sixtus V.

7. *Ripa Transone*, about 6 Miles S. E. from *Fermo* on the same Coast, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Fermo*.

8. *Mont' Alto*, so call'd, because it stands on a high Mountain, about 20 Miles S. W. from *Ripa*. 'Twas formerly part of that Diocese, but made a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Fermo* by Pope Sixtus V. who was born there.

9. *Offida*, a large Town on the Confines of *Abruzzo Ulterior*, 5 Miles S. E. from *Mont' Alto*.

10. *Ascoli*, the oldest Town of *Ancona*, and the first that declared against the Romans in the *Marsic War*. It lies near the Confines of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Mont' Alto*.

The Roman Proconsul *Servius* and his Garrison, were massacred here in the 663d of *Rome*; and a bloody Battle was fought near its Walls in 1577, betwixt the French commanded by the D. of *Guise*, and the Spaniards by the D. of *Alva*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

11. *Tolentino*, noted for the Birth and Relicks of St. *Nicholas* of *Tolentino*, and together with *Macerata*, from which it lies 9 Miles S. W. makes up a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Fermo*.

12. St. *Severino*, built near the Ruins of *Septem Pedana*, that was ruin'd by the Goths in 553. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Fermo*, 6 Miles W. from *Tolentino*.

13. *Camarinò*, a small but ancient City, which had formerly Dukes of the Family of *Varano*, but united to the Church by Pope Paul III. and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*. It lies 35 Miles S. W. from *Macerata*.

14. *Fabriano*, at the Foot of the *Apennin* Mountains. 'Tis one of the 4 Places in *Italy* chiefly noted for fine Paper, and lies near the Confines of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, 14 Miles N. W. from *Camarinò*.

15. *Sassiferato*, noted for the Birth of the famous Lawyer *Bartolus*, so much esteemed by the Emp. *Charles IV*. It lies on a Hill near the Confines of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, 22 Miles N. W. from *Camarinò*.

16. *Jesi*, Lat. *Esum*, or *Esis*, on the River of the same Name, now call'd *Fiumicino*, 20 Miles S. W. from *Ancona*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

The ORVIETAN, or Province of ORVIETANO,

Takes Name from its Capital, is very pleasant, abounds with Corn and Wine, is about 30 Miles from E. to W. and 24 from S. to N. It has the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, and the Dutchy of *Castro* on the S. the *Perusino* on the N. *Umbria* and the Dutchy of *Spoletto* on the E. and the *Siennese* on the W. Its principal River is the *Paglia*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Orvieto*, Lat. *Orpitum*, *Urbiventum*, *Herbanum*, *Urbs Retus*, & *Orbitvetum*; is a large City on a high steep Hill near the River *Paglia*, 45 Miles N. W. from *Rome*, and 15 from *Viterbo*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and has

one of the finest Cathedrals in Italy. They have an Annual Procession, call'd, The Feast of God, to expiate the Crime of a certain Person who stabb'd a consecrated Wafer there, out of which they pretend that Blood did issue. 'Tis naturally strong, being surrounded with high Rocks and Precipices. 'Tis not'd for the famous Antidote against Poison, call'd *Orvietan*.

2. *Bagnarea*, 5 Miles E. from *Orvieto*, tho' only a large Village, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and by some placed in the Ecclesiastical State.

3. *Aquapendente*, Lat. *Acula*, and *Aqua Terina*, so call'd from the Waters which flow from the Mountain on which it stands into the *Paglia*; over which there's a fine Bridge, call'd *Ponte Gregoriano*, a Mile below the Town. 'Tis pretty large and well built, but neither populous nor rich, tho' Pope *Innocent X.* removed the Bishop's See hither from *Castro*, when he caused that Town to be destroyed.

The PERUSIN, or PERUGIN, Lat. *Perugia*, and *Perusianus Ager*,

Has its Name from *Perugia*, or *Perusia*, its Capital. It abounds with excellent Wine, and good Corn, has the Duchy of *Urbino* on the N. the *Orvietan* on the S. *Umbria* on the E. and *Tuscany* on the W. is about 28 Miles from S. to N. and 30 from E. to W. Its principal River is the *Tiber*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Perusia*, Lat. *Perugia*, *Perusia*, *Perusium*, and *Perresium*; 'twas an ancient City, and famous for the Calamity it suffer'd in the Wars betwixt *Augustus* and *Marc Anthony*. *Augustus* besieg'd *L. Antonius* the Brother of *Marc* in it, forc'd him to surrender, let him go, and pardoned the Soldiers, but the Citizens were murder'd without Respect to Age or Quality, at the Altar of *Julius Cæsar*. One of the Citizens set his House on fire; threw himself into it, and the Flames quickly consumed all the rest of the City, but the Temple of *Vulcan*. Out of its Ruins was built another, call'd *Augusta Perusia*. 'Twas sack'd by *Totila* the Goth, after 7 Years Siege, and frequently destroy'd during the War betwixt the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis so well recovered, as to be a large, handsome, well-built, and popu-

lous Town. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and has a well frequented University. 'Twas given to the Pope by *Charlemagne*, and always affected a Republican Government, till Pope *Paul III.* built a Citadel, with a Garrison to curb them. About 7 Miles W. from this Town, lies the famous Lake *Thrasimenus*, or *Plestina*, now called the Lake of *Perusia*, famous for the Victory of *Hannibal* over the *Romans* near it, in the 537 of *Rome*. It abounds with excellent Fish of several Sorts, which are sold in the Neighbouring Countries. 'Tis about 7 Miles long, and 7 broad. It contains 3 Islands; upon one of which, call'd *Cava*, there's a good large Town.

2. *Castiglione del Lago*, a pretty Town on the W. Side of the Lake, 14 Miles W. from *Perusia*.

3. *Passignano*, another small City on the N. Side of the Lake, about 11 Miles N. W. from *Perusia*.

The Duchy of URBINO,

Had formerly Dukes of its own, but was united to the Church by the Consent of the last Duke a little before his Death, in 1631, Pope *Urban VIII.* having given him 100000 Ducats: But *Bleau* says, this was in 1626 The Country is unwholesome and barren, except of good Figs, with which it abounds. It has the Gulph of *Venice* on the N. E. the *Perusin* and *Umbria* on the S. the Marquisate of *Ancona* on the E. *Tuscany* and *Romagnia* on the W. 'Tis 55 Miles from S. to N. and 68 from E. to W. Its chief Rivers are, *Foglia*, *Cesena*, and *Nigola*. 'Tis divided into the Duchy of *Urbino*, properly so call'd. The Counties of *Montefeltro*, *Citta di Castello*, and *Gubbio*, the Vicariat of *Sanigaglia*, the Lordship of *Pesara*, and the Republick of *St. Marino*.

The Duchy lies in the Middle of the Province, and reaches to the Sea; the Marquisate of *Ancona*, *Romagnia*, and *Tuscany*.

It contains, 1. *Urbino*, the Capital of the Country, the ancient Residence of its Dukes, the See of an Archbishop, and the Birth-place of the famous Painter *Raphael*, and Poet *Virgil*, who wrote the *English History*. It stands on a Hill near the *Foglia*, about 18 Miles from the Shore of the *Adriatic*, about 90 Miles N. W. from *Rome*,

and 45 S. E. from *Ravenna*. 'Tis not large, but well Peopled; has many fine Buildings, and a noble Palace, which belong'd to their ancient Dukes.

2. *St. Angelo* in *Vado*, near the Foot of the *Apennin*, about 10 Miles S. W. from *Urbino*, formerly the See of a Bishop, but now united to that of *Urbanæ*, or *Casteldurante*, by Pope *Urban VIII.* since 1635.

3. *Urbanæ*, about 6 Miles S. W. from *Urbino*. 'Twas embellish'd by Pope *Urban VIII.* who made it a Bishop's See Suffragan of *Urbino*.

4. *Cagli*, near the River *Cantiano*. 'Tis also call'd the City of *St. Angelo*, stands in a pleasant Plain, about 13 Miles S. E. from *Urbino*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that Town.

5. *Fombrone*, or *Fossombrone*, 8 Miles E. from *Urbino*, according to *Bleau*; but *Moll* makes it 16. 'Twas built out of the Ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, and lies near the River *Metro*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Urbino*.

6. *Fano*, on the Coast of the *Adriatic*, near the Mouth of the River *Argila*, 19 Miles N. E. from *Urbino*. It had its Name from the Temple of *Fortune* built there by the *Romans*, in Remembrance of the Battle which they gained over *Asdrubal*, who was kill'd there with 50000 *Carthaginians*, in the 547th Year of *Rome*. 'Tis noted for a Triumphant Arch still entire, consisting of 3 Arches, each 30 Cubits high.

The County of *Montefeltro* has its Name from the many Mountains which cover it. It lies betwixt the Duchy of *Urbino*, properly so call'd, *Tuscany*, and the Republick of *St. Marin*.

The chief Places are, 1. *San Leo*, a Fortress on a high Mountain, 16 Miles N. W. from *Urbino*. 'Twas formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Montefeltro*, which was afterwards translated to *Penna de Billi*. *Moll* places it 30 Miles N. W. from *Urbino*.

2. *Penna de Billi*, a large Town where the Bishop of *Montefeltro* resides, about 5 Miles S. W. from *San Leo*.

The County of *Cita di Castello*, lies N. from *Orvietano*, and S. from the Duchy of *Urbino*. 'Tis about 19 Miles where longest, and 16 where broadest. The only Place of

Note is, *Cita di Castello* on the *Tiber*, about 23 Miles S. W. from *Urbino*. 'Tis a small Town, populous, and well fortified, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

The County of *Gubio* is a small mountainous Country, betwixt the Duchy of *Urbino*, the Marquisate of *Ancona*, *Umbria*, and the County of *Cita di Castello*. The only Place of Note is, *Gubio*, or *Engubio*, anciently *Iguvium*, near the Foot of the *Apennin*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Urbino*. 'Tis the See of a B. Suffragan of that Town.

The Vicariat of *Senigaglia* lies along the Sea, N. W. of the Marquisate of *Ancona*. The only Place of Note is, *Senigaglia*, at the Mouth of the River *Nigola*, or *Missa*, about 60 Miles S. E. of *Urbino*, according to *Moll*; but not 30 according to *Bleau*. 'Twas built by the *Galli Sannones*, from whom it had its Name. Has a small Harbour, several well built Houses, a Palace belonging to its Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Urbino*, and is defended by good Walls, and some Bastions.

The Lordship of *Pesaro* lies upon the Gulph of *Venice*, betwixt the Territory of *Fano* and *Romagna*; had formerly Lords of its own, but has been in Possession of the See of *Rome* since 1631. The only Place of Note is, *Pesaro*, Lat. *Pesaurum*, at the Mouth of the River *Foglia*, about 29 Miles N. E. from *Urbino*, according to *Moll*, and not 16 according to *Bleau*. 'Tis pleasantly situated on the Coast of the *Adriatic*, which is very dangerous there for Vessels. 'Tis supposed to have been a *Roman* Colony, destroy'd by *Totila*, but re-built better afterwards by *Belisarius*. 'Tis one of the best built and most flourishing Towns belonging to the See of *Rome*. 'Tis well fortified after the old Fashion, has a Bridge over the River; the Houses are very handsome, and Provisions cheap; but the Air bad in Summer, and very dangerous in July and August. 'Tis the largest Town of the Duchy of *Urbino*, and the Birth-place of the present Pope *Clement XI.* who has built a magnificent Cathedral there. In the great Market-Place there's a Statue of Pope *Urban VIII.* and a fine Fountain. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Urbino*, who has a fine Palace there.

The Republick of St. MARINO,

Has *Romagna* on the N. the Dutchy of *Urbino*, properly so call'd, on the E. and S. and the County of *Montefeltro* on the W. The chief Place is *St. Marino*, about 7 Miles N from *San Leo*, and 9 S. from *Rimini*. 'Tis a small City, but very strong by its Situation, on a steep Mountain, and has 3 Castles within its Walls to defend it. It had its Name from *Marinus* an Hermit, who had his Hermitage where it now stands. *La Forrest* says, it has been a Free State ever since the Year 600, and is govern'd by two Captains, chang'd every 6 Months. 'Tis under the Protection of the Popes since they became Masters of the Dutchy of *Urbino*. Mr. Ray says, all its Territories consist of one Mountain of about 3 Miles long, 9 or 10 in Circumference, and containing 4 Villages, 8 Corn-Mills, and two Powder-Mills. The Arms of this small Commonwealth are 3 Towers on a Mountain, with this Motto underneath, *Libertas perpetua*. They have a Suburb at the Foot of a Hill, with a Weekly Market, where 5000 Hogs are sometimes sold in a Day, for which they pay but 6 d. a Drove Toll, be the Drove large or small. They have likewise 4 Annual Fairs, where many Herds of Cattle are sold, to the great Disgust of some neighbouring Princes, whose Customs are thereby considerably lessen'd. At *St. Bartholomew's* Fair they muster their Forces, which are about 1500, and the whole Inhabitants about 7000, as Sheriff *Bethel* says in his *Interest of Italy*. There are two Ascents from the Suburb up to the City: By one of 'em, which is winding, a Coach may get up to the Gate: The other is very steep. The City is walled on one Side, and the other is defended by a dreadful Precipice, upon which stand 3 Towers in a Line. The Streets of the City are narrow, and the Houses mean. They have two Monasteries within the Walls, one in the Suburb, and the Servites have a fair Monastery about a Mile from the City, which has its own Bishop. They have no Cows, but Sheep and Goats in abundance, have good Cheese, and excellent *Muscarella* Wine. Their Government is by a Council of 45, of which 15 are Gentlemen, 15 Tradesmen,

and 15 Countrymen, who continue for their Lives; and when any of them dies, another of the same Rank is chosen in his Place. They chuse two Consuls every half Year, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Votes carries the Election. 2. *Pennarossa*, a small Fortrefs, which this Republick acquir'd from the Counts of *Montefeltro* about the Year 1000. 3. *Casolo*, a small Castle, which they purchas'd of the same Counts in 1170. They have 4 or 5 other Castles and Villages, which were given them by Pope *Pius II.* in 1463.

LA ROMAGNA, ROMANULA,
or ROMANDIOLA,

Anciently call'd *Æmia Regio*, and *Flaminia*. It has the *Ferrarese* on the N. *Tuscany* on the S. the Sea and the Dutchy of *Urbino* on the E. and the *Bolonese* on the W. 'Tis Part of the *Pentapolis*, which *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* gave to the See of *Rome*. The Country is very pleasant and fruitful in Corn, Wine, Oil, and Figs, and abounds with other Fruit-Trees of all Sorts. It has pleasant Woods, Hills, Meadows, Springs, and many Salt-Mines, which are its chief Riches. It has several navigable Rivers, the chief of which are the *Savio*, *Santerna*, and *Pisatello*, the ancient *Rubicon*, so famous in the *Roman* History. 'Twas call'd *Romanula*, because the Inhabitants adher'd more firmly than the other Parts of *Gallia Cispadana* to the *Roman* Empire and Customs. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 40 Miles broad from S. to N. and 75 from E. to W.

The chief Places are, 1. *Ravenna*, which lies in an open Country upon the Mouth of a River, about 3 Miles from the Sea, 150 N. W. from *Rome*, 60 from *Urbino*, about 32 S. E. from *Bologna* and *Ferrara*, about 55 N. E. from *Florence*, and 77 S. from *Venice*. 'Twas the best Harbour which the *Romans* had on the *Adriatick*, tho' the Sea be now retir'd 3 Miles from it. The Iron Rings to which the Ships were fasten'd, and the Remains of a Watch Tower or Beacon, are still to be seen there. There are other Monuments which confirm it to be the ancient *Ravenna*. 'Twas the Delight and Sanctuary of the Emperor *Honorius*, the Residence of several Kings of the *Ostrogoths*, and of the Exarchs or Lieutenants of the

Emperors of the *East*, from the Year 568 to 728. During which Time, there were 18 *Exarchs* who govern'd here. 'Twas taken by the *Lombards* in 752, by *Pepin of France* in 756, and sack'd by the *French Army* in 1512. Since which, it has never recover'd its ancient State. 'Tis ill Peopled, the Houses but indifferent, many of 'em ruinous, and their once magnificent Churches in a decaying Condition. Without the Walls, near the old Harbour, are the Remains of the Mausoleum which *Qu. Amalasunta* built for her Father *Theodorick King* of the *Ostrogoths*, now turned to a little Church, which is cover'd with a Stone 28 Foot in diameter, and 15 thick. The Cathedral is old, and the Nave or Body of it supported by 56 Pillars of *Grecian Marble*. They have 6 other fine Churches. In the great Place there's a Brazen Statue of *Pope Alexander VII.* and at the other End there are two Columns upon which were their ancient Patron, and the Arms of *Venice*, while 'twas in Possession of that State; but since it came to the See of *Rome*, the Statues of *Victor*, and *Apollinaris* their Patron, are fix'd upon it. *Bleau* says, there's a Pillar in the Church of *St. Vitalis* scarce to be match'd any where else, because it seems to contain in it all sorts of Precious Stones. He adds, That the Archbishop's Cathedral, called *St. Anastasius*, is a noble Edifice; and the Town is so ancient, that Authors ascribe the Building of it to *Tubal* the Son of *Lamech*. Its Plains, from which the Sea is retir'd, are now reckon'd the most fruitful in *Italy*.

2. *Cervia*, call'd anciently *Phycole*, and *Ficade*, lies about 11 Miles S. E. from *Ravenna*, in a marshy Ground, about a Mile from the Sea. There are many Salt-Pits in the Neighbourhood, and they have abundance of Eels, which they salt and export to *Rome*, *Venice*, &c. The Town is thinly inhabited, because of the bad Air, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*.

3. *Rimini*, Lat. *Arinum*, lies on the Coast, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Ravenna*, says *Moll*; but *Bleau* makes it 26. 'Tis said to have been built by the Companions of *Hercules*, and takes its Name from the neighbouring River. 'Twas a *Roman* Colony as well as *Ravenna*, and much beautified by *Augustus*, who built their Bridge, and a Triumphal Arch. The neighbouring Hills and

Plains abound with Vines, Olive and Fig-Trees, Corn, and other Fruit of all Sorts. 'Tis much decay'd, and the Sea is retir'd about a Mile from it. They have still some fine Houses, Palaces and Churches; but the Inhabitants are few, and their Trade gone, since their Harbour, which was one of the best in *Italy*, was destroy'd by the last Lord of the Family of *Malatesta*. Their Marble Bridge built by *Augustus*; the Ruins of his Triumphal Arch, of an Amphitheater, and of the Pharos or Light-House which stood at the Harbour, now encompass'd with Gardens, are still to be seen. In their Market place there's a Pedestal of Marble, with an Inscription, importing that *Cesar* harangued his Soldiers there. In another Square there's a Marble Fountain of curious Workmanship, and a Brass Statue of *Pope Paul V.* 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*, and noted for a Council call'd there by the Emperor *Constantius* in 359, which favour'd the *Arians*.

4. *Sarcina*, near the *Savio*, noted for the Birth of *Plautus*, at which Time 'twas a considerable City, but now a mean Village, and noted only for being the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*. It lies about 18 Miles S. from *Cervia*.

5. *Cesena*, near the *Savio*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*, lies about 9 Miles S. W. from *Cervia*, and is defended by a Castle built on a Hill. *Mr. Laffels* says, he saw near this Town a Stone with an Inscription upon it, containing the Decree of the *Roman Senate*, forbidding any Officer or Soldier to pass the *Rubicon* without their Consent, on Pain of Treason, which is a sufficient Proof that *Pisatello* is the ancient *Rubicon*.

6. *Bertinoro*, supposed to be the *Forum Truentinorum* of the Ancients. It lies about 20 Miles S. from *Ravenna*, says *Moll*. *Bleau* makes it but 13. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*, and defended by a Citadel, upon a pleasant Hill, that abounds with Vines.

7. *Forlimpopoli*, the ancient *Forum Pempili*, formerly a considerable City, but now a small Town, having been destroy'd by the *Lombards* in 700, and by the Cardinal of *Burgundy* in 1360. It lies 3 Miles S. E. from *Forli*.

8. *Forlì*, Lat. *Forum Livii*, had its Name from the Consul *Livius Salinator*, who built it after the Defeat of *Asdrubal*, in the 547th of *Rome*. It lies near the River *Bodese*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Ravenna*, has produced many great Men, suffer'd much by the *Lombards*, and during the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins*; but being situated in a pleasant and fruitful Plain, 'tis in a good Condition, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*.

9. *Faenza*, Lat. *Faevntia*, about 20 Miles W. from *Ravenna*, on the River *Arona*. History gives an Account of its being so often ruin'd by War, that one could not expect to find it so rich, well built, and populous, as at present. 'Twas sack'd by the *Goths* in the 5th Century, burnt by the Emperor *Frederick* in the 13th, and twice laid waste afterwards towards the End of that same Century; but restor'd by the Family of *Manfredi*, who govern'd there till the Year 1500, that Pope *Alexander VI.* caused the last of the Family to be murder'd, and barbarously treated the City. Some few Years after 'twas besieged by the *Venetians*, and taken by Pope *Julius II.* in 1509. Since which, it has been in Peace. 'Tis a very neat Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*, and has a considerable Trade in Earthen Ware, and whitening of Thread. Mr. *Laffite* says, That in the Neighbourhood where he travell'd by Night, he saw Millions of little Flies, which shone like Glow-worms; and catching some of 'em, found the Light to be in their Tails. He supposes them to be *Pliny's Cicindela*, and *Aristotle's Lampyrus*.

10. *Castel Bolognese*, 5 Miles N. W. from *Faenza*, a small City, which some place in the *Bolognese*; but *Bleau* puts it in *Romagna*.

11. *Imola*, or *Immola*, Lat. *Forum Cornelii*, and *Forum Sylla*, is a very ancient Town, large, populous, and lies in a pleasant Plain, about 9 Miles N. W. from *Faenza*, on the River *Santerno*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*.

The BOLONENSE, or Legation of B O L O G N A,

Lat. *Ager Bononiensis*. It made Part of ancient *Lombardy*, and afterwards of the *Exarchat*, which was given to the Church by

Pepin and *Charlemagne*, and a long Time comprehended in *Romagna*, before 'twas made a Province by it self, under the Name of its Capital. It has the *Ferradese* on the N. *Tuscany* on the S. *Romagna* on the E. and the *Modenese* on the W. 'Tis about 24 Miles from S. to N. and 40 from E. to W. Its principal Rivers are, the *Reno*, *Savento*, and *Quadrato*.

The Towns are, 1. *Bologna*, Lat. *Bononia*. Some derive the Name from the *Boii*, who are said to have inhabited this City and Country. 'Tis also called *Felsina*, from *Felsinus*, one of its Dukes, and the neighbouring Country had the same Name. It lies 35 Miles W. from *Ravenna*, 27 S. W. from *Ferrara*, 16 S. E. from *Modena*, and 165 N. W. from *Rome*. 'Tis the 2d Town of the Ecclesiastical State, one of the largest, best Peopled, and finest Cities in *Italy*; and scarce any Town in *Europe* has undergone more Revolutions. 'Tis surnam'd the *Fat*, because of its fruitful Territory, which abounds with Corn, Wine, and Flax, and is govern'd by a Cardinal Legate from the Pope. 'Twas formerly a *Roman* Colony, and continu'd so till the Decay of the Empire, when 'twas taken by the *Lombards* in the 6th Century, submitted to the Popes in the 8th, and in the 9th came under the Emperors; whose Absence, and their Differences with the Pope, laid the Foundation of its Liberty, and becoming a Republick; in which State it continued for 200 Years, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Emperors, the *Venetians*, the Princes of *Ferrara*, and others of their Neighbours, besides what it suffer'd by Factions for above 200 Years, till 1509, when being oppress'd by the Tyranny of *John Bentivoglio*, one of their Citizens, they submitted to Pope *Julius II.* who deliver'd them, on Condition that they should be govern'd by a Legate à *Latere*, and have an Envoy at *Rome*. Their University was established by the Emperor *Theodosius* the Younger in 423, and is reckon'd the 3d of the 4 most considerable Universities in the World, viz. *Paris*, *Oxford*, *Bologna*, and *Salamanca*, says *La Forreft*. It has also been the See of an Archbishop since 1582, who has the Title of a Prince of the Empire. When they submitted to the Pope, which some will have was in 1278, they articul'd, That they should never be curb'd by

by a Citadel, nor have their Estates complicated on any Pretext. The Houses are for most Part of Stones and Brick plaistered over, and their Streets pretty streight, they have several magnificent Churches. The greatest is that of *St. Petronius*; in the Pavement of which there's *Cassini's* Meridian Line drawn in Copper, 220 Foot long. *La Forrest* says, 'twill be one of the finest Churches in *Europe* when finish'd. The *Dominican* Church is likewise very stately, and has the Tomb of *St. Dominic*, the Founder of the Order. Their Cathedral is that of *St. Peter*, noted for the Tombs of Cardinals, and other great Prelates. It abounds with Relicks, and has a noble Library, Second to few in *Europe*. They pretend to a MS. of the Bible writ in white Skins by the Prophet *Esdras*. They have many Monasteries, upon which we can't insist, but refer the Curious to *Leander's* History of this City. Their Senate-House is one of the noblest in *Europe* for Largeness and Neatness. They have many fine Palaces and private Houses, and abundance of Towers: Among which, that of *Asinelli* is one of the highest in *Europe*. It lies at the Foot of the *Apennin* Hills, which on the S. Side of it are cover'd with Olives, Vines, Figs, and other Fruit-Trees of all Sorts. On the other Side 'tis encompass'd with pleasant Fields that abound with Corn, Flax, Hemp, &c. and fine Rows of Trees, especially Mulberries, which feed Multitudes of Silk-worms. 'Tis so large, that it gave convenient Entertainment to the Emperor *Charles V.* with all the Princes and Ambassadors that attended him, with the Pope and 15 Cardinals, when the Emp. was crowned there in 1529; so that scarce any City in *Europe* could have so entertain'd such a Multitude of Persons of the highest Rank, with their Attendants and Guards. The Emperor had a noble Triumph there, which is fully describ'd by *Hogenberg*. The Pope's Palace in the Middle of the Town is very noble, and richly furnish'd: The Front to the Square has a Corridor, or Gallery, with Marble Ballisters the whole Length of it; and over them a curious Brass Statue of Pope *Paul V.* of a Gigantic Size. The Streets have Piazza's on both Sides for the People to walk in secure from the Rigor of all Seasons. They have a

bundance of excellent Fountains, and noble Squares. 'Tis noted for the best Sauages in *Europe*, Soap, Lace, Crapes, and Silks, for which Manufacture there are about 400 Mills; and they make a considerable Profit by their little Dogs. The Tower of *Asinelli* is 376 Foot high, and that of *Garisenda* 130. It inclines about 9 Foot on one Side, which some ascribe to Art, and others to the Effects of an Earthquake. The shining *Bononia* Stones are found in the Hill *Paderni*, 3 Miles from the City.

2. *Budri*, a large Town, 4 Miles N. E. from the City, is noted for the great Quantity of Hemp that grows in its Territories.

3. *Bentivoglio*, Lat. *Bentivolium*, formerly call'd *Pons Poledranus*, about 10 Miles N. from *Ferrara*. 'Twas almost entirely ruin'd in 1509, by Order of Pope *Julius II.* who commanded all the Houses of *John Bentivoglio* to be demolish'd, and several of his Children to be murder'd, when he chased him from the City. This was one of the ancientest Families in *Italy*, being descended from *Entius* King of *Sardinia*.

4. *Fort Urban*, 10 Miles W. from *Bologna*, a Fortrefs built by Pope *Urban VIII.* for Defence of the Ecclesiastical State on that Side.

5. *Castelfranco*, a pretty Town near the River *Panaro*, which divides the *Modense* from the *Bolense*. It lies about 11 Miles W. from *Bologna*.

The FERRARESE, or Legation of FERRARA.

'Twas Part of the *Exarchat*, and given in the 10th Century to *Theobald*, whom the Emp. *Otho* made Marquis of *Est*. An Heir of the Family gave it to the See of *Rome* about 1077; but the Lords of the other Branch of the Family of *Est* enjoyed it as Vicars of the Pope, till the Time of Pope *Paul II.* who gave it with the Title of Duke to *Nicholas Borso*, whose Posterity failing in 1597, Pope *Clement VIII.* united it to the Church, notwithstanding the Pretensions of *Cesar d'Est*, Grandson to *Alphonso I.* of the Family, who not being able to contend with the Pope, agreed in 1598 that *Ferrara* should return to the Church, but that *Modena* and *Reggio* should remain o

him, with the same Prerogatives that the Dukes his Predecessors had at Rome. It has the *Vicentino* on the N. the *Bolonese* on the S. the Sea on the E. the Dutchies of *Mantua*, *Mirandola* and *Modena* on the W. The *Po* runs thro' this Province in several Branches. Its Length from E. to W. is 64 Miles; the Breadth towards the Gulph of *Venice* is 50 Miles, but in other Places 'tis not above 15. 'Tis fruitful in Corn, Flax, and Hemp, but lying low and marshy, it suffers frequently by the Inundations of the *Po*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Ferrara*. Some derive the Name from *Ferrariola* beyond the *Po*, from whence 'twas Peopled by Order of the Emp. *Theodosius*, about 433. 'Twas then but a Village, and first walled in by the *Emarch* of *Ravenna* in 595, and by Degrees grew up to a great City. 'Twas made a Bishop's See by Pope *Vitalianus* about 1057, and much enlarged by the Emperor *Constance II*. It lies on the Bank of the *Po*, about 27 Miles N. E. from *Bologna*, 180 N. W. from *Rome*, and 58 S. W. from *Venice*. While it was possessed by the Princes of *Est*, 'twas one of the most considerable Cities in *Italy*, but is decay'd much since it came into the Hands of the Popes; so that tho' it be a large handsome City, 'tis ill Peopled, poor, and has more Houses than Inhabitants. Their Churches and Palaces are still very magnificent, and particularly that of their ancient Dukes, where the Pope's Legat resides. The Town-House is a stately Edifice. In 1570 it had 160 Shocks by an Earthquake, in the Space of 40 Hours, which reduced it almost to Rubbish. Pope *Clement VIII*. built a Citadel to curb the Inhabitants, which cost him Two Millions of Crowns. That is still in a pretty good Condition, but the rest of the Fortifications were very much neglected, till the Time of the present War. It lies on that Branch of the *Po*, call'd *Pomort*; from whence there's a Canal dug of 6 Miles long to *Sanseverino*, for the Conveniency of Trade. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and has a stately Cathedral, with several Churches, that we can't stay to describe. It has produced many learned Men, and among others the Poet *Ariosto*, who has a Tomb and Epitaph in the *Benedictine* Church. An University was erected here

by the Emp. *Frederick II*. or as some say, by *Albert Marquis* of *Ferrara* in 1390, in Opposition to that of *Bononia*, but is now reduced to a College of Jesuits. The *Carmelite* Library is the best in the Town.

2. *Francino*, lies near the large Branch of the *Po*, 4 Miles and a half N. from *Ferrara*. It had formerly a good Fortrefs, which was demolish'd by the Popes when they became Masters of this Country.

3. *Buendeno*, a large Town, where the *Panaro* falls into the *Po*, about 10 Miles W. from *Ferrara*.

4. *Cento*, another Town on the Borders of the *Modenese*, whose Fortifications have been repaired since the Beginning of this War. It lies about 18 Miles S. W. from *Ferrara*.

5. *Commachio*, a small City, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ravenna*. It lies in the Marshes, call'd the Valleys of *Commachio*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Ferrara*. The Air is so unwholsome, that none but Fishermen and a few mean People inhabit here.

Thus we have finished the Dominions of the Pope, having already described *Avignon*, which belongs to him, in our Account of *France*.

T U S C A N Y.

'Twas anciently call'd *Hetruria*; had Kings of its own, who were subdued by the *Gauls*, and they by the *Romans*. Upon the Fall of the Empire 'twas seiz'd by the *Barbarians* who invaded it. It fell afterwards to the Emperors of the W. and at last to the Family *Medici*, who now possess it. The ancient *Hetruria* was much larger than the present *Tuscany*, which is but a Part of it, as may be seen by the Description of it, Page 1379. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 130 Miles from S. to N. and about 120 from E. to W. It has the Marquisate of *Ancona*, *Romagna*, the *Bolonese*, *Modenese*, and *Parmesan* on the N. the *Mediterranean* on the S. the Dutchy of *Urbino*, the *Perusin*, *Orvietan*, the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, and the Dutchy of *Castro* on the E. the *Mediterranean* and the Dominions of *Genoa* on the W. This large Country is in some Part Mountainous, where there are Mines of Copper, Iron,

Iron, Silver and Allum, and Quarries of fine Marble, Alabaster, and Poryhyry. In other Places it abounds with pleasant Hills, which produce Plenty of Wine, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, and other Fruits; and in some Places there are Valleys which produce abundance of Corn and Grass. It has many little Rivers, but the chief of 'em is the *Arno*. It has Mineral Waters good against many Distempers; and the chief Commodities of the Country, besides those already mention'd, are Wool, Flax, Saffron, Serges, Woollen Cloth, Silks, Tapeitries, Gilt-Leather, Earthen-Ware, and Perfumes. 'Tis divided into the Dominions of the Great Duke and others, which we shall take Notice of in their Place.

The Family of *Medici*, whom some derive from a Lord of *Charlemagne's* Court, and others from a great Captain, who defended *Alexandria* against the Emperor *Frederic I.* has been continued in a Succession of great Men from *Philip de Medici*, who liv'd about the Middle of the 13th Century, and was a great Enemy to the *Gibbelins*. He was Great Grandfather to *Eveard II.* whose two Sons, *Juvenius* and *Clarissimus*, founded two Branches. Pope *Leo X.* was of the first Branch; and *John*, Grandson of *Clarissimus*, founded two more. *Alexander*, who was made Duke of *Florence* by the Emperor *Charles V.* was of the eldest Branch; and *Lawrence*, the youngest Son of *John*, was the first of that Branch, from whence *Cosmo III.* the present Grand Duke, descended. This Family had been a long Time at the Head of the Republick of *Florence*, when the Emperor *Charles V.* created *Alexander* Sovereign Duke of that State in 1530. He was kill'd by *Lawrence* his Kinsman in 1537, who leaving no Issue, *John* his Brother was made Duke of *Florence*, and his Son *Cosmo* created Great Duke of *Tuscany* by Pope *Pius V.* in 1569. The Dominions of this Prince are, the *Florentin*, the *Siennese*, and the *Pisan*.

THE FLORENTIN, or Dutchy of FLORENCE,

Contains most of North *Tuscany*, has the *Siennese* on the S. the *Perusin* and Dutchy of *Urbini* on the E. the *Pisan* and the Repub-

lick of *Lucca* on the W. 'Tis about 56 Miles from S. to N. and 90 from E. to W.

The chief Places are, 1. *Florence*, founded, says *Machiavel*, by the Merchants of *Fiesoli*, and augmented by Colonies sent from *Rome*. It lies near the River *Arno*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* 35 Miles below it, about 30 Miles E. from *Pisa*, 35 N. E. from *Leghorn*, 30 N. W. from *Sienna*, about 50 S. W. from the Gulph of *Venice*, and about 118 N. W. from *Rome*. 'Twas first augmented by *Sylla* about the Year of *Rome* 671, was then called *Fluentia*, because of the Streams which fall near it into the *Arno*, and afterwards *Florentia*, because of its flourishing Condition. 'Twas demolish'd by *Totila K.* of the *Ostrogoths*, and rebuilt by *Charles the Great* 240 Years after; from whose Time till 1215, it follow'd the Fate of the rest of *Italy*, and by submitting to their respective Conquerors kept themselves in Peace; but then they fell into Divisions about Models of Government, which they frequently changed: Sometimes the Nobles fell out among themselves, and sometimes with the Citizens, and the richest of them frequently with the inferior Sort. This occasion'd Murthers, Banishments, and the Dispersion of Families, wherein the best generally suffer'd most. Yet still the State preserv'd it self; and after they had expelled the *Gibbelins*, they were able in the Expedition against *Arenzo* to send out 12000 Foot and 1200 Horse. In the War against *Philip Visconti* Duke of *Milan*, which lasted 5 Years, they spent 5500000 Florins; and when that War was ended, besieg'd and took *Lucca*. They continu'd a Free State till about 1410, that *John de Medici*, one of the Ancestors of the present Duke, became so potent and rich, and acquir'd so much Reputation by defending the People against the Nobles, that the Sovereignty was in a manner put into his Hand. His Son *Cosmo* re-form'd the Government, and enlarged their Boundaries, by taking several Towns. He died in 1464, and was succeeded by his Son *Peter*. He divid'd the Government betwixt his Sons *Julian* and *Lawrence*; but the People being afraid of their Liberty, and that their Sovereignty would become hereditary, put the Administration into the Hands of the Family of *Soderini*, who knowing the

the Fickleness of the Multitude, devolved it again upon the two Brothers. Then the Family of the *Pazzi* conspir'd against them, and kill'd *Julian*; but *Lawrence* escap'd to *Naples*, and made a League with *K. Frederic*. After his Death, his Son *Peter*, with his whole Family, was banish'd by the *Florentines*, but restor'd by his Kinsman Pope *Leo X.* They were banish'd again after his Death; but Pope *Clement VII.* Son to Prince *Julian*, prevail'd with the Emperor *Charles V.* to besiege the City, which yielded after two Years Resistance, and then the Emperor made *Alexander de Medicis* Hereditary Duke as above-mentioned. This Family is now become so powerful, that the ordinary Revenue of the Prince is valued at about 2000000 of Crowns, and he is said to have in his Treasury 20000000 of Pieces of Gold, besides Jewels, and other Things of great Value; so that he is able to raise 40000 Foot, and 3000 Horse, and to put to Sea 12 Gallies, 2 Galeasses, and 20 Men of War, on Occasion. *La Forrest* says, there cannot be a more pleasant Situation than that of *Florence*, which lies as it were in the Bottom of an Amphitheater, at the Beginning of a Plain, which opens towards the W. and is bounded on all Sides by a great Number of charming Hills, which rise up insensibly to the highest Mountains of the *Apennin*; and those Hills are so interspers'd with fine Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, Gardens, Groves, and little Woods of Olives, that they resemble the *Elysian* Fields of the Poets; so that there is not a Town in the World which better deserves the Sur-name of Beautiful than *Florence*. Travellers say, 'tis about 6 or 7 Miles in Compass, contains about 8800 Houses, 22 Hospitals, 89 Convents, 84 Fraternities, 152 Churches, 18 Halls belonging to Merchants, 72 Courts of Justice, 17 Palaces, 4 Bridges, 7 publick Fountains, 6 Columns, 2 Pyramids, and 160 publick Statues. The Streets are nearly pav'd with large grey Stones from the neighbouring Quarries, and their Palaces are reckon'd the nearest in *Italy*. The Duke's Palace, called *Pitti*, is very magnificent. There's a Loadstone at the great Gate of it, said to weigh 5000 Pound. Several of the Galleries and other Rooms are filled with ancient and modern Curiosities. Those of most Value are kept in the Octo-

gonal Room, call'd the Tribune, 24 Foot in Diameter, and cover'd with an arch'd Dome. The Floor is pav'd with Marble of several Colours, artfully join'd together, and the Walls hung with Velvet, beautified with a vast Number of rare Ornaments. The Windows are of Chrystal, and the Inside of the Dome overlaid with Mother of Pearl. Here are kept the famous Diamond of *Florence*, which weighs 139 Carats, valued at 150000 Crowns; an Antick Head of *Julius Caesar*, of one entire Turquoise as big as an Egg; a Cupboard full of Vessels of Agat, *Lapis Lazuli*, &c. a large Table and Cabinet of Oriental Jasper, with a vast Collection of Precious Stones admirably well wrought, a vast Collection of rare Medals, and a prodigious Number of Antick Pieces of carv'd and engrav'd Work, with choice Pictures and Statues. The Great Duke's Gallery in the Old Palace is a stately Pile of Building, adorn'd with the Pictures and Statues of his own Family, and others of the greatest Princes in *Europe*. His Armory consists of 4 Apartments, filled with Foreign Armour of great Value: Among others, a Fowling-Piece with a Barrel of Gold, valued at 1500 Pistoles; a Pistol with 5 Barrels, so short as to be put into a Hat, and to be discharged at an Enemy on Pretence of saluting him; another with 18 Barrels for defending a Room; with other Curiosities of the like Nature. Adjoining to these there are 5 Cabinets full of Curiosities; among which are Vessels of Precious Stones, valued at 200000 Crowns, and an Ebony Cabinet set with Precious Stones, and full of ancient Medals, valued in the whole at 500000 Crowns. In the 4th Cabinet there's a Table inlaid with Precious Stones, resembling Birds, Flowers, &c. in their native Colours, which they say was the Work of 30 Men for 15 Years, and cost 100000 Crowns. In the Great Duke's *Argentaria*, which is a great square Room, there are 12 large Cupboards fill'd with Services for a Table of Gold and Silver Plate, adorn'd with Precious Stones. There's a long Gallery from the Old Palace to the New, which runs over the River, and the Tops of several Houses. Mr. *Ray* says, That in the Duke's Armory, they pretend to have a Head-piece that belong'd to *Hannibal*, engraven with *Moresco* Characters;

That the Number of the Inhabitants of Florence is by some reckon'd from 80 to 100000; That they have 44 Parishes, 56 Nunneries, 24 Convents of Monks, and 37 Hospitals, of which that for the Orphans has 70000 Crowns *per Annum* Revenue, and maintains 900 People. The chief Strength of the City consists in its 3 Castles; among which, that on the S. Side has an Armory with Arms for 30000 Men. The Duke's Gardens are extraordinary curious; but we can't insist upon 'em. Their Churches are of excellent Architecture. Their Cathedral of *St. Maria Florida* is one of the most exquisite Pieces in the World, especially for the Pillars that support the Nave, which stand at such a Distance, and are so slender, that they do not hinder the Sight of the Isles or the Prospect of the Church all at once. The Cupola, for Compass and Height, exceeds all in *Italy*, but that of *St. Peter's*. The Cathedral is very large, being 490 Foot long, and 380 high to the Top of the Cross on the Globe. 'Tis cover'd on the Outside with polish'd Marble of divers Colours checker'd, pav'd in the same Manner within, and adorn'd with many fine Paintings. On the N. Wall of the Church, there's the Picture of an *English* Knight on Horseback, nam'd *Jo. Acutus*, which some take to be *Sir John Sharp*, and others to be *Sir John Hawkwood*, whom *Guicciardin* calls *Acutus*, and describes as a gallant General. The Church of *St. Lawrence* contains the Tombs of the Duke's Family, noted for its famous Chappel, which, when finished, will be one of the richest and most magnificent Structures in the World for its Size. They have already been about 70 Years at work upon it. The Inside is cover'd and inlaid with Jasper, Agat, *Lapis Lazuli*, Touchstone, &c. of several Colours, and wrought into various Figures, which make a most glorious Appearance. The Form is Octogone, the Roof a spacious Cupola, and in the Sides there are Niches for the Statues of the Great Dukes, several of which are plac'd there already. There's a Library belonging to the Church, famous for ancient MSS. among which there's one of *Virgil*, said to be as old as the Time of *Theodosius*; and a Greek one, containing the Surgery of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Asclepiades*, and other of the Ancients. Their other Chur-

ches we can't insist upon. The Duke has very noble Stables, well stor'd with fine Horses; and near them a Garden, where Wild Beasts are kept in their Dens, from whence they are brought to fight in a large Square; and when the Court has a Mind to finish the Sport, the Beasts are frighten'd again into their Dens by an Engine, resembling a Dragon, which moves upon Wheels, and has a Man within it, who holds lighted Torches out at the Eyes of it. The Language of *Florence* is the purest in *Italy*, which appears best in their Books; for when they speak, they pronounce much in the Throat. The Great Duke's Court is very splendid, because of his numerous Train of Nobles, Officers, Gentlemen, Pages, Guards, &c. His Government is arbitrary, so that his Will passes for a Law, which would soon reduce his Country to Poverty, but that he himself and his Nobility encourage Trade, and do not think it below them to traffick themselves. Most of the Gentlemen sell their own Wines by Retail, and hang up Pieces of broken Flasks at the Gate of their Houses; yet they do not sell it within Doors, but thro' a Hole made in the Wall of their Cellar, at which their Servants receive the Flasks and the Money. There are some Hundreds of Acres of Vineyards within the Walls of the City. It has been the See of an Archbishop since 1420; and they have an Academy call'd *La Crusca*, who by their famous Dictionary, which cost them 40 Years in composing, have mightily enrich'd and refin'd their Language. Abundance of great Men have been bred here, and among others the famous *Machiavel* and *Bocace*, and *Americus Vesputius*, from whom *America* had its Name.

The *Florentines* are reckon'd witty, brave, and frugal, but ridiculously jealous. They are the most polite and courteous People in *Tuscany*, and formerly brought several of the neighbouring Cities and Territories under their Subjection. The Town was sack'd by *Totila* the Goth, and rebuilt by *Charlemagne*. In 1112, 'twas almost reduc'd to Ashes by a Fire, which some say was accidental, and others say rais'd on purpose by a Nobleman; and in 1400, above 30000 Citizens were cut off by a Plague. In 1431, a Council was held here, where Pope *Eugene IV.* presided. The Emperor and Patriarch of *Constantinople* were present,

present, and an Union betwixt the Greek and the Latin Churches was patched up, but of no long Duration. In 1498, *Jerome Savonarola*, a Divine, was burnt here, with his Companions *Florentinus* and *Dominicus de pisi*, for reproving the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, and the lewd Life of Pope *Alexander VI.* He foretold the Reformation of the Church, and is reckon'd to have been a Prophet by *Luther*, *Beza*, *Johannes Fr. Picus de Mirandula*, and others. The Wine of *Florence* is much esteem'd, and acquires its deep red Colour by lying long on the Husks of the Grapes.

2. *Fiesoli*, or *Fesoli*, about 3 Miles N. from *Florence*, to which this City owes its Origine, was the ancient *Fesole*, one of the 12 great Cities of the *Hebrurians*, and famous for being the Residence of the Augurs and Soothsayers. 'Twas so considerable in 402, that, by the Assistance of its Inhabitants, *Heli* defeated the Army of *Goths*, of whom 100000 are said to have fallen on the Spot; but it decay'd as *Florence* increas'd, and is remarkable for nothing now but the Cathedral of its Bishop, Suffragan of *Florence*, a Convent, and some Remains of Antiquity.

3. *Pratolino*, a Country Seat belonging to the Great Duke, two Miles N. from *Fiesoli*, which has admirable Gardens and Water-works.

4. *San Martino*, a good Fortrefs on the River *Sieve*.

5. *Scarperia*, in a Valley of the same Name, about 16 Miles N. from *Florence*, noted for its great Trade in Cutlers Ware.

6. *Fiorenzola*, a large Town in a Valley, 23 Miles N. from *Florence*, noted for Trade.

7. *Pietra Mala*, 25 Miles N. from *Florence*, a Village noted for an extraordinary Phenomenon, which is, that a Flame as clear as that of a burning Faggot rises up from a hard stony Way near it, without any Opening in the Earth.

8. *Pistoria*, about 20 Miles N. from *Florence*, upon the River *Stella*, is noted for many fine Buildings, and particularly for its Cathedral, two other Churches, and the Palace. 'Twas noted during the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins*, and, as some think, gave Rise to 'em. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Florence*, and was the Birth-place of Pope *Clement IX.* 'Tis the *Pistorium* of *Pliny*, and the *Ad Pistoras* of *Antonin*,

was fortified by *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*, and dismantled by the *Florentines*. 'Tis now in a decaying State. The bigotted Inhabitants are great Adorers of *S. James*, and keep many of his Relicks.

9. *Prato*, Lat. *Pratum*, on the *Bisontio*, 11 Miles N. from *Florence*, is a very pleasant Town. 'Twas the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Florence*, now united to that of *Pistoria*, built by *D. Frederic II.* and reckon'd one of the 4 strongest Fortresses in *Italy*. The Inhabitants pretend to have the Girdle of the Blessed Virgin.

10. *Poggio Imperiale*. *Bleau* places it on the *Elba*, 18 Miles S. of *Florence*, one of the Great Duke's finest Country Houses. It abounds with fine Paintings, and was call'd *Imperiale* from the Dutcheis of *Florence*, natural Daughter to *Charles V.* whose curious Closet and Oratory here are admirable fine.

11. *Empoli*, on the *Arno*, 17 Miles S. W. of *Florence*, a small City, well built, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Florence*.

12. *St. Miniato al Todesco*, near the *Arno*, 22 Miles S. W. of *Florence*, the See of one of its Suffragan Bishops.

13. *Barberino*, a small City 16 Miles S. of *Florence*, which gives Title to the Family of that Name.

14. *Colle*, on a Mountain, 25 Miles S. of *Florence*, a small neat Town, the See of one of its Suffragans.

15. *Pongibond*, or *Poggio Bonzi*, 22 Miles S. of *Florence*, famous for its Snuff, by which it has a considerable Trade, the same being much esteemed in *Spain*, *Italy*, &c.

16. *Monte-Pulciano*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and the Birth-place of Pope *Marcellus II.* It lies on a Mountain near the Marshes of *Chianes*, betwixt the *Siennese* and *Perusin*, 27 Miles S. E. from *Sienna*, and 51 from *Florence*, noted for excellent Wine.

17. *Marciano*, a small City near the Marsh of *Chianese*, 14 Miles N. from *Monte-Pulciano*.

18. *Cortona*, *Cartena*, and *Cyrtonium*, 49 Miles S. E. of *Florence*, an ancient, pleasant, and well built City, on a Mountain, planted with Vines and other Fruit-Trees. They pretend 'tis 44 Years older than *Rome*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Florence*.

19. *Arezzo*, Lat. *Arretium*, on a Hill, 15 Miles N. W. from *Cortona*, and 37 S. E. from *Florence*, is a very ancient Town, fabulously said to have been built by *Arctas* the Son of *Janus*. It suffer'd much by the Wars of the *Goths* and *Lombards*, by the Tyrants that govern'd it a long Time, and by the last Wars of *Florence*. 'Tis well built, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Florence*, but almost desert. 'Twas one of the first 12 *Tuscan* Colonies, noted for its Earthen Ware in the Time of *Martial*, for the Martyrdom of *St. Donatus*, said to have been its Bishop; for the Birth of the Poet *Arctus*, call'd the Scourge of Princes, because of his Satyrs; and of *Guido* the Musician, a *Benedictin*, who invented the Musical Notes *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, about 1028, taking them from the first Syllables of these Words of the Hymn of *St. John*:

<i>UT</i> queant laxis	<i>F A</i> -muli tuorum,
<i>R E</i> -sonare Fibris,	<i>S O</i> L-ve polluti
<i>M I</i> -ra Gestorum	<i>L A</i> -bii reatum.

20. *Borgo San Sepulchro*, *Burgum Santi Sepulchri*, near the *Tiber*, on the Frontiers of *Umbria*, 45 Miles E. from *Florence*. It formerly depended on the See of *Rome*, but was mortgaged by Pope *Eugene IV.* to the *Florentines*, who have kept it since 1442. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Florence*.

21. *Val Ombrosa*, a famous Abbey, chief of its Order, founded in 1040 by *S. John Gualbert*. It lies 15 Miles E. from *Florence*.

22. *Arezzo*, the Birth-place of *Francis Petrarchus*, reckon'd the greatest Genius of the 14th Century. It lies near the *Arno*, 12 Miles S. E. from *Florence*.

The SIENNESE, or Dutchy of S I E N N A.

This Dutchy, as well as its Capital, has been subject to very great Changes. 'Twas seized by the *Spaniards* about the Middle of the 16th Century, and sold by them some Time after, all but one Canton, to *Cosmo D. of Florence*. It makes Part of his Title, is above 65 Miles from N. to S. and about as much E. and W. It has the Dutchy of *Florence* on the N. the *Mediterranean* on the S. the *Perusin*, *Orvietan*, and Dutchy of *Castro*,

on the E. Part of the Dutchy of *Florence* and the *Mediterranean* on the W.

The chief Places are, 1. *Sienna*, 30 Miles S. from *Florence*, and 35 E. from the *Mediterranean*. 'Tis call'd *Sienna-Julia* in the *Itinerary*. Some confound it with the other Colony on the *Adriatick*, call'd *Senigaglia*. Others will have it to be built by *Charles Martel*. 'Tis situated on high and low Ground, which makes it somewhat inconvenient; but it has a good Air. The Streets are neat, pav'd with Brick, laid Side-ways. The Houses are handsome and well built, and their Water excellent. The *Tuscan* Language is taught and spoke here in Perfection, and the Town is much frequented on that Account. 'Twas a Free City, and the Head of a Republick for several Ages, taken by the *Spaniards* in 1555, and restor'd to the *D. of Tuscany* in 1557. 'Tis the 3d City of the Country, and one of the most pleasant in it. The Cathedral is a compleat Structure, fac'd with Marble without and within, and of excellent Architecture. The Vault is Azure, sprinkled with Stars, and the Pavement of Mosaic Work, representing several Histories of the Old Testament. The great Hospital, the Convents of the *Dominicans* and *Cordeliers*, the Palaces and Fountains, are very magnificent. In the great Church, there are the Images of all the Sibyls; with their Characters and Prophecies, and a Series of the Popes. In the Chappel, which formerly belong'd to *Enas Sylvius*, there's the History of his Life painted, with an Account of his principal Actions under them. A Council of 130 Bishops was held here under Pope *Nicholas II.* 'Tis the Birth-place of 3 Popes, and of *S. Bernard*, the Reformer of the *Minorites*. The neighbouring Country pleasant, and tolerably fertile in Corn and Fruit. The Town has a famous Place made in Fashion of a Shell, that can easily be filled with Water from its Fountains, to represent the Naval Fights, as the *Romans* us'd to do in their *Arena*. The Houses round it are all uniform, with Piazzas under them to cover the People from Sun and Rain. There's an Academy here, with a Jesuits College, and a Citadel built on a Hill, besides 15 or 20 square Towers for Defence of the City. The Town bears for its Arms the She-Wolf suckling *Romulus* and

and *Rome*, which is an Argument of its having been a Roman Colony.

2. *Massa*, a small City, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sienna*. It lies on a Mountain, 32 Miles S. W. from *Sienna*. 'Tis the Birth place of the Emperor *Constantinus Gallus*.

3. *Castiglione*, a small City near the Mouth of a Lake of the same Name, 45 Miles S. W. from *Sienna*.

4. *Buriano*, or *Buriano*, about 40 Miles S. W. from *Sienna*, lies near the Lake of *Castiglione*, and is supposed to be the *Sale Umbra* or *Salebrone* of the *Hetrurians*.

5. *Goffetto*, Lat. *Rofetum*, or *Grossitum*, a small Town, ill inhabited, but defended by a good Castle. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sienna*, from which it lies 41 Miles S. near the Ruins of the ancient *Rufelle*.

6. *Monte Alcino*, about 22 Miles S. E. from *Sienna*, is the See of a Bishop, one of its Suffragans, and noted for excellent Wine.

7. *Pienza*, Lat. *Pientia*, anciently *Corfinarium*, stands on a Hill, near the Confines of the Ecclesiastical State, about 25 Miles S. E. from *Sienna*, and is the See of a Bishop, one of its Suffragans. *Aeneas Sylvius*, afterwards Pope *Pius II.* is said to have been a Native of this Place.

8. *Sanquiritico*, a large Trading Town near the River *Orcia*, 23 Miles S. E. from *Sienna*.

9. *Fano*, or *Sorana*, on the River *Flora*, near the Borders of the *Orvietan*, the Birth place of Pope *Gregory VII.* and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sienna*. It lies 30 Miles S. E. from *Sanquiritico*, and about 50 from *Sienna*.

10. *Radicosani*, a small Town on a high Mountain, with a Citadel, reckon'd impregnable. It lies 38 Miles S. E. from *Sienna*, on the Way to *Rome*.

11. *Chiusi*, a small Town, almost desert, because of the Badness of the Air, occasion'd by the Marshes of *Chiane*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Sienna*, from which it lies 36 Miles S. E.

The P I S A N,

Is so called from its Capital *Pisa*, once the Metropolis of a famous Republick, formidable to the Infidels, and Mistress of the *Mediterranean*, and of the Islands of *Sardinia*

and *Corfica*. It became afterwards a Prey to several Tyrants, and at last was conquer'd by the *Florentines* in 1406. 'Tis now about 30 Miles from S. to N. and 50 from E. to W. It has the *Florentin* and the Republick of *Lucca* on the N. the *Siennese* on the E. and the Sea on the W. 'Tis one of the best Countries in *Tuscany*, and has a great Trade in Cork, of which there's an entire Forrest betwixt *Pisa* and *Leghorn*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Pisa*, Lat. *Pise*, anciently *Colonia Julia Pisana*, is said to have been built by the *Pisani*, a People from *Peeloponessus*, according to *Strabo*. It lies on the *Arno*, over which it has 3 Bridges, about 35 Miles W. from *Florence*, 15 N. from *Leghorn*, 10 S. E. from *Lucca*, and about 45 S. W. from *Sienna*, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from the Sea. It stands on a Plain, is a great City, the 2d in *Tuscany*; the Streets broad, straight, and pav'd with large Stones, and the Houses generally well built. 'Tis now very ill Peopled, which is partly owing to their Wars with the *Florentines*, and to the Neighbourhood of *Leghorn*, which has carried off its Trade. 'Tis a very ancient City, as appears by *Livy*, in whose Time 'twas very famous. After the Declension of the Empire, it subdued *Sardinia*, *Carthage*, *Salerno*, &c. and the *Balears* Islands. 'Twas never able to recover the great Defeat it received from the *Genoese* at *Lamellum*, now the Isle of *La Malora*. They defended their Liberty till 1228, that *Vigolinus*, one of their Countrymen, oppress'd them, and call'd himself Count: After which it fell under other Tyrants, who call'd themselves Dukes. When it came under the Power of the *Florentines*, the chief Inhabitants remov'd to enjoy their Liberty elsewhere. It has produced many great Men, and been the See of an Archbishop since 1092, who is Primate of *Corfica*. It has an University, which was founded in 1349, and a General Council was held here in 1400, because of the Schism betwixt Pope *Gregory XI.* and *Benedict XIII.* Some Cardinals met here against Pope *Julius II.* but were chas'd away by the Inhabitants. Pope *Gregory VIII.* died here in 1187, and Pope *Eugene III.* was born here. The Knights of the Pope and Martyr *St. Stephen*, the only Order of Knighthood in *Tuscany*, have their Residence here, and were instituted by Duke *Cosmo I.* in 1561, after

after he won the Battle of *Marciano*. Their Metropolitan Church is very stately, and its Gates of Brass are noted for the History of our Redemption, curiously engraven upon it. The Baptistry is 180 Foot round; and 'tis said, there was formerly a Pillar in it, in which were discover'd all the Plots against the State, as in a Mirror. The Church is 540 Paces in Circuit, and supported by 70 Pillars, is lin'd with Marble, and the Pillars are of the same. 'Tis beautified with stately Altars, curious Paintings, Walls hung with red Velvet, and the Roof richly gilt. On each Side the great Altar there is an Inscription; the first gives an Account of a Victory over the *Saracens*; and that this Church was built by the Spoils of the *Turks* they took at *Panormo*, and the Relicks they brought from *Palestina*, were lodg'd here in 1119. The 2d gives an Account, that with 300 Gallies they took the *Baleares* Islands, defeated the *Saracens*, and took one of their Queens and her Son in 1115. Near the Church there's a Steeple of the Form of a Cylinder, to which they ascend by 153 Steps. It inclines 15 Foot on one Side, which some ascribe to Art, but others to the sinking of the Foundation. Near it lies the *Campo Santo*, or Burying-place, which is an oblong Square fill'd with Earth, brought from *Jerusalem*, which they say consumes Corps in 48 Hours. 'Tis inclos'd with a broad Portico well painted, and pav'd with Grave-stones. Under the Portico there's the Decree of the City, ordering the Citizens to wear Mourning a Year for the Death of *Cesar*. There's an Aqueduct in the City, which conveys the Water by 5000 Arches into the Town from the Hills at 5 Miles Distance. The Water is so good, that 'tis carried in Flasks to *Florence*. The neighbouring Country produces great store of Corn and Wine; but the latter is not much esteemed.

2. *Leghorn*, or *Livorno*, 15 Miles S. from *Pisa*. 'Twas but a small and obscure Place till D. *Ferdinand* I. exchanged *Sarzana* for it with the *Genoese*. This Prince knowing the Goodness of its Harbour, built a new Town there, with large and straight Streets, and gave it such Privileges, as in a little Time brought Merchants hither from all Nations; so that it drives a very conside-

rable Trade, especially by its Bank. 'Tis encompassed with handsome Fortifications lin'd with Brick. The Houses are all of an equal Height, and for most Part painted on the Outside. The Customs of this Harbour and City are one of the chief Branches of the Great Duke's Revenue. The Old Town was call'd *Liburnus*, *Liburni Portus*, *Ligurnus*, and *Labro*, and was famous for building of those swift Gallies which the *Romans* call'd *Liburnica Navis*. There are about 5000 *Jews* here, and there's a large Piazza in the Middle of the City. The Air was formerly unwholesome; but is much better since the Water of the neighbouring Marshes was drain'd by a Canal of 14 Miles, cut from hence to *Pisa*, which carries Boats of great Burthen. Within the great Harbour there's a lesser one for the Gallies: The first is secur'd by a Mole, and a Lantern with 7 Lights. The other remarkable Things here are, the Statue of Duke *Ferdinand* I. in Marble, with 4 Slaves in Brass at his Feet; the *Greek Church*, the Castle, the *Jews Synagogue*, and the Gunpowder Tower in the Sea.

3. *Volterra*, 20 Miles S. E. from *Leghorn*, is a very ancient City, as appears by some Statues still remaining. It lies on a Hill near the River *Cecina*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Leghorn*. *Bleau* makes it 32. The adjacent Country is fruitful, abounds with Mineral Waters, and Quarries of fine Stones, which are much esteem'd. 'Twas one of the first Colonies of *Etruria*. A Company of People who had been proscrib'd by *Sylla* fled hither from *Rome*, and having form'd a Body of armed Men, held out the Place two Years before they would submit to the *Roman* Government. This Town is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

Sixteen Miles N. W. from hence lie the *Aque Volaterane*, now called *I Bagni al Morbo*, near the Town of *Mont Cerbero*, which are small Lakes of a vast Depth, from whence the Water continually bubbles up 8 Foot high, and falls down again with great Noise. They send forth such Steams of Sulphur, as kill the Birds that fly over them, says *Bleau*; and the Water is so hot, that when Meat is thrown into it, 'tis in a trice thrown up again, with the Flesh boiled off from the Bones.

Romagna

Romagna Fiorentina lies betwixt *Romagna* properly so called, of which it is a Part, and the *Apennin* Mountains. The only Place of Note in it is *Citta del Sole*. It lies 4 Miles S. W. from *Forli*, and about 40 N. E. from *Florence*. 'Tis a pretty Town, well fortified, and was built by *Cosmo I.* the Grand Duke in 1565.

Val de Magra Fiorentina takes its Name from the River *Magra*, which runs through it. The Great Duke possesses most of it as a Fief of the Empire. The chief Places are, 1. *Pont-Remuli*, Lat. *Pont-Tremulus*. It lies on the River *Magra*, on the Confines of the *Parmesan*, *Plaisantin*, and the Territories of *Genoa*. 'Tis well fortified, and defended by a good Castle. It belong'd formerly to the Family of *Besque*, from whom the *Spaniards* took it about the Middle of the 16th Century, and sold it about the Middle of the last to the Grand Duke. It lies 35 Miles S. W. from *Parma*. 2. *Pietra Sancta*, the Capital of a Lordship of the same Name, about 25 Miles N. W. from *Lucca*. 'Tis thought to be the ancient *Feronia*, where there was a Temple, to which Slaves, when set at Liberty, us'd to go and receive their Cap as a Mark of their Freedom. 'Tis a small Town, but well built, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Pisa*.

The Grand Duke possesses also *Porto Feronia* in the Isle of *Elba*, the Isle of *Pinos*, and some other Places of no great Consideration, which we shall take Notice of when we come to them.

The Territories belonging to others within the Country of *Tuscany* are, the Republick of *Lucca*, the State called *Delli Presidii*, or of the *Spanish* Garrisons; the Principality of *Piombino*, the Domain of the House of *Gibo*, and the Marquifate of *Fos-di-Nuovo*.

The Republick of L U C C A,

The Town, with its Territory, has been a Republick a long Time under the Protection of the Emp. It has the Dominions of *Genoa* and the *Tuscan* Sea on the W. the Duchy of *Modena* on the N. the Territory of *Pistoria* on the E. and the *Pisan* on the S. is about 25 Miles from S. to N. and 27 from E.

to W. says *La Forrest*. 'Twas first conquer'd by *Narjes*, General to the Emperors of the *East*, and by several others afterwards, till it came to the Emperor *Lewis of Bavaria*, and from him to a *Genoese* Lord, and then to the Lord of *Verona*, who sold it to the *Florentines*. 'Twas taken from them by the *Pisans*, who were obliged to restore it to the Emperor *Charles IV.* after it had shook off the Yoke of *Paul Ginifi*, who had made himself their Sovereign in 1430. Their Government is purely Aristocratical. Their chief Officer is call'd *Gonfalonier*, and assumes the Title of a Prince; but they themselves call him only his Excellency. He is changed every two Months, and has 240 Nobles under him, who are divided into two Parts, and govern by Turns their half Year about.

The chief Places are, 1. *Lucca*, the Capital of the Country, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Pisa*, but exempted from his Jurisdiction. 'Tis said to have been built by the *Tuscans*, and had its Name from one of their Kings. It lies in a pleasant Plain near the River *Serchio*, 10 Miles N. W. from *Pisa*, encompassed with rich and well inhabited Hills. 'Tis a fine Town, very populous, and adorn'd with stately Churches and Palaces, has a great Trade in Silks, which are much esteem'd, from whence it has obtain'd the Epithet of Industrious. 'Tis not very large, for one may walk round it in an Hour. The Fortifications are regular, well lin'd, and have 12 Bastions. The most remarkable Things are, the Palace of the Republick, where the *Gonfalonier* or Standard-Bearer resides, with his 9 Counsellors. He has no other Advantage by his Dignity but his Table maintain'd at the publick Charge; and after 6 Years, he is capable of being chosen again. Their publick Revenues are said to be 100000 Crowns per Annum; and some say, they can raise 15000 Foot, and 3000 Horse, and upon pressing Occasions arm 30000 Men. The next Thing is their Arsenal, where they have a considerable Quantity of Arms for so small a State, and kept in very good Order. 3. Their Cathedral dedicated to *St. Martin*, where they keep the famous Crucifix, which the Legendaries pretend was finished by Angels after *Nicodemus* had attempted it in vain. 4. The Church of *St. Fra-*

St. Fredian, where there's a Tomb-stone with a Latin Inscription, importing, that *St. Richard K. of England* was buried there; which must be a Fable, since all the *English* Kings of that Name died and were buried elsewhere. The City is still populous, tho' a great many of their chief Families removed to *Geneva* upon the Reformation.

2. *Via Reggio*, supposed to be the *Fossa Pa-piriana* of the Ancients, is about 10 Miles W. from *Lucca*, and lies on the Sea-Coast, says *La Forrest*. *Bleau* makes it 13. It has a convenient Harbour, defended by a Tower.

3. *Coreglia*, a large well built Town, about 15 Miles N. from *Lucca*, according to *La Forrest*.

4. *Castiglione*, another large Town towards the Frontiers of the Dutchy of *Reggio*, on a River at the Foot of the *Apennin*.

The State DELL I PRÆSIDII,

'Is that Part of the *Siennese* which the *Spaniards* reservey to themselves in 1554. 'Tis about 15 Miles from S. to N. 27 from E. to W. and lies betwixt the *Siennese* and the *Mediterranean*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Orbitello*, situated on a Lake near the Sea, with which it communicates, and was so well fortified by the *Spaniards*, that the *Turks* could not take it in the 16th Century, nor the *French* in the 17th. 'Twas built from the Ruins of *Cosò*. It depends on the Abbot of *Le Tresfontano* in *Spirituals*, as it did formerly in *Temporals*. It lies about 65 Miles N. W. from *Rome*, and 50 S. E. from *Sienna*.

2. *Porto Hercole*, a large Town with a Harbour on the *Mediterranean*, about 6 Miles S. E. from *Orbitello*. 'Tis defended by a good Castle.

3. *Porto Santo Stephano*, another Town with a Harbour on the same Sea, and a Fort-ress built on a Height near *Mont Argentaro*, 10 Miles W. from *Porto Hercole*.

4. *Talamone Vecchio*, a Town almost ruin'd, 4 Miles E. from *Talamone*.

5. *Talamone*, a small Town, fortified by its Situation among Mountains, which defend its Avenues. It has a small Harbour at the Mouth of the *Osa*, which falls into the *Tuscan Sea*.

The Principality of PIOMBINO.

This small Country lies along the Sea, betwixt the *Siennese* and the *Pisan*. 'Twas formerly Part of the latter, and came from them to the Family of *Appiani*, who were Princes of it, till 1603, that *James VII.* their Prince dying without Issue Male, the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* gave this Principality to *Philip IV.* of *Spain* in 1631, and he sold it afterwards to *Nicholas Ludouiso*, who had married Prince *James's* Grand-Daughter, reserving a Right to himself to keep a *Spanish* Garrison in *Piombino*. This Country is about 20 Miles long, and 10 where broadest; but most of it is very narrow, there being a Bay of the Sea which runs far into it.

The only Place of Note is *Piombino*, which is a strong Fortress with a Harbour on the *Mediterranean*, about 35 Miles S. from *Leghorn*. The Prince of *Piombino* possesses likewise *Porto-Longone* in the Island of *Elba*.

The Domain of the House of CIBO,

Lies betwixt *Val de Main* on the E. and the Dominions of *Genoa* on the W. It consists of two small Dominions, viz. the Dutchy of *Massa*, and the Principality of *Carara*, which came to them by marrying the Heiress of the Family of *Malespina* in 1520. The Family of *Cibo* descended from *Gay Cibo*, Favourite to the Emperor *Orto I.* in the 10th Centry, and has produced very great Men. Pope *Innocent VIII.* was of this Family, as was Cardinal *Cibo*, Dean of the Sacred College, who died in 1700. These two Dominions are about 10 Miles long, and 10 broad.

The only Places of Note are, 1. *Massa*, on the little River *Lavenza*, within 4 Miles of the Sea. 'Tis a small Town, well built, and adorn'd with a fine Palace, the Residence of its Princes, and fortified with a good Citadel.

2. *Carara*, the only Town of the Principality of that Name, 5 Miles N. W. from *Massa*, upon a Hill, at the Foot of the Mountains, whence the white Marble is dug, that is so much esteemed all over *Europe*.

The Marquisate DE FOS DI NUOVO,

Is of a small Extent, and lies N. W. from the Dutchy of *Massa*. It belongs to the Family of *Malespina*, which has been considerable since 876. The only Town of Note is *Fos di Nuovo*, a small Town, well inhabited, and defended by an ancient Castle, 7 or 8 Miles N. from *Carara*.

L O M B A R D Y.

THIS Country was formerly of a much larger Extent, when 'twas called *Gallia Cisalpina*, than at present. It comprehends now the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Republick of *Venice*, the *Mantuan*, the *Modenese*, the *Parmesan*, the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy* in *Italy*, which we have already described; and the Republick of *Genoa*.

The Dutchy of Milan.

AFTER *Charlemagne* had destroyed the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, as has been already mentioned, the *Milanese* became Part of the Empire, and the Emperor appointed Governors there, who became very potent, and assum'd the Title of Lords of *Milan*. The first was *Alboin*, who liv'd in the 10th Century. We know little of his Successors till the Time of *Theobald Visconti*, who was kill'd by a Lord of the Family of *Turiani*, who were sworn Enemies to the Family of *Vicenti*. His Son *Matthew* succeeded, was Vicar of the Empire in *Italy* about 1294, and from him begins the Chronology of the Lords of *Milan*. *John Galeas*, one of his Successors, was the first Duke in 1395, and died in 1402. His two Sons who succeeded dying without Issue about 1447, several Princes pretended to the Dutchy. The Emperor *Frederic IV.* the *Venetians*, *Alphonso* King of *Naples*, *Lewis* Duke of *Savoy*, and *Charles D.* of *Orleans*, did all put in their Claims. The *Milanais* withstood them all for some Time; but at last were obliged in 1468 to submit to *Francis Sforza*, a Soldier of Fortune, and great Captain, who had married a Bastard Daughter of their last Duke. *Lewis XII.* of *France*,

Son to the D. of *Orleans*, and Great Grandson to D. *John Galeas*, renew'd his Pretensions, from whence ensu'd a cruel War. He conquer'd it in 21 Days, and forc'd Duke *Lewis the Black* to fly into *Germany*; but the *Milanais* being displeased at the too great Familiarity of the *French* with their Wives, recalled the Duke, who, with the Assistance of the *Swissers*, regained most of the Country: But *Lewis* sending timely Relief from *France*, and the *Swissers* proving treacherous to the Duke, he endeavour'd his Escape in the Habit of a common Soldier, and was taken and imprison'd at *Loches*, where he died. The *French* continued Masters of the Country, till *Maximilian*, the Son of D. *Lewis*, recover'd it by the Help of the *Swissers*. *Francis I.* defeated him afterwards, and kill'd 10000 of the *Swissers*, with the Loss of 4000 of his own best Troops. After which, *Maximilian* was forc'd to submit, on Condition of an Annual Pension of 30000 Ducats. In 1521, *Francis Sforza*, Son to *Maximilian*, was restor'd by Means of the Emperor and Pope; and at the Treaty of *Cambrai* in 1529, the *French* King renounc'd all his Pretensions to that Dutchy. And after the Death of D. *Francis Sforza II.* in 1536, the Emperor *Charles V.* invest'd King *Philip II.* of *Spain*, his own Son, with the Dukedom. Since which, it has continued in Possession of the Crown of *Spain*, and has been reckon'd one of the fairest Jewels that belongs to it.

The Country is very fruitful in Corn, Wine, and Flax, abounds with Rice, and Fruit of all Sorts. 'Twas much larger formerly than now, especially when the Emperor *Wenceslaus* made *John Galeas* Duke; but a great Part of it fell afterwards into the Hands of the *Venetians* and Duke of *Savoy*. It has *Swisserland* and the *Grisons* Country on the N. the *Apennin* Hills and the Territories of the Republick of *Genoa* on the S. those of the Republick of *Venice*, with the Dutchies of *Mantua* and *Parma*, on the E. the Dominions of the D. of *Savoy* and the *Montferrat* on the W. *La Forrest* makes it about 80 Miles from S. to N. and 60 from E. to W. It has many Rivers, which contribute to its Fruitfulness; the chief of which are the *Po*, the *Tisn*, the *Adda*, and the *Sessia*.

'Tis divided into 13 Parts or Jurisdctions, viz. The *Milanais*, properly so call'd;

call'd; the *Pavese*, the *Lodesan*, and *Cremonese*, which lie about the Middle from E. to W. The *Comasca*, the County of *Anghiera*, and the Valleys of *Sessia*, which lie N. from the *Cremonese* from E. to W. The *Novarese*, the *Vigeranois*, and *l'Aumilino*, which lie towards the E. from N. to S. The *Alexandrin*, the *Tortonese*, and the Territory of *Bollio*, which lie on the S. of the *Po* from E. to W.

MILANESE,

Properly so call'd, lies betwixt *Comasca* on the N. the *Pavese* on the S. the *Lodesan* on the E. and the *Novarese* on the W. The whole Country is ruled by a Governor sent from the King of *Spain*, and govern'd almost in an absolute Manner. He is sometimes called Vicar-General, and has the Election of all Magistrates, Judges, Commissioners, Officers of the Treasury, &c. He has a secret Council, consisting of the General of his Forces, the Chatellan of *Milan*, the Chancellor, the President of the Senate, the President of the Magistrates of Towns, and Treasurer-General, to whom others are sometimes added by the King's special Favour. The Senate consists of a President and 12 Senators, 3 of whom use to be *Spaniards*. They are for the most Part chose out of the chief Cities; and one of their Number, call'd Regent, is chosen to attend the King in *Spain*, and serves as one of his Council for *Italy*. There lies no Appeal from the Decrees of this Senate, who have the Power in all Civil Causes relating to Justice, but the Governour does all in Politick Affairs. All the Cities, Boroughs, and Chatellanies of *Milan*, have their own Communities governed for most part by 12 Magistrates, resembling Aldermen, chosen out of their Common-Councils, which generally consist of 60 a-piece; and the City of *Milan* has no more Privilege than the rest, but only that 'tis the Residence of the general Courts. The Annual Revenue of the whole Dutchy is reckon'd at 3000000 of Livres, and 1000000 more in Time of War. The Governours do generally so exact upon the People, that it passes for a Proverb in *Italy*, *The King of Spain's Ministers pill or gnaw them in Sicily, eat them in Naples, and devour them in Milan.*

The chief Places in *Milan*, properly so called, are, 1. *Milan*, which by Way of Eminence is called the Great; and very justly, says *La Forrest*; since 'tis 10 Miles in Circuit. It lies in Lon. 28. 15. Lat. 45. 12. about 255 Miles N. W. from *Rome*, according to *Moll*, and above 280 by *Sanson*; 87 Miles N. E. from *Turin*, 40 from *Casal*, 50 S. W. from *Brescia*, and about 160 from *Venice*, 27 S. from *Como*, and 15 N. from *Pavia*. It stands in a pleasant Plain, water'd by the River *Olna*, and has the Advantage of 2 Canals, one called *Novatia delle Martezano*, which is 20 Miles in length, and is supply'd with Water from the *Adda*; and the other comes to it from the River *Tessin*, which contribute much to its Strength. According to *Bleau*, there are no fewer than 7 Rivers and Canals which run into it, besides some Canals that communicate with several of these Rivers. Some say 'twas built by the *Gauls*, who came into *Italy* under *Bellovesus*. 'Tis certainly very ancient. *Causabon* derives its Name from *Mediolanium*, a Town of *France* in *Xantonge*; but Authors differ as to this Matter. *Bleau* says, 'tis one of the greatest Cities of *Europe*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis one of the most magnificent, populous, trading, and fine Towns in *Italy*; and that to look upon it at present, one would not think that it had been besieged 40 Times, taken 22 Times, and ruin'd 3 or 4 Times, especially in 1162, by the Emp. *Frederic I.* who raz'd and sow'd it with Salt, to revenge the Affront they put on the Empress his Wife, by mounting her on an Ass with her Face towards the Tail, which they made her take in her Hand instead of a Bridle, and carried her in that disgraceful Manner thro' the City. 'Tis round in Figure, divided into 6 Wards, which have their Names from so many Gates, and is said by some to contain 250000, and by others, 300000 Inhabitants. It has 11 Collegiate Churches, 71 Parishes, 30 Colleges of Regular Monks, 8 of Regular Clerks, 36 of Nuns, and 32 for Discipline, which with others amount to 238. *Bleau* adds, that they have 120 Schools where the Youth are instructed in Religion. He says, 'tis the greatest City in *Italy*, except *Rome*. That the Suburbs are long and broad, some of 'em equal to great Towns, and defended by deep Ditches, as well as the

the Town it self; and abounds with such a Number of Artists and Tradesmen, as are reckon'd enough to furnish all *Italy*. 'Tis inhabited by many People of Quality who have sumptuous Palaces; and in general, the Houses are very stately. The Squares are large and fine, the Streets broad and neat; and the great Number of Inhabitants, with the Resort of Multitudes of Strangers, enlarge its Commerce. The Citadel is a regular Hexagon, well fortified, and stored with Cannon; and *Bleau* says, 'tis one of the most famous in *Europe*, both for its Strength and Largeness; so that it resembles a great Town with many Streets, Alleys, Markets, Palaces, and Shops of all Sorts. The Ditches are filled with deep Rivers, and faced on each Side with Brick. The Ramparts are very strong and thick. The Magazine of Arms is in the Palace of the City; which for Number and Richness, are worthy of the greatest of Princes. Here are many Inscriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity. Their Academy is very ancient, and *Virgil* is supposed to have studied in it. The Emperors, *Didius Julianus*, and *Maximianus Hercules*, were born here, as were several Popes. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and their first Prelate is alledged to have been *Barnabas*, Colleague to *St Paul*. Many of the Roman Emperors made it the Place of their Residence, and their Store-House of War against the *Germans* and *Gauls*, as *Cæsar*, *Nerva*, *Trajan*, who is said to have founded the Palace, *Adrian*, *Maximian*, and others; so that, as *Procopius* says, it exceeded all the other Cities but *Rome* for Multitude of People, Largeness, &c.

The most remarkable Places are, 1. The Cathedral, call'd the Dome, a prodigious Structure, which, *La Forrest* says, they have been 300 Years at work upon, and are like to be 300 more. The Workmanship is by some preferred to that of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, though it be a 6th Part less in its Size. 'Tis built of unpolish'd Marble; and *Monconys* says, 'twas to have 14000 Figures in Marble as large as the Life. That Part of it in which Mass is said, according to the Rites of *St. Ambrose*, is noted for extraordinary Paintings; and among others, that of *St. Bartholomew* flea'd alive, for which the French King offer'd 500000 Livres, but could not have it. That called the *Ambrosian Li-*

brary, is said to contain 14000 MSS. and 72000 printed Books. Adjoining to this Library, there's an Academy for Painting, in which there are many curious Pictures, with other Rarities. The Hospital for Persons infected with the Plague, begun by *D. Lewis Sforza* in 1489, and finish'd by *Lewis XII.* in 1507, is called the *Morre*, consists of 4 Galleries, and a Square containing 92 Chambers each, which are so contrived, that the Sick may, from their several Apartments, see the Mass said at the Altar in the Middle of the Square, under a Dome supported by Columns; and the Hospital is so magnificent, as might serve the greatest Prince for a Palace. The Closet of Rarities which belonged to the late Canon *Manfreda Scisula*, is worth a Traveller's View, for Books, Medals, Seals, Rings, Pictures, *Indian* Works, Mummies, Arms, with an infinite Variety of Glasses, Dials, and Antiquities of all Sorts. Among other Things, there's a great Piece of Cloth made of the Stone *Amianthus*, a Dish of yellow Amber 2 Foot in Diameter, and several rough Pieces of the same, which inclose Insects of several Sorts, that appear distinctly in the Middle of 'em. There's also a Piece of Chrystal, which incloses Substances of several Sorts, particularly an Olive Leaf, and a Drop of Water which seems to move. The Palace of the Archbishop, who is always to be a Cardinal, is very magnificent, as is the Town-House, where the Senate meets. The chief Trade of the Town consists in Lace, Embroideries of Gold and Silver, and of Works of Steel and Chrystal, at which they are very expert. Mr. Ray says, the Cathedral is 250 Cubits long, 130 broad, and of a proportionable Height. That their great Hospital is the best in *Europe*, for the Magnificence of the Structure and Bigness. Its Revenues are 50000 Crowns per Annum, and 4000 Poor and Sick are maintained in it. Mr. Lassel says, the Gates of the City are 10, and the Churches 200, and it abounds so with People of Quality, that he has seen 100 Gentlemen's Coaches at one Church. He adds, that there are 160 white Marble Pillars in the great Church, valued at 10000 Crowns each. They have an Academy of Wits, who call themselves *Noscoisti*, or hidden Men. This City has produced many great Men

for Learning, as *Valerius Maximus* of old, and *Cardan* of late. *Ubertio*, a Native of this City, was so strong, that he could take a Horse laden with Corn on his Back, and stop any Horse at full Gallop. One *Gulielmo*, a Native likewise of this City, had such a strong natural Wit, that without the Help of any Learning he was able to resolve the nicest Questions in Law, as well as the ablest Lawyers. *Misson* says, the chief Reason why the Cathedral is not finished, is, That the Clergy make a Handle of it for drawing Donatives and Legacies continually from the People; and there's an Inscription in Golden Letters upon a Piece of Marble in it, importing, That one of the Natives bequeathed by Will 230000 Crowns of Gold towards the building and adorning the Front of this Church, which is not performed. The Pavement, he says, is more solid and curious than that of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and the whole Charge of it, when finished, is computed at 66290 Crowns, without including the Quire. In the Church of *St. Ambrose* there's a Dragon of Brass on a Column of Marble. Some think it to be that of *Æsculapius*; others, an Emblem of that in the Wilderness, upon which many of the Pilgrims and common People worship it. The Inhabitants are very fond of Relicks, and pretend to have at the Church of *St. Alexander's*, no less than 144000 Martyrs from the Catacombs of *St. Sebastian*.

2. *Marignano*, or *Melignano*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Milan*, on the River *Landro*, over which it has a fine Bridge. 'Tis a small Town, but noted for the great Victory which *Francis I.* of *France* gained there over the *Swissers* in 1515.

3. *Agnadel*, a Town noted for a Victory which *Lewis XII.* of *France* obtained over the *Venetians* in 1509. 'Tis called also the Battle of *Rivolta*, because 'twas fought betwixt those 2 Places. It lies 22 Miles N. E. from *Milan*.

4. *Cassano*, on the *Adda*, 17 Miles N. E. from *Milan*, noted for a Battle betwixt Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Vendosme* in 1705. Both Sides claimed the Victory; but by Prince *Eugene's* Letter to the D. of *Marborough*, it appears, the Victory was on his Side, tho' he attacked them with great Disadvantage; that the *French* retired in great

Confusion, lost many of their Men, and much of their Baggage in the *Adda*, and a great Number of Prisoners, with Standards and Colours were taken. The Imperialists had 2027 Men killed, and 2002 wounded. The *French* had 7000 killed on the Field, according to the *German* Account, besides what were taken. The *French* alledg'd, *P. Eugene* lost 7000 Men on the Field, and had 1800 taken; but 'tis certain *P. Eugene* remained Master of the Field, and took some of the *French* Artillery, but was stop'd from pursuing them further, by a Battery they had planted on the other Side the River.

The P A V E S E.

Lies S. from *Milan*, and is so fertile in Corn and Fruit, that 'tis commonly called the Garden of the *Milanese*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Pavia*, 18 Miles S. from *Milan*. 'Tis said to have been founded by the *Gauls* after they built *Milan*. 'Twas anciently call'd *Ticinum*, from the River *Tessin*, which washes its Walls. The *Gauls* were chased from thence by the *Romans*, and the *Romans* by the *Goths*, about the Middle of the 5th Century. *Odoacer* ruin'd it about 477, and allowed the Inhabitants 5 Years Immunity from Taxes to rebuild it. They gave it the Name of *Papia*. In a few Years it became such a fine and flourishing City, that *Alboin* King of the *Lombards* chose it for the Place of his Residence in 568, and it continued the Capital of the Kingdom, till the *Lombards* were subdued by *Charlemagne*. The Emp. *Otho I.* did much Damage to this Town in 951. 'Twas almost consumed by Fire in 1004. 'Twas almost ruined by a War with the *Milanese* in 1059. It afterwards fell into the Hands of several Tyrants before it came to the Dukes of *Milan*, under whom it flourished. 'Twas sack'd by the *French* in 1527, out of Revenge for the Defeat which King *Francis I.* received before it in 1525, when he was taken Prisoner. It never recovered its ancient State since then. The Situation is extream pleasant, and they have very fine Churches; amongst which, that of the *Augustins*, where they pretend to have *St. Austin's* Body, is one of the chief. Their principal Street, the fine Bridge over the

the *Tesin*, their Colleges, and some other publick Buildings, preserve something of the Memory of their ancient Grandeur. 'Tis the See of a Bishop who depends immediately on the Pope. 'Tis reckon'd one of the best Benefices in *Italy*, and generally conferred on Persons of Note. Their University founded by *Charlemagne*, is much decay'd. Their Cathedral is an old dark Structure. This City has produced many considerable Men for Learning and Arts; and among others, the famous *Boetius*, chief Minister to *Theoderic* King of the *Goths*, and one of the learnedst Men in his Time. Over-against the Cathedral there's a Brass Statue on Horseback, said to be that of *Antoninus Pius*.

2. *Certosa*, a magnificent Monastery of *Carthusians*, 5 Miles N. from *Pavia*, founded by *John Galeas* D. of *Milan*.

3. *Voghera*, a large Town upon the River *Staffora*, 15 Miles S. W. from *Pavia*.

The L O D E S A N,

So call'd from its Capital, lies S. E. from *Milan*, abounds in Pasturage and Cattle, and produces good Cheefe.

The chief Places are, 1. *Lodi*, Lat. *Laus Pompeii Nova*, because the Emp. *Frederic* I. rebuilt it in 1158, from the Ruins of the old Town of that Name. It lies on a Hill near the River *Adda*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Milan*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that Town. 'Tis large, well built, and tolerably well fortify'd.

2. *Lodi Vecchio*, a Town about 4 Miles W. from *Lodi*, the Remains of the ancient *Laus Pompeia*, built by the *Gauls* about the Year of *Rome* 180, and called *Laus Pompeia*, because *Pompey*, Father to *Pompey the Great*, settled a Colony there. It was destroyed during the Wars, betwixt those of *Milan* and *Pavia*, in 1059.

The C R E M O N E S E.

This small Province lies E. from the *Lodisan*, and is divided from it by the *Adda*. 'Tis one of the most fertile of the *Milanoise*, in Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Flax.

The chief Places are, 1. *Cremona*, on the N. Side of the *Po*, 45 Miles S. E. from *Milan*. A Canal from the River runs thro'

the City, fills its Ditches, and forms a Communication betwixt this River and the *Oglio*. 'Tis supposed to have been built by the *Gauls* in the 445th of *Rome*; and others say by *Hercules*, the Companion of *Jason*: However that is, we find it mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, &c. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Slavonians* and *Lombards*, Anno *Christi* 630, and rebuilt by the Emp. *Frederic* I. in 1184. The Tower and Castle which he built are still remaining, but ruinous. The Inhabitants used to boast, that their Tower was the highest in *Europe*, but it appears otherwise now. 'Twas formerly govern'd by Viscounts of its own; and at different Times the *Venetians*, *French*, Dukes of *Milan*, and the *Spaniards*, have been in Possession of it. It belongs now to the latter. The City is large, but not very rich or populous. They have abundance of fine Structures, particularly the Cathedral of their Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Milan*. It has a noble Portico supported by many fine Pillars of Marble. They have a Collegiate Church call'd *St. Peter's*, and 3 Monasteries. The Palace of the Bishop, the Town-house, and that of the *Podesta*, are worth seeing. The Streets are streight and large, and the Houses on both Sides well built; the Air is good, and the Situation agreeable in a pleasant Plain. Their University is so little frequented, that 'tis frequently omitted by Authors who write of *Italy*. 'Tis noted for the noble Exploit of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who surpris'd it by Night in *February* 1702, but not being duly supported by his Troops, Part of whom mistook their Way, and being out-number'd by the *French* in Garrison, he was obliged to quit it again, but carried off their General, the *Marchal de Villeroy*, with him.

2. *Casal Maggiore*, a small Town, but of good Trade, near the *Adda*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Cremona*.

3. *Soncino*, on the *Oglio*, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Cremona*, a small Town, but well fortify'd, and several Times taken and retaken in the present War.

C O M A S C O,

Lies N. from *Milan*, and W. from *Bergamasco*, and is divided into the Territory and County of *Corno*.

The

The chief Places are, 1. *Como*, on the S. End of the Lake of that Name, about 22 Miles N. from *Milan*. The Lake was anciently called *Larius Lacus*. 'Tis a considerable Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. 'Tis strong and populous. 'Tis said to have been built by the *Gauls*, destroy'd by the *Goths*; and when rebuilt, was call'd *Novocomium*. 'Twas an ancient Colony of the *Romans*, and the Birth-place of *Pliny* the younger, the Poet *Cecilius*, *Paulus Jovius* the famous Historian, of Pope *Innocent XI.* and several other great Persons. 'Twas almost ruin'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* because it open'd to the *French*. The neighbouring Lake is about 30 Miles long, 3 broad, and divided into two Branches at the S. End. The River *Adda* runs through it. It abounds with Fish, especially with fine *Trouts*, and the Banks of it are cover'd in some Places with Woods, which afford good Hunting. *Pliny* mentions a Fountain in a Hill near this Lake, which ebbs and flows three times a Day.

2. *Lecco*, a small Town with a Castle, about 12 Miles N. E. from *Como*, on the other Branch of the Lake.

The County of *Como* is the Northern Part of *Comasco*, and contains, 1. *Bellano*, a small Town of good Trade, upon a Stream which falls into the Lake of *Como*, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Como*. 2. *Fort de Fuentes*, a Fortrefs built by the Governor of *Milan* at the Close of the last Century, where the *Adda* falls into the Lake of *Como*, 30 Miles N. from that City.

The County of ANGHIERA,

Lies betwixt *Comasco* and *Milan* towards the S. W. The chief Places are, 1. *Anghiera*, on the E. Side of the Lake *Maggiore*, about 34 Miles N. W. from *Milan*. 'Tis Capital of the County, which the Emperor *Venerandus* gave to a certain Lord in 1397, who presented him with some Hogheads of excellent Wine.

2. *Arona*, a small but strong Town, which suffer'd much by Fire in 1674, but is since pretty well repaired. It lies on the W. Side of the Lake, 3 Miles S. W. from *Anghiera*. The Lake *Maggiore* was anciently call'd *Ver-*

banus Lacus, is about 40 Miles long, and 7 where broadest. It contains several Islands, and receives a great many Streams. The River *Tosa* falls into it on the W. Side, and the River *Tesin* runs quite thro' it. It abounds with fine Fish of several Sorts.

3. *Orta*, a small Town on a Lake of the same Name, about 7 Miles W. from *Anghiera*. The Lake is about 9 Miles long, and above 2 broad.

4. *Palanza*, a large Town on the W. Side of Lake *Maggiore*, 12 Miles N. W. from *Anghiera*.

5. *Canobio*, a Town with a good Castle on the same Side of the Lake, about 24 Miles N. W. from *Anghiera*.

6. *Ugonia*, or *Ugogna*, a Town with a very strong Castle, about 19 Miles N. W. from *Anghiera*.

7. *Domo d'Oscella*, a small and strong Town, about 27 Miles N. W. from *Anghiera*, on the River *Tosa*.

The Vallies S E S S I A,

Lie W. from the County of *Anghiera*, and are 9 or 10 in Number. The only Places of Note here are, 1. *San Majolo*, a small Town, but very well fortified, and is the chief Place of these Vallies.

2. *Borgo di Sessia*, about 16 Miles S. W. from *Anghiera*.

The NOVARESE,

Lies betwixt the Dutchy of *Milan*, properly so call'd, and *Piedmont*. The only Place of Note in it is *Novarra*, situated in a fine Country, betwixt two Rivers, about 28 Miles S. W. from *Milan*. 'Tis very well fortified, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*. 'Tis remarkable for the Sieges it has sustain'd, particularly in 1500, when the *French* took there *Lewis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, whom they carried Prisoner into *France*, where he died. 'Tis remarkable also for the Defeat of the *French* there by the *Swissers* about that Time, and for the Defeat of the *Swissers* by the *French* two Years after. 'Twas also taken by the *French* in 1522. 'Tis the Birth-place of *Peter Lombard*, who was Bishop of *Paris*, and sur-nam'd Master of the Sentences.

The

the VIGERANESE, or VIGENAVASCO,

Lies S. E. from the *Novarese*. The chief Places are, 1. *Vigerano*, or *Vigevano*. It stands so pleasantly near the River *Tesin*, that several of the Dukes of *Milan* chose it for their Country-Seat in the Time of Summer. It lies 12 Miles S. E. from *Novara*, and 20 S. W. from *Milan*. It has a strong Castle on a Rock, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*.

2. *Mortara*, anciently called *Belle-Forêt*, from a great Forrest, in which 'twas built by the *Gauls*; but had its latter Name from the bloody Battle which *Charlemagne* gain'd there over the last King of the *Lombards* in 774. 'Twas taken by the *D.* of *Modena* for the *French* in 1658, but restor'd by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It lies 5 Miles S. W. from *Vigevano*.

the LAUMELIN, or LUMILINA,

Had its Name from the ancient *Laumelin*, and lies S. from *Vigenavasco*. The chief Places are, *Valencia*, or *Valenza*, on a Hill near the *Po*, on the Confines of *Montferrat*, upon which it formerly depended. It lies 12 Miles S. E. from *Casal*, 20 S. from *Novara*, and about 36 S. W. from *Milan*. 'Tis a small Town, but well fortified. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1656, and restor'd by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. They took it again in 1696, and restor'd it by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

1. *Lumello*, a small Village betwixt *Vigenavasco* and *Valenza*, the Remains of the ancient *Laumellum*.

3. *Erescarolo*, 3 Miles N. from *Valenza*, a Town with a strong Castle, built on a Hill, in a very fine Part of the Country.

The ALEXANDRIN,

Lies S. from *Montferrat* and the *Laumelin*. The chief Places are, 1. *Alexandria*, so called from Pope *Alexander III.* to whose Honour 'twas built, by those who espous'd his Cause against the Emperor *Frederic I.* who besieg'd it the Year after, and gave it the Surname of *Paglia*, i. e. *Straw*, in Contempt of the Pope; but was obliged to raise the Siege, after he had lost a great many Men,

the Inhabitants, who were 15000, having made a brave Defence. The *French* did also miscarry before it in 1657, and lost abundance of Men. It lies about 10 Miles S. E. from *Casal*, 9 S. W. from *Valenza*, and about 40 S. W. from *Milan*. 'Tis divided into two Parts by the River *Tanaro*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*, and had many Privileges granted by the Pope, which it still enjoys.

2. *Bosco*, 5 Miles S. E. from *Alexandria*, a small Town with a Convent, noted for the Birth of Pope *Pius V.*

The TORTONESE,

Lies E. from *Alexandria*. The only Town of Note here is *Tortona*, or *Dertona*, upon the River *Stafora* or *Iria*, 11 Miles E. from *Alexandria*, is a very ancient Town, and by *Strabo* call'd *Dorton*. 'Twas ruin'd at the End of the 12th Century by the Emperor *Frederic I.* but rebuilt in the Beginning of the 13th by the *Milanois*. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1640, and retaken next Year by the *Spaniards*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*, and defended by a strong Castle, built by the Emperor *Charles V.* on a neighbouring Hill.

The Territory of BOBBIO,

Lies S. from the *Pavesan*, and N. from the Dominions of *Genoa*. It had its Rise from a Monastery built there by *St. Columbanus* in 614, in a pleasant Plain, and is now the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Genoa*. It lies about 32 Miles S. E. from *Tortona*, and 46 from *Milan*.

The Dominions of the Republick of Venice.

WE are only to treat at present of what they have in *Italy*; for the Division of which we refer to *Sanfon's Table*, P. 1456, and 1457. And for their Dominions on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, and in the *Levant*, we shall speak of them in their proper Places.

Their own Authors boast much of their Antiquity, perpetual Freedom, and Independence; but others do generally agree,

that they owe their Original to *Padua*, some of whose Inhabitants, to avoid the Fury of the *Goths*, retir'd to the Isles upon which *Venice* is founded, especially the chief of 'em, now called *Rialto*, or *Rivolta*; and others of their Townsmen and Neighbours flying from the Cruelty of *Attila* the Hun, call'd the Scourge of God, after he had sack'd *Aquileia*, settled there and in the neighbouring Islands, where they built poor Huts at first, which was in the Beginning of the 5th Century; tho' 'tis said, the *Paduans* had a Colony there for Trade before that Time, and sent Consuls thither, who had the supreme Authority of the Place. The Origine of the Town, as *Julius Fœrol-dus* says, was about 421, when the Church of *St. Jamé de Rialta* was consecrated; but *Attila* having over-run *Italy* about 453, more People fled hither from *Aquileia*, *Altino*, and *Concordia*, *Padua*, *Oderzo*, *Heraclea*, *Jesol*, *Grado*, *Caorle*, *Loretto*, *Vicenza*, *Verona*, *Mantua*, *Brescia*, *Milan*, *Parvia*, and even from *Rome* it self: Some of the noblest and most powerful Citizens retiring to *Venice* on this Occasion. *Don Alphonso de la Querva*, who was Ambassador from *Spain* to this Republick, gives a large Account of these Things in his Book called, *Squilito della Liberta Veneta*, and alledges, that besides its having been subject to the *Paduans*, 'twas afterwards subject to the Emperors, then to the *Goths*, and to the Emperors again for 100 Years: And Mr. *Freschot*, in his new Relation of this Republick, printed at *Utrecht* in 1709, tho' a great Friend to the *Venetians*, and vindicates them from the Reflections of *M. Amelot de la Houffais*, agrees that they were at first subject to the *Paduans*, for which he quotes *Cassiodorus* and others, and gives us the Decree of the *Paduans* for building there. After this, they came under the Government of Tribunes; but whether they were chosen by the Senate or by the *Paduans*, is not so clear. That they were subject also to the Emperors, appears from this, that *Justinian* and others made Use of their Service against the *Goths*; and his General *Narfes* determin'd the Controversy in their City betwixt them and the *Paduans*, who claim'd the Sovereignty over them, and the Property of the Isles, upon which the Town was built, which they call'd their Marshes. That same Author supposes,

that the *Venetians* chose their first Doge or Duke with the Emperor's Consent. They were govern'd by Tribunes 230 Years.

The Dukes or Doges of Venice,
from the *Atlas Historique*,
Bleau, M. Freschot, &c.

1. *Paulutius Anafestus* was chosen in 697 from *Heraclea*, upon taking an Oath before the Patriarch of *Grado*, That he would have nothing else in View but the Good of the Republick, and defend them against their Enemies. He made an Alliance with the Kings of the *Lombards*, reduc'd the Town of *Jesol*, which had revolted, enlarg'd the *Venetian* Dominions, and reign'd above 20 Years.
2. *Marcellus Tegellianus*, another *Heraclean*, was chosen in his stead in 717. He was pious, affable, and modest, but not so careful of the publick Good as his Predecessor. The Patriarchat was transferred from *Grado* to *Aquileia* in his Time. He govern'd 9 Years.
3. *Orseo*, or *Ursus Hippatus*, succeeded in 726. He was also an *Heraclean*, a good Soldier, restor'd the Exarch of *Ravenna*, who was outed by *Luitprand* the *Lombard*, took his Nephew, and kill'd the D. of *Vicenza*. He suppress'd the Disorders of those of *Aquileia*, chas'd them from *Grado*, and bred up the Youth to War; but was kill'd because of his Tyranny, in the 12th Year of his Government. The Tribunes propos'd to chuse another; but not agreeing in it, they appointed a General, who was to be chosen Annually. They had 5 of them successively; but the last of them had his Eyes put out, and was degraded.
4. *Theodat*, the Son of D. *Ursus*, succeeded as Duke in 742. He remov'd his Seat from *Heraclea* to *Malamos*, adjust'd his Boundaries with *Aistulph* the *Lombard*; but designing to make himself absolute, had his Eyes put out, and was degraded or kill'd in his 13th Year.
5. *Galla*, who is said to have murth'rd him, succeeded in 755; but aiming at an absolute Power, had his Eyes also put out, and was degraded by the People that same Year.

6. *Dominicus* of *Manegaria* succeeded, and had two Tribunes to be a Curb upon him; but had the same Fate with his Predecessor in his 5th Year.

7. *Maurice Galbus* of *Heraclea* succeeded in 764, and govern'd so well, that he obtain'd to have his Son join'd with him in the Government. He had War with the Bishop of *Grado*, who was assisted by *Pepin* of *France*. The Difference was adjusted, and *Maurice* died in his 23d Year.

8. *John* his Son govern'd 9 Years after him, and associated his Son *Maurice*; but being unsupportable for their Tyranny, and having thrown the Bishop of *Grado*, with whom they had a Difference, headlong from a Tower, the succeeding Patriarch form'd a Plot against 'em, and forc'd them both to fly.

9. *Obelerius* and *Tenoris*, Tribune of *Malame*, succeeded in 804, and associated his Brothers *Beatus* and *Valentin*; but he and *Valentin* taking Part with *Pepin* K. of *Italy*, and *Beatus* fighting against him in Defence of the Republick, he was only approv'd by the People, and plac'd in the Catalogue of the Dukes, and govern'd 5 Years.

10. *Angelus Particiatius* succeeded in 809 by Election. He was the first who resided at *Venice*, and founded the Ducal Palace. He associated his Son *John*, built 3 Churches, was successful against the Inhabitants of *Carnia*, divided *Venice* into several Wards or Jurisdictions, appointed the Council call'd *Pregadi*, with the Court for Criminal Affairs, and died full of Glory in his 18th Year.

11. *Justinian* his Son, whom he had associated, succeeded in 827, recalled his Brother *John*, who had been associated by his Father, but banish'd, join'd with the Emperor of the *East* to drive the *Moors* and *Saracens* out of *Sicily*, and died in his 2d Year. In his Time the Corps of *St. Mark*, Patron of *Venice*, was brought from *Alexandria*.

12. *John* continued in the Government in 829, finish'd the Church of *St. Mark*, besieg'd *D. Obelerius*, who had fled, as above-mention'd, in the Island of *Cursia*, where he took him and put him to Death. He destroy'd *Malame*, which had taken Part with *Obelerius*, and reduc'd the *Narentins*; but was depriv'd of his Dignity by a Con-

spiracy, and shut up in a Monastery at *Grado* in his 8th Year.

13. *Peter Gradanig*, or *Tradonicus* of *Pola*, succeeded in 836, because of the Service he did the Republick in their War against *Pepin*. He associated his Son *John*, assisted the Emperor of the *East* against the *Saracens*, was made chief Armour-Bearer of the Empire, and obtain'd many Privileges from the Emperor *Lewis* II. He built the Church of *St. Paul*, and was kill'd in a popular Tumult, because of his bad Success against the *Moors* at Sea, in his 28th Year.

14. *Ursus Particiatius* succeeded in 864, appeas'd the Tumult, and defeated the *Turks* and *Saracens* in *Dalmatia*; for which the Emperor of the *East* continued him to be chief Armour-Bearer in the Empire. He associated his Son *John*, and died in his 17th Year.

15. His Son *John* succeeded in 881. The Count of *Comacchio* having taken and mortally wounded one of his Brothers, he burnt *Comacchio* in Revenge, and ravag'd the County of *Ravenna*. He demitted for want of Health in his 6th Year, and prevail'd that his Brother *Peter* should succeed, and after him his Brother *Ursus*.

16. *Peter Candianus* I. succeeded in 887. He defeated the *Narentins* at Sea, who ravag'd his Coasts, and was kill'd in a 2d Battle against 'em in his 5th Month. *Dominic* the Tribune is by some said to have succeeded in 888; but having govern'd only half a Year, he is omitted by others.

17. *Peter* his Son succeeded that same Year. His Government was glorious for the Republick: He defeated *Berengar* K. of *Italy*, and forc'd him to confirm the Privileges of the *Venetians*. He likewise defeated the *Huns* who had invaded the Country, and (as some say) was defeated by them in another Rencontre, and died in his 19th or 24th Year.

18. *Ursus Bodoarius*, Brother to *John Particiatius*, succeeded in 909. He obtain'd a Confirmation of the *Venetian* Privileges from the Emperor *Conrad*, and Power for them to coin Money. He retir'd into a Monastery the 20th Year of his Reign.

19. *Peter Candianus* II. Son to *Peter* I. succeeded in 932. He defeated the Marquis of *Isfria*, who disturb'd the *Venetian* Trade, and took *Capo d'Isfria* from him. He also

defeated *Albert*, Son to *K. Berengarius*, who had seiz'd *Ravenna*, and stop'd the *Venetian* Ships. In his Time those of *Justinople* submitted to the *Venetians*. He died in his 7th Year.

20. *Peter Badoaro*, Son to *D. Ursus*, succeeded in 939, govern'd with great Prudence, acquir'd the Esteem of *K. Berengarius*, and died in his 3d Year.

21. *Peter Candianus* III. Son to *Peter II.* succeeded in 941, and associated his Son *Peter*. He had War with the *Narantins*, and brought them to Peace. His Son being censur'd for his bad Conduct, rebelled against the State, for which he was banish'd. His Father was so much displeas'd with him, that he died of Grief in his 15th Year.

22. His Son *Peter*, tho' the People had sworn never to receive him, was recalled from his Exile, and receiv'd with great Applause in 952. He obtain'd from the Pope, that the Church of *Grado* should be erected into a Patriarchat, and be Metropolitan of *Venice*. He procur'd several great Privileges from the Emperor *Otho*, and destroy'd *Oderzo*, on which he had some Pretensions; but growing tyrannical, was kill'd in a popular Tumult, together with his Son, or (as some say) burnt in his Palace, in the 20th Year of his Reign.

23. *Peter Urscolus* succeeded against his Will in 976. He made *Capo d' Istria* Tributary to *Venice*, rebuilt the Church of *St. Mark*, which had been much damag'd by Fire, defeated the *Saracens* in a great Battle, and in the 3d Year of his Reign retir'd privately to a Monastery in *France*, where he died, leaving his Wife and one Son behind him.

24. *Vitalis Candianus*, Son to *Peter IV.* succeeded in 978, made a League with the Emperor *Otho*, fell sick, during which he vow'd to become a Monk if he recover'd, and retir'd to a Monastery after one Year's Reign.

25. The Tribune *Memo* succeeded in 979. During his Time, a Dissention happening betwixt the Families of the *Morosini* and *Calamini*, he took Part with the former: Upon which the latter put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor *Otho II.* who forbid all Trade with the *Venetians*. *Memo* retir'd to a Monastery in the 12th Year of his Reign.

26. *Peter Urscolus*, Son to *D. Peter* of the same Name, succeeded in 991. He was a great Politician, prevail'd with the Emperors of the *East* to exempt the *Venetians* from Taxes, and was so much esteem'd by the Emperor *Otho*, that he stood Godfather to his Son at *Verona*. He took *Lefina*, where the *Narantin* Pyrates harbour'd, curb'd the *Narantins*, and added many Towns in *Dalmatia* to the Republick. Those of *Belgrade* did also submit to him. He finish'd the Palace and Church of *St. Mark*, and died in his 18th Year.

27. His Son *Otho* succeeded in 1009, at 18 Years of Age, and acquir'd so much Reputation, that *Geisca K.* of *Hungary* gave him his Daughter for Wife. He reduc'd the *Isfrians*, and those of *Dalmatia*, who had revolted; but the Family of *Flabianici* envying his Glory, conspir'd against him, and sent him to a Monastery in *Greece*.

28. *Peter Barbolanus* or *Contarinicus* succeeded in 1024. *Ursus* Patriarch of *Grado*, Brother to *Otho*, being resolv'd to avenge his Brother's Disgrace, took *Peter*, put him into a Monastery, and was made Doge himself till his Brother should return; but hearing of his Death, he demitted.

29. *Dominicus Flabianicus* succeeded in 1034, being chosen by those who were Enemies to the Family of *Urscolus*; and made a Decree, that none of them should be admitted to the Magistracy. He reform'd the Ecclesiastical Discipline, and died in his 11th Year.

30. *Dominicus Contarini* succeeded, being chosen for the good Service he had done the Republick. He retook *Zara*, settled Peace in *Dalmatia*, and reconcil'd the Differences betwixt the Patriarch of *Aquileia* and the *Venetians*. He assisted the *Normans* against *Guiscard K.* of *Apuglia*, and died in his 28th Year.

31. *Dominicus Sylvis* succeeded in 1060. He acquir'd so much Reputation, that *Nicéphorus* Emperor of the *East* gave him his Daughter to Wife. At that Emperor's Solicitation, he made War upon and defeated *Robert K.* of *Apuglia*; but being worsted by him in a 2d Battle, he lost his Reputation, and was depos'd in his 13th Year.

32. *Vitalis Falier* succeeded in 1083. He assisted *Alexius* Emperor of the *East*, and obtain'd

tain'd from him the Sovereignty of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia* for the Republick. He kept also a good Correspondence with the Emperor *Henry*, and died in his 12th Year.

33. *Vitalis Michael* succeeded in 1096. Pope *Urban II.* having publish'd a Croisado, *Vitalis* sent his Son with 200 Vessels to *Asia*, who contributed much to the taking of *Smyrna*, *Syria*, and *Jerusalem*, took 22 Gallies from the *Pisants* near the Isle of *Rhodes*, and died in his 6th Year, after he had taken *Brundisium*.

34. *Ordellaffo Falier* succeeded in 1101. He sent to assist *Baldwin* King of *Jerusalem*, who having Success, divided the Country of *Judea* with him. The Principality of *Malamec* was almost destroy'd by Fire and Water in his Time, which obliged him to transport the Bishop's See to *Chioggia*. He obtain'd great Privileges for the Republick from the Emperor *Henry IV.* defeated the *Paduans*, reduc'd the Rebels of *Zara*, but was kill'd in a Battle as he return'd to *Venice* in his 15th Year.

35. *Dominicus Michael* succeeded in 1120. At the Request of Pope *Calixtus*, he went with 200 Vessels to raise the Siege of *Joppa*, besieg'd by the *Turks*, and took *Tyre*, which he gave to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. *Emanuel* Emperor of the *East* having declar'd War against him, *Dominic* took from him the Isles of *Chio*, *Samos*, *Metelin*, and *Andros*. He demitted the Government in his 13th Year.

36. *Peter Polani* succeeded in 1131. He was a Person of so much Probity and Merit, that he was chosen Arbitrator of the Differences betwixt the Emperors of the *East* and *West*. He made War upon the D. of *Apulia* for the Emperor of the *East*, took many Towns from him, defeated the *Pisans* and *Paduans*, subdued the Isle of *Corsica*, and took the Town of *Fano* under his Protection. He died in his 18th Year.

37. *Dominicus Morosini* succeeded in 1148. He clear'd the Gulph of *Venice* of the Corsairs of *Ancona*, and hap'd *Guiscard* their Captain. He reduc'd *Pola* and *Parenzo* in *Urbia*, and obtain'd several Privileges from the K. of *Sicily* with relation to Trade. He died in his 8th Year.

38. *Vitalis Michael II.* succeeded in 1156. He dismantled the Walls of *Thracia*, and the Fortrefs of *Ragusa*. He reduc'd the *Ta-*

rentins, who had rebell'd the 3d Time, and imprison'd the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, with 12 Monks, upon some Difference he had with them. He took Part with the Pope against the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*. He put to Sea in 3 Months Time 100 Gallies, and 20 Men of War, against *Emanuel* Emperor of *Constantinople*, from whom he recover'd the Isle of *Chio*. The Family of *Iustiniani* being extinguish'd all but one, who was a Monk, he brought him out of a Cloyster, and gave him his own Daughter. Most of his Seamen being poison'd in an Expedition against the Emperor *Emanuel*, by the Fraud of the said Emperor, the People ascribing it unjustly to their Doge, kill'd him in a Tumult in his 17th Year.

The *Venetians* being sensible of the Danger of tumultuary Elections, the chief Citizens assembled after his Death, conferred the Right of Election upon 11 Persons of Probity, whom they chose for that End, who retiring to the Church of *St. Mark*, elected *Sebastian Ziani*. They likewise settled a Council independant of the Doge, that they might be a Curb to their future Princes, and out of them they order'd the Electors of the succeeding Doges to be chosen; and lest this Change should displease the People, they gave them a Right to chuse 12 Tribunes, who had a Power to controul the Ordinances of the Doge, which, without their Consent, were to be of no Effect. These Tribunes, who were two for each Quarter of the City, had also a Right Annually to chuse 40 Men out of each Quarter, to make up the great Council of 240 Citizens, who were to be indifferently elected out of the Nobility, Citizens, and Tradesmen. This continued about 117 Years: After which, the present Form of Government was appointed; of which in its Place.

39. *Sebastian Ziani* succeeded in 1173. He built the first Bridge of the *Rialto*. He entertain'd Pope *Alexander III.* who was forc'd from *Rome* by the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, and *Ottavian* set up in his stead. This occasion'd a War betwixt the Emperor and the Republick, wherein the Doge's Son being taken, he mediated a Peace betwixt the Emperor and the *Venetians*, who thereupon gave them great Privileges. During this War, the *Venetians* obtain'd a great Victory

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over the Emperor's Fleet, on which Occasion the Pope betroth'd the Dominion of the *Adriatic* Sea to the *Venetians* by a Gold Ring. The Doge being very rich, left all his Estate to *St. Julian*, *St. Mark*, and the Publick. He died in his 5th Year.

40. *Orio Malipiero*, or *Mastrapetro*, was chosen in 1178; and to keep him in a Dependence upon the Senate, he had 12 Counsellors assign'd to authorise his Deliberations. He reconquer'd *Zara*, which had rebell'd a 4th Time, and sent Forces to oppose the *Saracens*, who design'd the Reconquest of the Holy Land. The *Venetian* Army retook *Ptolemais*, and contributed to the Defeat of *Saladin* Sultan of *Egypt*. *Orio* retir'd to a Cloyster in his 14th Year.

41. *Henry Dandolo* was chosen to succeed in 1192. He retook *Pola* from the *Pisans*, reduc'd *Zara*, that had rebell'd again, and made *Trieste* pay Tribute to the Republick. He join'd with the *French* in retaking *Constantinople*, and restoring the Emperor *Isaac* and his Son *Alexis* to the Throne; but Differences happening about that Point, they agreed, that *Baldwin* should be Emperor, and *Thomas Morosini* Patriarch, to whom they submitted the Island of *Cande*, and the rest of the Islands of the *Archipelago*. Having taken *Ragoussa*, *Henry* died at *Constantinople* in his 13th Year.

42. *Peter Ziani*, Son to *Sebastian*, succeeded in 1205. The Officers called *Correctors* were instituted in the Beginning of his Reign. Ambassadors came from *Athens* and *Acha'a* to submit to the Republick, who at the same Time sent Colonies to repeople the Isle of *Candie*. The Doge conquer'd *Corfeu*, *Modon*, *Coron*, *Galipoli*, the Isles of *Naxos*, *Paros*, *Andros*, and made the Isle of *Negrepont* pay Tribute. He was also successful against the *Paduans* and *Genoese*, made the Arms of the Republick every where formidable, married *Constance*, Daughter to *Tancred* King of *Sicily*, and demitted in the 24th Year of his Reign.

43. *James Tiepolo* succeeded in 1228. His Competitor *Candelo* having equal Votes, 'twas determin'd by Lot for *Tiepolo*. He reliev'd *Tende*, besieg'd by the *Corsairs*, and punish'd the Mutineers there. He rais'd the Siege of *Constantinople*, assist'd the *Genoese* with 25 Gallies against the Emperor *Frederick*, made War on the *Ferrarese*, recover'd *Padua* from

the Tyrant *Ezzelin*, and laid down the Government in his 21st Year.

44. *Marin Morosini* succeeded in 1248. He made War upon *Ezzelin*, who besieg'd *Man-tua*, and sent a Colony of Nobles to *Candie*, who built the Town of *Canea*. He died in his 4th Year.

45. *Renier Zeno* succeeded in 1252. He obtain'd a famous Victory over the *Genoese*; but he and his Allies the *French* sustain'd a great Loss by their Neglect, in suffering *Michael Paleologus*, assist'd by the *Genoese*, to retake *Constantinople*. He died in his 16th Year.

46. *Lawrence Tiepolo* succeeded in 1268, being chosen for a great Victory he obtain'd over the *Genoese* near *Tyre*. His two Sons having married two Foreign Ladies, which displeas'd the Republick, he made an Order against such Alliances for Time to come. *Cervia* submitted to the Republick, who had also War with those of *Bologna* and *Fano*. He was the first who laid a Tax upon Merchant Ships that traded in the Gulph of *Venice*, and died in his 8th Year.

47. *James Contarini* was chosen in 1275, aged 80. He made a Law to exclude *Bastards* from publick Offices. He reduc'd the Rebels of *Isfria*, made War upon those of *Ancona* and *Genoa*, and demitted because of his Age in his 5th Year.

48. *John Dandolo* was chosen in 1280. In his Time the Republick suffer'd by an Earthquake. *Isfria* revolted by Means of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, which gave him a great deal of Trouble. He sent Assistance to the Archbishop of *Tripoli*, and died in his 10th Year.

49. *Peter Gradenigo* succeeded in 1290. He had War with the *Genoese*, whom he defeated in a great Battle; but was twice routed by them, which brought on a Peace. He took and ruin'd *Pera*, one of the Suburbs of *Constantinople*, suppress'd a Conspiracy form'd against him, and bravely fought the Conspirators in the Square of *St. Mark*. This occasion'd the Appointment of the Council of Ten. He marched with an Army into *Greece*, from whence he brought back 15000 Prisoners, and a great Booty. *Ferrara* submitted to the Republick, for which they were excommunicated by the Pope. *Peter* chang'd the Form of the Republick, and establish'd an Aristocracy, by

fixing

fixing the Grand Council for ever in a certain Number of the Citizens, and their Posterity, who were to take Cognizance of all the Affairs of State, and to have the Sovereign Power of Administration, exclusive of all others. And to fix this Change, he pass'd a Decree in the Criminal Court, That all those who had been Members of the great Council the 4 Years preceding, should be ballotted or drawn by Lot in that Court; and such of 'em as should have Balls in their Favour, should have the Right in themselves and their Posterity to compose the great Council for ever. He order'd this Decree to be registred, and watch'd his Time for excluding such as were his Enemies. Tho' this was unjust, says the *Atlas Historique*, and disadvantageous to many noble Families, it laid the Foundation of the most perfect Government that ever was. The Families of *Tiepolo*, *Quirini*, and others of the Nobles, foreseeing the Consequences of it to them and their Posterity, they design'd to have cut off the Doge and his Party for this Innovation; but they fell in the Attempt, as we mentioned before. *Gradenigo* died in his 23d Year.

50. *Marinus George* succeeded in 1302, or (as some say) 1312. He was call'd a Saint for his Piety. The Pope excommunicated the Republick because of the taking of *Ferrara*. He died during the Siege of *Zara*, which had rebelled the 6th Time, in the 2d Year of his Reign.

51. *John Soranzo* succeeded in 1313. He recover'd *Zara*, *Como*, *Spalatro*, and other Towns, which rebelled or were taken during his Predecessor's Time. He also recover'd *Negropont*, and made War with the *Genoise*. *Dandolo*, a noble *Venetian*, threw himself at the Pope's Feet, with a Chain of Iron about his Neck, and prevail'd with him to revoke his Sentence of Excommunication against the Republick. *Soranzo* died in his 17th Year.

52. *Francis Dandolo* succeeded in 1329, reduc'd those of *Po'a* and *Valais*, which occasion'd a War betwixt him and the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. He made a League with other Christian Princes against the *Turks*, and with the K. of *Bohemia* and Princes of Italy against *Martin de la Scala*, Lord of *Verona*. He took *Trevisa*, *Castelbaldo*, and *Bassano*. During his Government, there

were 60 Ambassadors at *Venice*. He died in his 11th Year.

53. *Bartholomew Gradenigo* succeeded *Dandolo* in 1339. *Candie* revolted, but was severely punish'd. In his Time *Venice* was afflicted with an Inundation and Famine. He died in his 4th Year.

54. *Andrew Dandolo* succeeded in 1342. He suppli'd the People with Corn and Provisions from *Sicily* and *Egypt* during the Famine. He reduc'd *Zara*, which had again rebell'd. He assist'd in taking *Smyrna* from the *Turks*, and had War with the *Genoise*, whom he defeated at Sea twice, and was defeated by them once. He made a League with the K. of *Arragon*, and wrote the History of *Venice* till his own Time. *Venice* was afflicted with a Pestilence and Earthquake in his Reign. He died in his 13th Year.

55. *Martin Falier* succeeded in 1354. He received a great Overthrow from the Enemies of the State; and having received an Injury from a private Person while he was Ambassador at *Rome*, which the Senate did not revenge according to his Desire, tho' he was then 80 Years old, he form'd a Design to make himself absolute; which being discover'd, he was beheaded in his own Palace, and instead of his Picture, an Inscription was put up in these Words; *This is the Place of Martin Falier, who for a grievous Crime had his Head cut off*. Some say, he govern'd only 10 Months.

56. *John Gradenigo* succeeded in 1355, and was surnamed *Nasò*, because of his great Nose. He had War with the *Genoise*, which ended in a Peace. He also had War with the K. of *Hungary* about *Dalmatia*, laid Siege to *Trevisa*, and died in his 2d Year.

57. *John-Delphin* or *Dauphin* succeeded in 1356. He was besieged in *Trevisa* by *Lewis* K. of *Hungary* when chosen Doge. The Senate demanded a Passport for him, which was refus'd; whereupon *Delphin* sallied with 200 Horse, made his Way thro' the Enemy, and came to *Nargliera*, where he was complimented by the Senate. He concluded that War, recover'd several Towns in *Dalmatia*; but, as some say, he was oblig'd to quit that Country to the *Hungarians* for the Sake of Peace. He died in his 5th Year.

58. *Lawrence Celsi* succeeded in 1361, and was chosen on a false Report of hav'g ob-

tain'd a Victory over the *Genoese*, against whom he commanded. He reduc'd *Candie*, which had revolted, and died in his 4th Year.

59. *Marc Cornaro* succeeded in 1365. He was a Person of Wisdom and Learning, reduc'd *Candie*, which had again revolted; and the Republick presented some Gallies to the Pope, for granting Indulgences to those that would assist them in reducing *Candie*. He died in his 6th Year.

60. *Andrew Contarini* succeeded in 1368 against his Will. He reduced those of *Trieſte*, who had revolted to the Archduke of *Austria*, whom he defeated when he came to relieve them. He had War with the *Paduans*, assisted by the K. of *Hungary*, who defeated the *Venetians*; but being worsted in another Engagement, came to a Peace. The Archduke of *Austria* renew'd the War, and wasted their Country; but was brought to a Peace. After this, the K. of *Hungary* made a League with the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, the *Paduans*, *Genoese*, and *Milanois*, against the *Venetians*, who defeated them, gave the *Genoese* a great Overthrow by Sea, and took the Isle of *Tenedos*. The *Venetians* made a League with the K. of *Cyprus*, took several Towns in *Illyricum*, but received a great Overthrow at Sea by the *Genoese*, which gave the Republick a terrible Shock. But resuming their Courage, they took *Loretto*, burnt the *Genoese* Gallies; and after defeating them several Times, recover'd *Grado* and *Chiozza*. *Trieſte* revolted again, and *Justinople* was taken, but recover'd by the *Venetians* after a Victory. The Republick came to a Peace at last, by the D. of *Savoy's* Mediation. *Contarini* died in his 16th Year; during which Time, the *Venetians* run a great Risk of being overwhelm'd by their Enemies.

61. *Michael Morozini* succeeded in 1383, was one of the wisest and prudent Doges that ever they had. He reduced *Tenedos*, that had revolted, and made good Laws against Assassins. He died in his 5th Year.

62. *Anthony Venier* succeeded in 1388. He was a good Justiciary, and banish'd his own Son for offending a Noble Family. He made an Alliance with the *Milanois* against the *Veronese* and *Paduans*, took *Padua*, and recover'd *Treviſa*. He assisted the Emperor

Emanuel and *Sigismund K. of Hungary* against the *Turks*, and died in his 8th Year.

63. *Michael Steno* succeeded in 1400. He defeated the *Genoese* in a great Battle at Sea, took *Verona*, *Padua*, *Vicenza*, *Feltro*, *Belluno*, and *Bassano*, and obliged the K. of *Hungary* to quit *Zara*. Having thus enlarged the Dominions of the *Venetians*, he died in his 13th Year.

64. *Thomas Mocenigo* succeeded in 1413. He encouraged Trade, reduced several Towns, subdued *Friuli*, assisted the *Florentins* against the D. of *Milan*, and died in his 11th Year.

65. *Francis Foscari* succeeded in 1423. He stop'd the Progress of the D. of *Milan*, who oppress'd the Liberties of *Italy*; but the *Venetian Fleet* was defeated in the Mouth of the *Po*, where they obtain'd a greater Victory afterwards over the *Genoese*. They concluded a Peace with the D. of *Milan*; but the War being renew'd, the *Venetians* received several Defeats, and were endangered by the Treachery of the D. of *Mantua*. The *Venetian General Sforza* obtain'd a great Victory afterwards; upon which *Verona* was taken. *Ravenna*, *Lodi*, and *Placenza*, submitted to the *Venetians*. But *Sforza* being afterwards made Duke of *Milan*, he took *Pavia* and *Placenza*, defeated the *Venetians* thrice, but at last they took *Crema*; and joining with the *Milanois*, who were Enemies to *Sforza*, brought him to a Peace. The *Venetians* sent Assistance to *Paleologus* Emperor of the *East* against the *Turks*; but could not hinder their taking *Constantinople*, which fell into their Hands in 1453. The Doge was laid aside because of his great Age in the 35th Year of his Government, and soon after died of Grief.

66. *Pascal Malipiero* succeeded in 1457, took Care to preserve the Peace, and procur'd a Law, That no Doge henceforward should be deposed. He much enlarged their Arsenal, and died in his 5th Year.

67. *Christopher Morosini* succeeded in 1462. The *Turks* declar'd War against the *Venetians*, who made a League with the Pope and D. of *Burgundy* against them. The Doge took *Sparta* and *Argo*, and belieg'd *Corinth*; and the *Turks* took *Negropont*. The Doge died in his 10th Year.

68. *Nicholas Trono* succeeded in 1471, and continued the War with Success against the *Turks*.

Turks. His Fleet, with those of the Pope, K. of Naples, and Knights of Rhodes, took *Satalia* in *Pamphilia*, and burnt *Smyrna*. The Republick made an Alliance with the K. of *Persia*, and the K. of *Cyprus*, who married a Daughter of one of their Nobles. The Doge died in his 2d Year.

69. *Nicholas Marcellus* succeeded in 1473. He defeated the *Turks* at *Scutari*, which they attack'd, and prevented by a good Army the betraying of the Isle of *Cyprus* to the K. of *Naples*. He died in his 2d Year.

70. *Peter Mocenigo* succeeded in 1474. He forc'd the *Turks* to raise the Siege of *Lepanto*, and bravely defended the other Islands of the Republick from them. He coin'd some Money, which he call'd by his own Name, and died in his 2d Year.

71. *Andrew Vandramin* succeeded in 1475. The Army of the Republick was twice defeated in his Reign, once at *Croy* in *Albania*, and again in *Friuli*. He died in his 2d Year.

72. *John Mocenigo* succeeded in 1477. He continued the War for some Time against the *Turks*, but made Peace with them, by quitting *Scodra* and *Lemnos*, and paying them 8000 Ducats *per Annum* for Freedom of Trade in their Seas. The *Venetians* had War with the D. of *Ferrara*, and against *Ferdinand* K. of *Naples*, at the Instigation of the Pope, who basely deserted, excommunicated them, and enter'd into a League with several Princes against them, which very much endangered their State. They took *Rovigo*, and other Places in the *Polesin*, but lost several others; and having taken *Gallipoli*, they concluded a Peace. The Doge died in his 11th Year, as some say. *Venice* suffer'd much by Plague and Fire in his Time.

73. *Marc Barbarigo* succeeded in 1487, and received an Embassy from the *Port* to congratulate his Advancement. His Maxim was, to forget Injuries done to his Person, but not those done to the State. He died in his 9th Month.

74. His Brother *Augustin Barbarigo* succeeded that same Year. He oppos'd *Charles VIII.* who march'd into *Italy* to conquer *Naples*, enter'd into a League with the Pope, Emperor, and K. of *Spain*, against him. Upon which the *French* were defeated at *Novo-Cesra*, and drove out of *Naples*, where the

Venetians took several Towns. The *Germans* made War upon the *Venetians*, and defeated them at *Trent*, which brought on a Peace. The *Turks* breaking with the Republick, took *Lepanto*, *Modon*, *Coron*, and other Towns. The *Venetian* Fleet suffer'd much at *Cephalonia*, which they and the *Spaniards* took. *Katharine* Qu. of *Cyprus* put her Kingdom under the Protection of the Republick, and came to *Venice*, where the Plague breaking out, it occasion'd the Institution of that call'd, *The Office of Health*. They made a Treaty with *Lewis* of *France* against the D. of *Milan*, on Condition that *Lewis Sforza* should be depos'd, that the *French* should have the Dutchy, and the *Venetians* *Cremona* and some neighbouring Territories. The Doge died in his 15th Year.

75. *Leonard Loredano* succeeded in 1501, and made Peace with the *Turks*, but had one of the other most dangerous Wars to maintain that ever afflicted the State; for Pope *Julius II.* made a League at *Cambray* with the Emperor and the Kings of *France* and *Spain* against them. Their first Battle was with *Lewis XII.* of *France*, who gave them a great Defeat on the River *Adda*. Upon which *Brescia*, *Bergamo*, *Cremona*, and other Towns of that Country, submitted to the *French*; and *Padua*, *Vicenza*, and *Verona*, to the Emperor. The *Venetians* recover'd *Padua*, and the Pope's Troops besieg'd *Ravenna* in vain. The D. of *Ferrara* gave the *Venetians* a great Defeat: Upon which, to please the Pope, they quitted him all they had in *Romaniola*. Then he brought the K. of *Spain* into a League with them against the *French*: Upon which *Brescia* surrender'd to the *Venetians*, but was soon after taken, and almost destroy'd by the *French*, who defeated the Confederates near *Ravenna*, and took that Town. Not long after, the *French* were defeated by the *Swissers*, and were forc'd to retire from *Italy*. The *Venetians* recover'd *Crema*, and the *Spaniards* took *Brescia* from the *French*; but refusing to restore it to the *Venetians* according to Treaty, they enter'd into a League with the *French* against *Spain*. By the Help of the *French* they recover'd *Brescia*; but their Domimions were miserably wasted, and their Army defeated by the *Spaniards* and *Imperialists*. *Francis I.* came into *Italy* to assist them, and tho' defeated by the *Swissers*, took
Milan.

Milan by the Help of the *Venetians*. He attempted *Verona* in vain, and made a Truce with the Emperor *Maximilian*: But the War being renewed betwixt *Charles V.* and the *French*, the *Venetians* assisted the latter, and recover'd most of the Places which had been taken by their Enemies. The Doge died in his 20th Year.

76. *Anthony Grimani* succeeded in 1521. Having lost a Battle when he was General for the Republick, they banish'd him to the Isle of *Cherso*, and depriv'd him of his Dignity of Procurator of *St. Mark*; but having escap'd to *Rome*, he did the Republick so considerable Service there by the Interest of his Son, who was a Cardinal, that they restor'd him to his Dignity, and chose him Doge in the 82d Year of his Age. In his Time the *Spaniards* took *Milan* and *Genoa*, and the *Turks* took *Rhodes*. He died in his 2d Year.

77. *Andrew Gritti* succeeded in 1523, because of his Gallantry in taking *Padua*. In his Time the *Venetians* fell off from the *French King's* Friendship, and join'd against him with the Emperor and Pope; but the *French King* taking *Milan*, and many other Towns, the *Venetians* renew'd their League with him. After this, *Francis I.* was taken at *Pavia*, carried Prisoner to *Spain*, and then set at Liberty. He return'd to *Italy* with a numerous Army, and took *Pavia*. The *Venetians* took *Monopoli* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, but at last came to a Peace. After this, the *Turks* made War upon them, ravag'd *Corcyra*, and took *Scardona*; and the *Venetians* making a League with the Pope and Emperor against the *Turks*, took *Novo-Castro* in *Dalmatia* from them. The *Atlas Historique* says, this Doge was a very politick Man; and that when he was Prisoner in *France*, he prevail'd so far upon the *French Court* by his obliging Conversation, as to make them enter into an Alliance with the *Venetians*, and restore 'em *Verona* and *Brescia*. He died in his 16th Year.

78. *Peter Lando* succeeded in 1539. He defended their Dominions against the *Turks*; but after the Loss of *Castro-Novo* in *Dalmatia*, he made Peace with them. He observ'd a strict Neutrality betwixt the Emperor and the *French*, and died in his 7th Year.

79. *Francis Donato* succeeded in 1545. He maintain'd Peace at Home, and assisted the

Emperor against the Protestants. He adorn'd the City with magnificent Structures, and built the Palace of the Doges. The People of *Ceneda* having complain'd of Cardinal *Grimani*, he took the Temporal Dominion of that Place from him, and restor'd it to the Republick. He died in his 8th Year.

80. *Marc Anthony Trevisano* succeeded in 1553. He applied himself chiefly to procure Plenty to the Citizens, and reform their Manners, and died within a Year.

81. *Francis Venier* succeeded in 1554. He follow'd the Example of his Predecessor, and kept the Republick in Peace, tho' the *French* and *Turks* did both invade *Italy*. He died in his 3d Year.

82. *Lawrence Priuli* succeeded in 1556. The Pope solicited him in vain to arm against the Emperor *Charles V.* He afterwards reconcil'd them, and died in his 4th Year.

83. His Brother *Jerome Priuli* succeeded in 1559. In his Time the *Venetian Ambassadors* were received at *Rome* with the same Honour as those of Crown'd Heads. He died in his 9th Year.

84. *Peter Loredano* succeeded in 1557, contrary to his own Expectation, and that of all others, because the Electors could not agree about two other Candidates that were propos'd. In his Time the *Turks* broke the Peace, because the *Venetians* would not comply with their unjust Commands of quitting *Cyprus* to them. The Arsenal of *Venice* was consum'd by Fire, and the People suffer'd much by Scarcity. He died in his 3d Year.

85. *Lewis Mocenigo* succeeded in 1570. The *Turks* took several Places by Treachery from the *Venetians*, and they took *Supputum* in *Epirus* from them. The *Venetians* were defeated at *Catara*, and the *Turks* took *Lenkissa* and *Famagusta* in *Cyprus*. The latter, after a brave Defence, surrender'd on Terms for want of Provisions; but the Infidels barbarously violated the Capitulation, and by this Means became Masters of *Cyprus*. The *Venetians* made a League with Pope *Pius V.* and *Philip II.* of *Spain*, against the *Turks*, and with their Assistance gain'd the famous Victory of *Lepanto*, where they took most of the *Turkish Fleet* in 1571. They came afterwards to a Peace with the

Turks,

Turks, yielded them the Isle of *Cyprus*, with 3 Towns in *Epirus*, and agreed to pay them 300000 Ducats in 3 Payments, on Condition that the Republick should enjoy what they then possessed. The Doge died in his 7th Year.

86. *Sebastian Venier*, who chiefly contributed to the Victory of *Lepanto*, was unanimously chosen to be his Successor in 1577. He appointed 5 Correctors for the Laws, and regulating the Proceedings of Courts. The City suffer'd much by Pestilence, and the Palace by Fire, in his Time. He died before the Year expired.

87. *Nicholas Pontius* or *Du Pont* succeeded in 1578. He was a Person of great Learning, and had passed through all the Offices of the Government before he was Doge. He founded the Seminary of *St. Mark*, built the Bridge of *Canareggio*, and died in his 8th Year.

88. *Pascal Cigogna* succeeded in 1585. He built the Fortrefs of *Palma* on the Confines of *Friuli*, and another in *Cephalonia*, finish'd the Bridge of *Rialta*, and died in his 10th Year.

89. *Martin Grimani* succeeded in 1595, to the great Joy of the Republick. He govern'd in great Peace. During his Time; there was such an Inundation of *Venice*, that the Gondola's ply'd in the Square of *S. Mark*. He died in his 10th Year.

90. *Leonard Donatus* succeeded in 1606. His prudent Behaviour when Ambassador at *Constantinople*, and in other publick Offices, occasion'd him to be chosen unanimously, and to have more Respect paid him than any of his Predecessors. Pope *Paul V.* excommunicated the Republick in his Time, which he and the Senate did not regard. 'Twas like to have issued in a War, had not the K. of *France* prevented it by his Mediation. The History of this Matter was accurately writ by Father *Paul* the Servite, Author of the History of the Council of *Trent*, under a feign'd Name. The Doge died in his 7th Year.

91. *Anthony Memo*, or *Bembo*, succeeded in 1612, at 77 Years of Age. He did nothing considerable, and died in his 3d Year.

92. *John Memo* succeeded in 1615. He was a great Captain and Politician. He had a long War with Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Austria* with various Success. He made seve-

ral Expeditions against the *Uscques*, Pirates in *Dalmatia*, and died in his 3d Year.

93. *Nicholas Donatus* succeeded in 1618, at 80 Years of Age. The People were dissatisfied at it; but were soon appeased, since he died in a Month and few Days.

94. *Anthony Priuli* succeeded in 1619. In his Time a League was concluded betwixt the *Venetians* and the States of *Holland*. He died in his 6th Year, aged 75.

95. *Francis Contarini* succeeded in 1623. He contributed to the League betwixt the Republick, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, about restoring the *Valtolin*, and died in about a Year.

96. *John Cornaro* succeeded in 1624. The Republick was perplexed about the Succession of the Family of *Gonzaga*, which was ready to be extinguished for want of Heirs. The Dukes of *Mantua*, *Nevers*, and *Savoy*, pretended to it. The D. of *Savoy* was supported by *Spain*, and the D. of *Nevers*, who seemed to have the best Right, by *France*; but the Republick espous'd the D. of *Mantua's* Cause. The Doge's Sons being licentious, one of the Family of *Zena*, being one of the three Chiefs of the Council of Ten, advis'd him to curb them. This being resented by the young Men, one of them attempted to murder *Zena*, which occasion'd a Disturbance in the Republick. The Doge's Son was banish'd: Upon which his Family and Friends attempted to reform the Council of Ten, but could not prevail. The Doge died in his 5th Year.

97. *Nicholas Contarini* succeeded in 1629. The *Germans* besieg'd *Mantua*, and the *French* and *Venetians* endeavour'd in vain to hinder its being taken; for 'twas betray'd after a long Siege, suffer'd very much, and the *French* and *Venetians* defeated in attempting to relieve it. The *Venetians* did likewise suffer much by a Plague, which cut off great Numbers of People. *Contarini* died in his 3d Year.

98. *Francis Erizzo* succeeded in 1632. He observ'd a Neutrality betwixt the Emperor and *France*. While most of the *Venetian* Troops were at *Candie*, the *Turks* sent a Fleet to the Gulph to ravage the Coasts, and surprise *Loretto*. The latter was prevented by a Tempest, which gave Time to the *Venetians* to arm, and take most of the *Turkish* Gallies. *Erizzo* died in his 16th Year,

while he prepared to oppose the Design of the *Turks* on *Candie*.

99. *Francis Molino* succeeded in 1645. The *Turks* took *Canea*. The *Venetians* were hard put to it for Money to carry on the War, and made a Decree, That the *Cittadini* or Second State should bring in the $\frac{1}{4}$ of their Plate to be coin'd, and that those who had purchased the Dignity of Procurator of *St. Marc* should have it for 20000 Ducats, and that 60 Persons should be advanced to the Degree of Nobility for 100000. This brought above 8000000 into the Treasury. The War was carried on against the *Turks* with different Success; and the Siege of *Candie* was continu'd, but without Success; and the *Venetians* took *Cliffa* in *Dalmatia*, which was reckon'd impregnable. The Doge died in his 10th Year universally lamented, because of his Abilities, Experience and Prudence.

100. *Charles Contarini* succeeded in 1655. His Fleet defeated that of the *Turks* at the Mouth of the Streights of the *Dardanelles*. The Doge died in his 2d Year, leaving a very good Character for Justice and Piety behind him.

101. *Francis Cornaro*, Son to *John Cornaro*, who had been Doge, succeeded in 1656, with great Expectation from his Piety and Merit, but died in a few Days.

102. *Bertuccio Valerio* succeeded the same Year. The *Venetians* obtained 2 Victories over the *Turks*, for which an Annual Festival was appointed; but most of the *Venetian* Sea Commanders being dead, and those who succeeded wanting the same Capacity, the *Turks* retook *Tenedos*, and proposed a Peace on Condition of having *Candie*, which was rejected. *Valerio* died in his 2d Year universally lamented, because of his great Virtues.

103. *Giovanni Pesaro* succeeded in 1658, did nothing remarkable, and died in one Year, much bewailed because of his good Qualities.

104. *Dominico Contarini* succeeded in 1659, and was a Person excellently qualified. A Peace being concluded betwixt *France* and the Emperor, he obtained 4000 Men from the former, and 2000 from the latter, to assist in the War against the *Turks*, who besieged *Candie*. The *Venetians* miscarried in their Design upon *Negropont*, and lost

Candie after a Siege of 2 Years and 4 Months, in which the Republick spent 4253000 Ducats in ready Money, besides what they did in Provisions. The Garrison lost 8167 Soldiers, besides Officers, and 2706 Galley Slaves and Pioneers; and the *Turks* lost above 31000 Men. The Garrison made use for their Defence of 328 large Mines and Furnaces, 159 lesser Mines, made 16 Sallies, stood out 16 Assaults, and fought the Enemy 7 Times, and the *Turks* made use of 149 Mines of several Sorts against the Town. In the 3 last Years of this War the Christians lost 28000 Soldiers, and the *Turks* 70000, besides 38000 Peasants, Slaves, and Pioneers. The Town being reduced to a heap of Rubbish, surrender'd on honourable Terms, the Garrison and Inhabitants being reduced to 4000. The *Venetians* being exhausted with this War of 25 Years Continuance, were forc'd to quit all *Candie*, and retained only some few Places in the Neighbourhood. *Contarini* died in his 16th Year.

105. *Sagredo* succeeded in 1675. He was a peaceable Prince, and was for the Republick's taking Time to recover themselves after the tedious War of *Candie*. He died after a Year's Reign.

106. *Aloise Contarini* succeeded in 1676. The Duke of *Mantua* having sold *Casal* to the King of *France*, and the Bombardment of *Genoa* by the *French*, gave some Uneasiness to the Republick; but *Contarini* was still for keeping the Peace, tho' Pope *Innocent XI.* proposed a League betwixt them and the Princes of *Italy*, to stop the Progress of the *French* Arms in that Country. *Contarini* died in his 8th Year.

107. *Antonio Justiniani* succeeded in 1684, being encouraged by the Defeat of the *Turks* before *Vienna*, he made a League with the *Emp.* and the *Poles* against them. *Morosini*, who was his General, conquered the *Morea* from the *Turks*, and general *Cornaro* took several Towns from them in *Dalmatia*. The *Venetians* were successful against the Infidels both by Land and Sea under this Doge, who died in his 4th Year.

108. *Francis Morosini*, the famous General, succeeded in 1688. He took the Castle of the *Dardanelles* from the *Turks*, with *Mora*, *Lepanto*, and several other Places. General *Cornaro* took *Casal-Nevo* in *Dalmatia*, and

and *Morofini* miscarried in his Design on *Ne-gropont*, but took *Napoli di Romania*. After which, he desired the Republick to dispen- with his commanding the Army, because of his great Age, which they did; but finding Affairs not go so well upon his laying down the Command, they desired him to resume it, which he agreed to; but soon after died, in the 6th Year of his Reign.

109. *Sylvester Valier* succeeded in 1694, was Son to the Doge *Bertruccio Valier*, formerly mention'd, and received with uni- versal Applause. The *Turks* retook the Isle of *Chios*, which obliged the Republick to augment their Troops in 1696. That Year the *Venetians* sent a splendid Embassy to congratulate King *William*. In 1697, the *Venetian* General sail'd to the *Isthmus* of *Co- rinth*, where he defeated 7000 *Turkish* Foot, and 3000 Horse supported by the Fleet, which also suffered; and in a Naval En- gagement near *Andros* they lost 5000. In 1699, a Peace was concluded with the *Turks*; and in 1700, the Doge died in the 7th Year of his Reign, leaving great Legacies for pious Uses to his Friends.

110. *Marc Anthony Mocenigo*, the present Doge, succeeded in 1701. He had a dif- ficult Task to observe an exact Neutrality betwixt the Emperor and *France* during the War in *Italy*, but was delivered from that Perplexity upon the Retreat of the *French* from that Country, after their being de- feated at the Battle of *Turin*; for before that, the *French* insulted the *Venetians* in their own Gulph, in order to make them em- brace their Interest, and they likewise ob- liged them in Publick to give their Court Satisfaction by an Excuse from the Mouth of their Ambassador, for executing 2 *Ban- ditti* who had the *French* King's Commis- sion. There having been nothing else very remarkable in his Reign, we conclude the History of the Doges.

Their GOVERNMENT.

The *Atlas Historique*, *Bleau*, &c. give us the following Account of the Government of this Republick.

The Doge, who is the Prince and Mouth of the Republick, represents the Dignity of a King in his Habit and State, but has

scarce the Shadow of his Power. He is always clothed in Purple and Silk; and when he appears in Publick, wears either a white Robe, or a Cloak of Cloth of Gold. His Head is covered with a purple Cap, al- most in Form of a Mitre, encompassed with a Border of Gold Plate, and rises be- hind something like a Horn. His Robe is faced on the Shoulders with Ermins, which come down almost to his Middle. He is girt with a Belt set with Jewels, and wears painted Sandals. In short, his Habit does much resemble that of the Pope. When he goes Abroad he has 8 Silver Trumpets carried before him, a large Umbrella of Cloth of Gold, a Cushion, Chair, gilt Sword, and a white Wax Candle, with 8 Standards, 2 of which are white, 2 red, 2 violet, and 2 blue, to denote Peace, War, Truce, and Leagues. In Time of Peace, the White goes first; and in Time of War, the Red. He is generally attended with the Nuncio and Ambassadors; but the *Spanish* Ambassador never appears with him in Pub- lick, to avoid disputing Precedency with the Ambassador of *France*. The publick Ministers have their Hats on, and the Doge never pulls off his Cap, except when the Host is elevated, or when he is visited by a Prince of Royal Extraction, or by a Car- dinal, who sits in the same Chair with him, and on his Right Hand. After them come the chief Senators with the Sword of State carried before them, as a Mark of the So- vereignty of the Council. All Subjects appear bareheaded and standing before him, and he rises up to none. His Name is put on the Coin, but on the Reverse he is on his Knees at the Feet of the *Primicerio*, who sits and represents *St. Marc*; and of him the Doge takes the Oath of Fealty, with the Mass Book in one Hand, and the Standard of the Republick on the other. The publick Letters of the State are all writ in his Name, and sealed with a leaden Seal. Their Laws and Decrees are also published in his Name. The Letters of Foreign Princes are directed to him, but he must deliver them to the Council without opening them. Ambassadors likewise make their Addresses to him, but he must deli- ver no other Answer than what's agreed on by the Council; and if he commit the least Mistake, he is corrected for it on the

Spot. He can't pardon a Criminal, or go out of the City, without Leave of the State; and whenever he goes to the Continent, his Authority ceases, and he is consider'd only as a Nobleman of *Venice*. When he is chosen to the Office, all his Kindred that were in Posts are turned out, and he is as much subject to the Law as the meanest Subject; and the Inquisition of State is chiefly levell'd at his Power, tho' he enjoys no more than the other Noblemen, but only a double Voice in the Grand Council, to dispose of some small Offices that belong to the Palace, and the naming of the *Primerie*, and Canons of *St. Mark*. When they speak of him, they call him, *His Serenity*, which they think more honourable than the Title of Highness. Besides the Publick Ministers that attend him, he has others which belong to himself, but maintain'd at the publick Charge; viz. a Chancellor, commonly called the Under-Chancellor, one call'd the Doge's Knight, a Chaplain, a Clerk, and 12 Domesticks called *Douxello's*, who attend him when he goes Abroad. His Office is to preside in the Great Council and other Courts, and to see that all Magistrates perform their Duty. Every *Wednesday* he is to visit the Tribunals, and advise the Magistrates not to neglect their Business; and if any of 'em be wanting in the Performance, he is to summon them before the College, and rebuke him; or if the Case require it, to refer him to be try'd by the Council of Ten. He may join himself to all Magistrates, and has a Right of Suffrage with them; but has no more Power than any one of them, and can do nothing of himself; nor is he allow'd to vote for any Relation or Kinsman in their Courts.

The Way of his Election is thus: The Nobles assemble in the Palace of *St. Mark*. There are as many Balls put into an Urn as they are in Number, and 30 of them are gilt. Those whose Lot 'tis to draw 9 of the gilt Balls, and lay them before the Electors among 24 white ones, are to chuse 40 others all of different Families. These are reduced to 12 by Lot, and these 12 chuse 25; the first Elector naming 3, and the rest 2 each. These 25 are reduced to 9 by Lot, and each of them names 5, which makes up 45. They are again reduced to 11 by Lot, and they chuse 41, who are the last

and chief Electors of the Doge, after they are approved by the Grand Council; or if they be not, the same Method must be repeated. The Republick pitched upon this Method to prevent all Intrigues, which otherwise 'twou'd be difficult for them to do; and this Method satisfies all the Nobles, because every one of them has a Share in the Election. The Doge was formerly chosen by the Acclamation of the People; but that Method being attended with Tumults and Confusions, was abolished after the Death of *Vitalis Michael* in 1156. Those who have Offices and Posts in the Republick, are chosen much in the same Manner by the Grand Council.

When the Doge dies, he is carried to the Church where he is to be interr'd, after his Gentleman has given Notice of his Death to the Senate with the usual Formalities, and that 'tis publish'd thro' the City by the Ringing of Bells. Then the Seal with his Name upon it is broke, and the Interregnum commences. His Statue or Corps is carried to a Hall, and plac'd for some Time on a Bed of State, with his Sword and Spurs put on the contrary Way. The Great Council assembles, and chuses the Correctors and Inquisitors of State, to examine if he has committed any Faults in his Administration, that they may be reformed; and to enquire what Debts he owes, that they may be paid. His Servants and Relations are allow'd to be in Mourning; but the Senators attend the Corps in their Scarlet Robes; to denote that the Government still lives in them.

The Great Council consists usually of 600 of the Nobles, who must prove their Descent, and that they are above 20 Years of Age, by two credible Witnesses. They sit upon Benches, according to their Degree, and are summon'd on Occasion by those call'd the Counsellors of the *Seigneurie*, by ringing of Bells in the several Quarters of the City; and they usually meet in the great Hall of the Palace of *St. Mark*. They are forbid to bring Fire-Arms with them on Pain of Death; the Gates of the Palace are kept shut, and Guards are plac'd at all the Avenues, which consist of the Workmen in the Arsenal, whom they esteem for their Fidelity; and they are commanded by the Procurators of *St. Mark*, who have a magni-

magnificent Apartment, where they stay over against the great Gate of the Palace. When any vacant Posts are to be filled, they name only 9 at one Session, and the Council chuse 36 of their own Number by Lot to fill the Vacancies.

The College is the Tribunal where the Doge appears in greatest Majesty, and where Ambassadors, the Deputies of Cities belonging to the Republick, their Generals and other Officers, have Audience, and present their Memorials or Petitions, which are carried to the Senate, who appoint their Answers. This College is compos'd of the Doge, his 6 Counsellors, 3 of the Chief of the *Quarantie Criminel*, 6 Grand Sages, 5 Sages from *Terra-Firma*, and 5 Sages of the Orders, being 26 in all; and this College represents the Body of the State. When they give Audience to Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads, or the Pope's Nuncio, they rise up, and take off their Hats as soon as they appear at the Gate of the Hall; but the Doge does not uncover except to Sovereign Princes, those of Blood-Royal, or to Cardinals. The Nuncio and Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads are received at their Entrance by 60 Senators, and complimented by a Knight of the Gold Star, which is a Mark of those Nobles, who have been employ'd in Embassies Abroad; but the Ambassadors of Dukes are only received by 40 Nobles. This Council has Power to summon the Senate; but as a Mark of their mutual Dependence on one another, they receive their Orders from the Senate, and are obliged to conform to them.

The Senate or *Pregadi* has the Sovereign Authority in the Republick, determine Matters of Peace and War, Leagues and Alliances, chuse their Generals, Provectors, and all the considerable Officers in the Army. They appoint Ambassadors, lay on Taxes, chuse those who compose the College above-mentioned, and examine their Resolves. They are 120 in Number, and are chosen Annually by Ballotting in the Great Council, who change or continue them as they see fit; and they give their Votes by Ballot in Manner above-mention'd: But nothing is treated of here till it has pass'd the College; and only the 120 have a deliberative Vote, tho' there be others who assist by Vertue of their Office, as the

Procurators of *St. Mark*, the Council of Ten, the Judges of the *Quarantie Criminel*, and others of the Nobles, who are allow'd to hear their Debates, that they may learn to serve their Country on the like Occasions.

The Council of Ten had its Origine from the Conspiracy of *Bajament Triepolo* in 1300, formerly mentioned, when they were appointed to enquire after Criminals. Their Authority was not so great at first; but they enlarged it by their Dexterity, and became afterwards so powerful, that they took Cognizance of all the Crimes of State: Yet they received a Check, and their Power was something abridg'd by the Grand Council in 1628. The Nobility hate this Council so much, that they have several Times attempted to abolish it, but without Effect; for their Politicians reckon this Council to be the Corner-Stone of the State, and compare it to a Rod full of Eyes, which watches continually for the Preservation of their common Liberty; so that it cannot be abolish'd without overturning their Government. The Members of this Council are chosen Annually by the Great Council. This Tribunal chuses 3 of their own Number every Month, who receive all Accusations and Informations from Spies, and communicate the same to their Colleagues, who, if they believe the Depositions of the Witnesses, shut up the Accus'd in Prison, and become their Accusers themselves before the Great Council, &c. without allowing them to defend themselves either in Person or by their Advocates, which seems to be very tyrannical, and contrary to all the Rules of Justice. They have a Power of calling the Doge himself to an Account.

The Procurators of *St. Mark* are Noble *Venetians*, who attain to this Dignity by important Services to the State. They have the Privilege of being present at all Councils, of taking the Precedency before the rest of the Nobility, are reckon'd the chief Senators, and exempted from all publick Offices, except that of being Ambassadors Extraordinary. About the 11th Century, there was but one of them who had the Direction of Building the Church of *St. Mark*. All of 'em have now a Right to administer what's left to that Church, of Legacies left for pious Uses, of being Tu-

tors to Orphans, and the Protectors of Widows. They distribute Money every Year for marrying poor Maids, and give such Houses as belong to them to the poor Inhabitants who want them. The Procurators who possess the first 9 ancient Places are called Procurators by Merit, to distinguish them from those who have bought that Dignity since; but they are all equal in Privilege. The Senate's Want of Money during the War of *Candie* obliged them to enlarge the Number, for the Sake of those who were willing to purchase the Honour; and the same Method has been follow'd since. 'Tis the highest Pitch of Honour that a Noble *Venetian* can pretend to, except that of being Doge.

The 3 Inquisitors of State are those who govern for 3 Months, as has been mention'd already, and have such an absolute Power, that they may put the Doge himself to Death, by strangling or drowning, without acquainting the Senate, if all 3 of them agree to it; but if they differ in any Thing, they are obliged to have Recourse to the Council of Ten. They have People hir'd on purpose to keep an Account of all the Actions of the Nobles and Citadins; and instead of curbing Informers, encourage them to it by Rewards. They frequently use People very severely, without letting them know what they are accus'd of; and if any body speak ill of the Government, they run the Risk of being shut up in a Sack, and thrown into the Canal of *Osano*.

The Grand Chancellor, next to the Counsellors of the Seignery and the Procurators, is the chief Post that the Secretaries of the Republick can arrive at, of whom he is the first. He takes Place of all other Magistrates, enters into all Councils, keeps the Seal of the Republick, and is entrusted with their Secrets. He and the Secretaries represent the Body of the Citadins as the Doge, and the Counsellor of the College represents that of the Nobility; but this Post carries more of Show than of Authority or solid Grandeur.

The Counsellors of the Doge have more Credit than he himself, and can do without him what he cannot do without them. They wear a Ducal Vest; and while they are in Office, consult on what's to be proposed to

the Senate or Great Council, which they may assemble on extraordinary Occasions; and when the Doge is ill, or incapable to perform his Office, the oldest Counsellor takes his Place, and walks in the Middle of the Ambassadors in publick Ceremonies.

The 6 Grand Sages are chosen out of the wisest Men of the Republick, and generally from among the Procurators of *St. Mark*. They direct all the Matters that are to be treated in the Senate, and have a Power to assemble them when the Matter requires Dispatch. Three of 'em are only changed at a Time; and the same is practis'd with the Counsellors of the Doge, because Affairs of Importance should not be committed to those who want Experience. They preside Week about; and he who presides, receives all Memoirs and Petitions, and proposes Things to the Senate.

The 5 Sages of *Terra-Firma* are the same as the former, and with them compose the College. This Office is confer'd on such of the Continent as have acquir'd Experience in publick Posts.

The Sages of the Orders are young Men admitted to the College to gain Experience. They have no Vote, but may propose their Opinion, standing up and uncover'd.

The Two Avogadoirs are like Attorney-Generals: They draw up Indictments, plead against Criminals, and may for 3 Days suspend the Judgment of all Tribunals.

The *Quarantie Criminel* is a Court whither the Avogadoirs frequently refer Civil and Criminal Causes to be consider'd afresh, and sometimes they repeal Sentences.

The *Venetians* have also Magistrates of Pomp to curb Luxury and extravagant Spending, two Censors to prevent Intriguing for Places and Posts, 6 Lords of the Night to prevent the committing of Disorders during that Time, and a common Proveditor who takes Care of the Bridges, and to keep the City neat.

Their Military Government.

When the *Venetians* are at War, they chuse one of the Nobles for Generalissimo by Sea, who has the Command not only of their Fleet, but of all their Harbours, Islands, and Maritime Fortresses, for which

which he is accountable to the Senate, and liable to the Examination of the Inquisitors of State; so that if he do not perform his Duty as he should, he is liable to severe Punishment.

They generally chuse some Foreign Gentleman to be General by Land, and allow him a considerable Pension; but he has not much Power, there being usually two Senators or Proveditors-General, who inspect his Conduct, and he undertakes nothing without their Consent. In his Absence the General of the Foot commands; but these Offices continue no longer than the War.

They have always a Proveditor-General of the Sea, whom they change every two Years. He commands the Fleet when there's no Generalissimo, has Power to dispose of inferior Offices, and to punish those by Death who come short of their Duty. He has the Management of all the Money of the Fleet, for which he is accountable to the Senate, and is assisted by two Noble *Venetians*, called Commissaries of the Fleet.

They have also a constant General of the Gulph and Galeasses, but change him every 3 Years. He is always a Person of some great Family, and commands the Gallies in the Gulph to defend the Entrance of it, to clear it of Pirates, and to see that the Merchant Ships pay their Customs. The Galeasses are so large, that they resemble Castles, carry 100 Guns, and 1000 Men each; but never put to Sea except in Time of War.

Their Arsenal is worth the Curiosity of Strangers, and one of the most glorious Things to be seen at *Venice*. 'Tis of a vast Extent, separated from the City by a Canal, inclos'd by Walls, and kept by a good Guard. The Gallies and other Vessels are kept here with very great Care; and in their Magazines there are Arms and Rigging for 100 Gallies, and 100000 Men. They can speedily put to Sea 40 Gallies, and 10 Galeasses. Their Vessels are extraordinary well built, for they make Use of no Timber but what has lain 10 Years in their Basins, of which they have 3. Their Gallies are less, better proportion'd than those of *France*, and last longer. The Arsenal is divided into 3 great Squares, which have a Communication with one another. 'Tis govern'd in Form of a small Repub-

lick by 3 Noble *Venetians*, who reside there, and are changed once in 3 Years. All the Workmen are subject to a Director, who is called the Great Admiral, and is sumptuously apparell'd, tho' he be only a Master Workman, who by his Merit acquires the Honour to govern the great Vessel called the *Bucentaure*, when the Doge, attended by Ambassadors, goes to marry the Sea; and at that Time all the Tradesmen of the Arsenal make up the Crew during this pompous Ceremony. There's also in the Arsenal an Intendant of the Military Machines, Foundaries, and every Thing that's necessary for equipping a Fleet. There are above 2000 Workmen employ'd here in Time of War, but fewer in Time of Peace. No body must sell or buy any Thing in the Arsenal on Pain of the Gallies. This Custom of marrying the Sea begun when Pope *Alexander III.* gave them the Compliment of being Lords of the *Adriatic*, when their Fleet defeated that of the Emperor *Frederic II.*

This Ceremony of marrying the Sea is performed on *Ascension-Day*, when the Doge, attended by the Nobility, goes on board the *Bucentaur*, which is a Vessel longer than a Galley, and as high as a Man of War, but without Sails or Masts. The Crew sit under a Deck, over which there's rais'd a Vault of Joiners-Work carv'd, and gilt within the whole Length of the Vessel. The Vault is supported by a great Number of Figures, and in the Middle there's a double Gallery all gilt and inlaid, with Benches for the Senators. The End next the Stern is form'd like a Crescent, with an Apartment rais'd half a Foot high for the Doge and Ambassadors. The Vessel is gilt without and within, and cover'd with Crimson Damask and Gold Fringes above, with Curtains of the same, betwixt the gilt Statues that support the Vault. The great Pavilion of *St. Mark* is displayed on the Stern, with the other Standards of Ceremony, which, together with the Trumpets and Hautboys continually playing, the Doge in his State, and the Senators in their Robes, makes one of the most pleasant and magnificent Sights to be seen any where. She sets out from the Square of *St. Mark* under a Salvo of great Guns, attended with Gallies, Galliot, Barges richly equipp'd, and an infinite Number

Number of Gondola's which cover all the Channels, and resembles a floating Palace in the Middle of 10000 small Huts. She sometimes puts out a Mile or 2 to Sea if the Weather be calm; but the Admiral always takes Care to run no Danger, and has Power to delay the Ceremony if the Weather be not favourable, and to stop where he pleases. When they come to the End of their Voyage, the Musicians sing, and the Patriarch, who follows in a great Barge, blesses the Sea. The Stern of the Bucentaur is turned towards him, and the Back of the Doge's Chair being let down, he receives from the Master of the Ceremonies a Gold Ring that weighs 2 Pistoles and a half, which he throws into the Sea over the Rudder: After pronouncing these Words distinctly, *Disponsamus te mare nostrum in signum Veri perpetuique Domini, i. e.* 'We marry thee our Sea as a Token of our true and perpetual Dominion over thee.' Then the Company throw Flowers and sweet Herbs over the Deck, which they call Crowning the Bride. The Republick takes Care not to risk the old Senators by this Ceremony, and only send on Board the young Nobility, who have a Right to come into the Senate to hear, but not to vote.

Their Land Forces are for most Part compos'd of those they call *Capeless*, who are *Slavonians*, *Morlaques*, and *Albanians*. They chuse them, because they are natural Enemies to the *Turks*, and never at Peace with them. They wear long Simeters and Carabines, are very good Soldiers, and very affectionate to the Republick. Their Horse consists partly of the same with *Italians*, and People that live on this Side the *Alps*, who have a larger Pay than the other, and are generally made up of Officers who have served the Republick well; these they call Pensionaries: And having Experience of their Fidelity, they keep them as a Nursery of Officers for their new Levies on Occasion. They have likewise the Militia of *Terra Firma*, which consists of about 15000 Men, who are brought up in the Use of Arms, but neither they nor their Officers have any Pay in Time of Peace, and are only allowed an Exemption from Taxes.

Their Government in *Terra Firma* is usually managed by 2 Nobles sent to the most considerable Towns: The First is call'd the

Podestat, and has Cognizance of all Civil and Criminal Causes; the Second is called the Captain of Arms, commands the Soldiers in his District, takes Care of the publick Revenue, and punishes Crimes committed in the Night; but in lesser Towns there's only a *Podestat*, who exercises both Offices, and they are changed every Ten Months: But those in *Dalmatia*, *Albania*, and the *Morea*, continue 2 Years in Office.

Their Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Republick, to assure themselves of the Dependancy of their Clergy, exclude them from all their Councils and publick Offices, lest their Dependance on the Pope should make them betray their Councils to the Court of Rome. The Clergy are govern'd by the 2 Patriarchs of *Aquileia* and *Venice*; the latter must always be a noble *Venetian*, and named by the Republick. He has very little Authority, for the Civil Magistrate takes Cognizance of every Thing that relates to the Priests and Monks. This Patriarch has under him the Archbishop of *Candie*, the Archbishop of *Corfu*, and the Bishops of *Chioggia*, *Torcello*, and *Caorle*.

The Patriarch of *Aquileia* is the oldest and first in Dignity, and has the largest Extent of Jurisdiction, for it includes *Friuli*, *Istria*, and some other Hereditary Provinces of the Empire, and what the Republick possesses in *Lombardy*. He is named by the Republick, who always oblige him to name a noble *Venetian* for his Coadjutor, lest the Nomination should return to the Emperor, who might name one that would not be faithful to the Republick, but exempt the Clergy from their Dependance on the Senate. The Emp. on the other Hand withholds all the Temporal Revenue in his Dominions from him, and will not allow him to reside at *Aquileia*, so that he dwells at *Udina*. He has under him the Bishops of *Trevisa*, *Ceneda*, *Concordia*, *Caorle*, *Feltre*, *Como*, *Verona*, *Trent*, *Padua*, *Vicenza*, *Belluna*, *Trieste*, *Capo d'Istria*, *Citta Nuova*, *Paranzo*, *Pola*, *Pedana*, *Mantua*, and *Laubach*.

The Archbishop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, has under him the Bishops of *Nona* or *Nin*, *Ossero*, *Vegia*, *Arbe*, and *Pago*.

The

The Archbishop of *Spalatro* has under him, the Bishops of *Sardone*, *Sebenico*, *Castell-Novo*, and *Almissa*.

The Archbishop of *Corfou* has under him the Bishops of *Cefalonia*, *Zante*, *Cherzo*, *Ofsara*, and *Veglia*.

The Bishops of *Bergamo*, *Crema*, and *Brescia*, are Suffragans of *Milan*. The Bishop of *Adria* holds immediately of the Pope. The Bishop of *Budoa* is Suffragan of *Antivari*; and the Bishops of *Catara*, and *Cursela*, are Suffragans of *Ragusa*.

The Church of *St. Marc* in *Venice* has a Sort of particular Bishop of its own, subject to none, who is called *Promocris*, or *Primicerio*, is properly the Doge's Chaplain, must always be a noble *Venetian*; has 26 Canons, and a Seminary of Youth under him, with 5000 Ducats *per Annum*, besides an adjoining Abbey.

They have a Court of Inquisition at *Venice*, which is composed of the Nuncio, the Patriarch, a Father Inquisitor, and 2 of the chief Senators, without whom they can do nothing, nor put any Sentence in Execution. The only Thing subject to their Cognizance, is what they call express Heresie. They have no Power to meddle with the Estates of those condemned on that Account, for the Republick allows them to go to the next Heirs. The Inquisition can condemn no Books but what are censured by the Senate. *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Jews*, are tolerated here; and though Protestants be not, yet they are not troubled. And the Senate knowing Liberty of Conscience to be their Interest, they allow Persons of all Religions to take their Degrees in the University of *Padua*: So that the Court of Inquisition here has only a Shadow of Authority, being as much subject to the Senate almost as any other Tribunal. The Republick has also 2 Doctors they call Counsellors of State, one a Clergyman, and the other a Layman, who examine all the Bulls, Briefs and Excommunications sent from *Rome*, to see that they contain nothing contrary to the Laws of the State.

For their Curates or Parish-Priests they are chosen by the Parishioners, out of such Priests as are best known to them. Every Parishioner is allowed to object against them, and the Candidates in such Cases seldom fail to rip up one another's Faults; so

that by all those Methods the Clergy is kept in an entire Dependence upon the State. *M. Freschot*, tho' a great Friend to the *Venetians*, owns, That their Clergy, both Regular and Secular, are for most Part of very low Birth, illiterate, scandalous, and little esteemed. The Nobles generally carry the Election of the Priests, tho' others have their Votes; but the common People dare not oppose the Sentiments of the Nobles.

The Academies of *Beaux Esprits* in the Republick, are those of *Venice*, *Padua*, *Vicenza*, *Verona*, *Brescia*, *Bergamo*, and *Trevise*.

The Arms of the Doge, are those of the several Dominions, principal Towns, and Islands subject to the Republick, which we have not Room to insist upon.

Their Nobility is divided into 5 Classes: The first and most ancient consists of about 18 Families, 12 of whom are called Apostles, and 4 Evangelists. They reckon themselves equal to Sovereign Princes, because of their Antiquity, which they alledge to be of 900 Years Standing. They have no Privilege above the rest of the Nobility, but are valued for their Antiquity, and preferred to others in publick Employments, if their Merit answer their Birth, and their Alliance is courted by the rest. The Second Class has about 74 Families. They reckon themselves of about 400 Years Standing, as appears by their Names written in the Golden Book, and are very much esteemed. The Third Class consists of about 10 Families, being the Remains of 30 that were added to the Nobility in 1380, upon the Conclusion of the Wars of *Genoa*. The 4th Class consists of about 80 Families, who purchased that Honour for 100000 Ducats each, to support the War of *Candie*, many of 'em being Merchants and Citizens. The Fifth Class is that of Nobles, who have Dignity conferred on them for their Honour and Merit: Of this Sort have been several Kings of *France*, most of the Princes of *Italy*, with other Foreign Princes and great Families.

Those called *Citadins* are good Families, which make up a 2d State betwixt the Nobility and People. They are of 2 Sorts: The 1st, is of those who had a Share in the Government before the Appointment of the Grand Council: The 2d, are such as have acquired it by Money or Merit. They

have the same Privileges, and are capable of several Employments the Republick has appointed for them. When they are in *Terra-Firma*, they have equal Privileges with the Nobility of the Country, and are admitted into all the Councils of the Cities; and the Nobility of *Terra-Firma*, when at *Venice*, have the same Privilege with the *Citadins*. There's a continual Grudge betwixt the ancient Nobility and those of *Terra-Firma*, because the latter are despised by the former, who sow Divisions among them, in order to keep them in a Dependence upon themselves. None of the Nobles are allowed to correspond with Foreign Ambassadors or their Servants, nor to come near their Houses on Pain of Death, lest they should discover the Secrets of the State.

The Orders of Knights are, 1. Those of the Golden-Sear, who have that Honour for their Merit, as going on extraordinary Embassies at their own Charge, &c. and wear a Star border'd with a Gold Galloon. The 2d are those of *St. Marc*, or the Knights of the Senate, who have this Honour conferred on them for their Valour, at the General's Recommendation, if the Majority of the Senate allow it by Ballot. They have 1000 Ducats *per Annum*, and wear a Medal at one of their Burton-holes, with the Figure of *St. Marc* on one Side, and what Device the Senate pleases on the other. This Honour is indifferently bestowed on Natives or Foreigners, and People of all Ranks, if they deserve it. The 3d is called the Doge's Knights, who purchase it for 100 Chequins. They are usually Foreign Officers, and by this Means secure themselves in their Places. A Foreign Captain's Pay is 100 Ducats *per Month*, which makes about 21 *l.* a Month; a Lieutenant's 30 Ducats, and an Ensign's 25. The *Italian* Officers are allowed but half so much. The common Soldiers are allowed but Threepence a Day, out of which they must furnish their own Clothes; but those who serve at Sea have Clothes allowed them.

The Revenues of the Republick are computed at 8240000 Ducats *per Annum*; which at 50 *French* Sols, *per Ducat* comes to 26600000 *Livres French*, which is about 1716666 Pounds Sterling.

The 1st Division of the Republick, is that called the *Dogado*, or Duchy of *Venice*, which lies from the Mouth of the *Lisenza* to that of the *Adige*, and contains all the Isles of the Lakes or Marshes of *Venice* and the *Maran*, and all that Quarter towards the Gulph, from *Carvazera* to *Grado*, and several Isles about the City. 'Tis reckon'd about 80 Miles in Length, but of an unequal Breadth.

The chief Places are, 1. *Venice*, Lat. *Venetia*, and by the *Italians* call'd *Venigia*. It lies Long. 31 45. Lat. 45. 40. about 15 Miles E. from *Padua*, about 25 S. E. from *Picenza*, 59 N. from *Verona*, 65 N. E. from *Mantua*, 57 from *Ferrara*, and 220 N. from *Rome*. It stands upon Islands, commonly said to be 72, but their Number is reckon'd to be much greater by late Travellers; particularly by Mr. *Misson*, who reckons them about 200. The Circumference of the City is commonly reckon'd 8 Miles; but he says, 'tis not above Five. The Bridges over the Canals are said to be 450; and the Boats or Gondola's for carrying Passengers from one Place of the City to another, some reckon to be 10000, and others 15000, there being scarce a Street to which there is not a Passage by Water; so that there's no need for Carriage by Carts, Horses, Coaches, Litters, &c. The Buildings are generally lofty and beautiful, especially those along the grand Canal; over which lies the Bridge call'd *Ponte di Rialto*, which excels all the rest; is built of white Marble, and consists of one Arch about 95 Foot long, and 24 Foot high. There are 2 Rows of Shops and small Houses upon it covered with Lead. 'Tis founded on 10000 Piles of Wood, and cost about 150000 Crowns; or as some say, 250000 Ducats. The Canal over which it stands runs thro' the Middle of the City, and among the Houses, which flank it. There are 200 fit to entertain Princes. The Streets are generally narrow and crooked, pav'd with white broad Stones, and very clean. Authors differ as to the Number of the People. Some make them 300000; but that must be understood, if true, at any Time to have been before the Discovery of the Passage to the *East-Indies* by the *Cape of Good Hope*, when *Venice* was the Store-House of all the Commodities of those Countries

that

that were spent in *Europe*. *Misson* reckons they are not above 140000 at present. *Ray* says, that in 1581, according to a Survey then taken, they were no more than 134871; and *Sanjovin* reckons them in his Days to have been 180000. The *Atlas Historique* says, it consists of 72 Parishes; that they have 54 Monasteries of Men, 25 of Women, 18 Chapels, 18 Hospitals, 140 Palaces, 124 Markets of all Sorts, 53 publick Places or Squares, 185 Gardens of Pleasure, but most of 'em small; 160 publick Fountains, but few of 'em good; so that they save Rain Water in their Cisterns, or bring fresh Water from the Continent. They have 27 publick Clocks, 114 Towers with Bells, 56 Courts of Justice, 56 Statues of Brass, 10 Horses, and 10 Gates of the same Metal. The Palaces of their Nobility are not very spacious, but handsome and well contriv'd, and stand upon Piles of Wood, like the Houses of *Amsterdam*. *Ray* says, the Arsenal is 2 Miles in Circumference, has 20000 Cannon of all Sizes in it, Arms for 250000 Men; and, as they say, 200 Gallies. The most remarkable Places are, 1. The famous and magnificent Square of *St. Marc*, which is the Glory of the City. 'Tis very large, encompassed with magnificent Buildings, and forms a Sort of a Cross. The lesser Square lies towards the S. and looks to the Sea. Some reckon it 280 Paces long, and 100 broad. The Key is flanked with great hewn Stone, and has several Stairs. Upon this Key are erected 2 very high Columns of Marble all of one Piece, about 60 Paces from one another. Upon that, on the Right, stands the winged Lyon of *St. Marc* made of Brass; and upon the other, the Statue of *St. Theodorus*, the first Patron of *Venice*. Betwixt them, at the Key, there lies always a Galley ready armed against all sudden Occasions, to defend the Palace in case of popular Tumults.

The Ducal Palace of *St. Marc* lies on the Right toward the E. with one Wing of the new Procuraties or Inns of Court, which is a magnificent Structure, consisting of 2 Rows of Pillars and Arches above one another, and Ballisters with Statues on the Top. The other Part of this noble Building turns at the Right Angle on the Left Hand, and incloses one Side of the great Square. Another Part joined to the curious Porch of the Church of *St. Geminien*,

makes the other End of the Square. The old Procuraties of the same Symmetry makes the 3d Side, and has a Library with rare *Greek MSS.* and the Portal of the Church of *St. Marc*, with the contiguous Palace, makes the Fourth. There are Piazza's under the Procuraties, with many rich Shops, which contribute to the Beauty of the Place: And over-against the Portal of the Church of *St. Marc*, there are 3 Pedestals of Brass, upon which 3 high Masts are fixed for the ancient Standards of the Republick on solemn Occasions. One Place of this Square is called the *Broglio*, where the Nobility meet every Day to carry on their Intrigues about Elections, &c. For tho' all be done by Ballot, and that Intrigues of that Nature are forbid, they make their Parties notwithstanding; but in such modest Terms, by Salutations, Compliments, and Presents, as to elude the Law. When the richer Nobility make Presents to the poorer, they do it with all imaginable Civility, and without demanding any Thing of 'em in Return, but tell them, That since Providence has not made all alike rich, they think it their Duty to support them in their Dignity. And they never fail on the other Hand to consult their Benefactors upon any Election; and ask them, who 'tis that in Conscience they think the fittest Person. When the Nobles are in the *Broglio*, no other Persons come near them. 2. The Palace of *St. Marc* is a great square Structure; one of its Fronts looks towards the Sea, and the other to the Square of *St. Marc*. Both Fronts have 2 Galleries one over another, with Arches of Marble of noble ancient Architecture. The Roof is low, and covered with Lead. The 3d Front, opposite to that which looks to the Square, is of modern Architecture, with 2 Rows of Pillars and Arches one above another, and has 6 great Gates all of noble Architecture. The principal Gate of the Palace is in a Corner, which joins to the Church of *St. Marc*, and is of ancient Architecture, adorned with many Figures. In short, the Palace is very magnificent, and has many noble Apartments for the Accommodation of the Doge, and the several Councils and Courts abovemention'd. Here's also a little Arsenal, with Arms for 1000 Men; the Fire-Arms ready charged, and their Swords and Pikes so ordered, that

that by the pulling of a String, they fall down in Order ready to be taken up. This is for the Security of the Doge or Senate in case of any Plot or Surprize. The Treasury of the Republick is kept here, lock'd up in great Iron Chests, secur'd with three Locks, the Keys of which are committed to three Procurators; but none of them must open it till all three be present, on Pain of Death. The Money is also coin'd in this Place, and publick Payments are made here twice *per Week*. The Treasury was much richer before the War of *Candia* than it has been since. The Furniture and Painting of the Palace are excellent. By this we may guess at the Grandeur of the Republick in the 13th and 14th Century, when this Palace was built, their Dominions being then so large as to reach from *Venice* to *Constantinople*, and the Doge at that Time added to his Titles that of King of *Negropont* and *Candia*, and Lord of half the City, and of the $\frac{1}{4}$ Part of the Empire of *Constantinople*. 3. The Church of *St. Mark* is an ancient, solid, and massy Structure, with 5 Domes, low, and cover'd with Lead. The Fore Part on the two Sides of the Church form a sort of Gallery separated from the rest. The Front has 5 great Gates, adorn'd with many Columns of Porphyry and fine Marble; and over all, there's a Gallery with Ballisters all along the Front. On 4 Pedestals over the greatest Gate are plac'd 4 stately Horses of Brass gilt, of incomparable Workmanship. They are supposed to be those given to *Nero* to be put to the Chariot of the Sun, for adorning his Triumphal Arch after he conquer'd the *Parthians*. They were afterwards carried to *Constantinople*, and brought from thence by one of the Podesta's the *Venetians* sent thither when possess'd of that City. The Painting of Mosaic Work and others is very fine. The Treasury of *Venice* is kept here, tho' it be properly that of the Church. 'Tis divided into two Parts, one of which belongs to the Republick. The first Part consists of Relicks, Precious Stones, Vessels and Crowns. This is accounted sacred, and the Keys are kept by a Procurator of *St. Mark*. They pretend here to have the Body of *St. Mark*, some of our Saviour's Blood, &c. and the Original of the Gospel writ by *St. Mark* himself. The richest

Things in the Treasury are, 12 Golden Corsets adorn'd with Precious Stones, 12 Golden Crowns of great Weight adorn'd the same Way, 6 great Rubies, the largest of which weighs 4 Ounces; the Crown or Cap with which the Doge is crown'd, set with the richest Jewels and Pearls of unknown Value, with many other Things of vast Price, which we cannot insist upon. The Steeple of *St. Mark* is a very remarkable Structure, and is reckon'd one of the greatest Ornaments of the City. 'Tis built of Bricks, square, and about 25 Foot broad on each Side. It stands by it self, separate from the Church, and is of a vast Height, from whence the City and the neighbouring Islands form a delicious Prospect. 'Tis 180 Foot high to the great Cornish of Marble, from whence the Town may be seen. From the Bells to the Top of the Steeple 'tis 160 Foot more, supported by Columns, which have another Cornish and Pyramid over them, cover'd with Plates of gilt Copper. On the Top of all there's an Angel of the same Metal, about 3 Fathom high, with his Wings extended, and shewing the Corner from whence the Wind comes with his Hand. The Walls are double, and betwixt them there's a winding Passage up to the Bells, by which one goes up insensibly without Stairs.

The Nobility wear a long black Gown, a black Cap knit, with an Edging of black Wool about it in the Nature of a Fringe. Their Gowns are open before, and under them they wear rich black Suits, so that they look very grave. The Women of Quality wear very high-heel'd Shooes, which being inconvenient for walking, they commonly rest their Hands or Arms when they go Abroad upon the Shoulders of two grave Matrons. The young Women of Quality are kept in Monasteries, never seen Abroad but in a Disguise, and their Sweethearts are scarce allowed to see them till the Day of Marriage.

The *Venetians* are generally blam'd for allowing Courtezans, and even Mothers make it their Practice to find out Concubines for their young Sons, to prevent their being infected by common Women, or endangering themselves by Amours with the Wives and Daughters of those who would resent it; so that there are as many Courtezans.

tezans at *Venice* as at *Rome*; and they are so far from being despis'd by the People, that the Nobility grant them their Protection, and the Courtezans are valued according to the Quality of those that keep them, or of their Protector. *Dogliani*, who wrote an Account of *Venice*, says, That about 250 Years ago, there being few or no Courtezans at *Venice*, the Republick sent for a great many Foreign Ones, because of the many publick Violences offer'd to Women of Honour, from which they were not exempted in the Churches. He ascribes this lecherous Temper to their Climate. The Daughters of the meaner Sort, many of whom he says are handsome, serve for a Nursery of those Courtezans. The young Nobles purchase them for Concubines; and when they have done with them, they become Courtezans, and sometimes they join with rich Merchants for entertaining them, and share their Favours with them. They give 150 Crowns in Hand for a handsome young Maid, as much *per Annum* for their Entertainment; and for 200, they may have the Choice of the Market; and this is so common, that their Clergy are not asham'd of the Practice; nor is it thought a Crime in married Men, tho' they be very jealous of their own Wives. Some Writers say, a Nobleman may poison his Wife for Adultery, and cause her Gallant to be stabbed without being call'd to an Account for it. *M. Amelot* above-mentioned represents their Nobility as insolent, proud, and cruel, and hiring Bravo's to murder People with whom they had any Quarrel: But *M. Feschot* contradicts him, and says, that Strangers are no where more civilly entertained; and that by the Care of the Government, most of the Bravo's are now extinguish'd, who us'd to plead the Protection of the Nobility when they committed their Outrages.

The Diversions chiefly made Use of in *Venice* are, 1. Their Carnival, which begins the 2d Holiday of *Christmas*. Then they are allowed to wear Masks, to open their Play-houses and Gaming-houses, and make a sort of an universal Change in their Habits, Customs and Laws, forget all Marks of Distinction, Care and Business, and give themselves up to Joy and Liberty, frequently attended with Folly and great Disorders. The better Sort attend Opera's,

Comedies, and Gaming-houses; and at their Games of Basset, &c. the Noblemen who open their Houses for that Purpose keep the Bank. During that Time, they have several other Diversions; 1. That called the Forces of *Heracles*, which is several Companies of Gondoliers or Watermen, and Mechanicks, who constantly train themselves for it. About 20 of 'em get up on a large Scaffold in the Street in a fantastical Dreis, with little Bells at their Garters. They mount the Scaffold by an easy Ascent, each of 'em carrying his Comrade on his Shoulders; upon which they hang by the Right Foot, and leaning forward upon one Side, with their Arms stretched out one up and t'other down, by which they take hold of their Comrade's Foot, who goes before them; and thus they look like a Chain of Men hanging in the Air, and dance to the Sound of their Bells, turning always round, and making several Figures; 2. And sometimes 4 of 'em with great Clubs on their Shoulders carry 8 of their Comrades standing upright; 3. Men high; reckoning a little Boy who always stands uppermost; and sometimes 4 of the strongest bend their Bodies backward, and carry 6 or 7 others upon their Bellies; and some of 'em will wait with two Men standing upright one upon another on their Shoulders. 2. They have Bull-Baitings. Two Men hold the Bulls by the Horns with long Cords, and then Dogs are let out upon them, which frequently makes them too strong for their Leaders, and then they overturn the Scaffolds with the Spectators, which is the principal Part of that foolish Diversion. 3. On the Festival of *Shrove-Thursd*, which is kept in Remembrance of their Victory over the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, all the Butchers of the Town dress themselves fantastically with the finest Apparel they can borrow, and go to the Palace of *St. Mark* in several Companies, with Arms as fantastical as their Clothes; some with old Halbards, others with great Simiters, some with Pikes, and others with antick Two-handed Swords; and thus they pass in Review before the Doge and the Senate. Their March is as extravagant as the rest, for some of 'em run, others walk gravely, some of 'em make low Bows, others stare the Senators in the Face without taking off their Hats; and at the

the Head of each Company there's a Trumpeter, who runs as he plays; so that the whole perfectly resembles a Company of Madmen. After this they come to the great Square, where one of the Butchers appointed for that honourable Office cuts off a Bull's Head at one Blow. Then they have Fire-works, and one of their Number flies upon a Rope down from the Steeple of *St. Mark*; and *Freschet* tells us of a Gondolier who row'd up a Gondola made on purpose to the Top of *St. Mark's* Steeple upon a Rope; and to the Amazement of the Spectators, when he was half Way up, rose, put off his Coat, sat down again, and then row'd on, for which he had a great Reward. 4. In *Easter* Holidays, they have a Diversion which they call the *Fresque*, when the Gondoliers run Races with their Gondola's on the Water; and tho' they be so numerous and thick that one would think they should run one another down, they are so dextrous, that seldom any Danger comes that Way; so that People of Quality of both Sexes trust themselves in their Gondola's on such Occasions; and this is one of the chief Opportunities which the Gallants have to form their Intrigues with the *Gentil Dames*, as they call their Women of Quality; and when there are Rivals, their chief Endeavour is to get nearest the Ladies Boat, and push off one another. 5. Their Battle with Fists is very extraordinary. The Town being divided into 6 Quarters, 3 beyond, and 3 on this Side the great Canal, the People are divided into two Factions; the first are called *Castellani*, from the Quarter of *Castello*, where the Patriarchal Church stands at one End of the City. The other is called *Nicolotti*, from the Church of *St. Nicholas* at the Extremity of the other Part of the Town, which abounds most with Fishermen, Watermen, and other mean People, who are best at this Way of Fighting, and generally beat the other. This occasions such an Animosity betwixt the two Parts of the City, that one would think it almost impossible for them ever to live in Union; and not only the common People, but the Nobles take Part with those of their respective Quarter; and though they generally make but a Diversion of it, yet sometimes they lay aside their Gowns, and take Part in the

Scuffle to animate those of their Party; but the common People carry their Resentments so high, that they will not suffer their Children to marry with one of the other Party. One would think the Senate should discharge this; but *M. S. Didier* in his Account of *Venice* says, they rather encourage it, because they are always sure to have one of the Parties to join with them in case of popular Discontents and Tumults, especially the *Castellani*, who being of the better Sort, have a great Respect to the Senate. When the several Parties come to try their Valour at this Battle of Fifty Cuffs, 'tis done at a Bridge, where Matters are so disposed, that they may engage with equal Numbers and Advantage. Their Business is to try who shall be Masters of the Bridge, and two Men are appointed to order Things equally on both Sides till they meet in the Middle of the Bridge. The first Ranks begin the Fray with Boxing, and are so pressed upon by the hindermost, that they frequently climb over one another's Shoulders to get at their Enemies, which occasions many on both Sides to be thrown over the Bridge into the Canal, where Boats are appointed to take Care of them. Lives are sometimes lost in this ridiculous Scuffle, which would certainly end in a general Uproar and Blood, did not the Chiefs of the Council of Ten take Care to prevent it in Time. They that keep the Bridge are reputed the Victors, rewarded by the Leaders of their Party with Wine and Money, and make publick Rejoycings for several Days; whereas the conquer'd Party is ashamed to be seen, and their own Wives frequently shut them out of their Houses as Dastards and Cowards. We refer to the Authors above-mentioned for the further Particulars, and shall conclude our Account of *Venice* with observing, that it has the most extraordinary Situation of any City in the World; that all the outer Houses being founded on Piles in the Water, it looks when one comes near it like a City springing out of the Sea. The Spires of the Churches are seen at 30 Miles distance; and the nearer one comes, the more ravishing is the Prospect; for the lesser Islands which are built, look like so many floating Towns. The City is not fortified, but so strong by its Situation, that they look upon them-

themselves to be impregnable. It lies about 5 Miles from the Continent, and the Canals are defended at the Entrance by Forts, so that no great Ships can come nearer than the Harbour of *Malamocco*, and the small Inlets for lesser Vessels; besides that, they are defended by Forts, are so difficult, that none but their own Pilots dare venture upon them. The *Jews* have a particular Quarter allow'd them, where they have a Synagogue, and are distinguished from the rest of the Inhabitants by their Habit, and particularly by Scarlet Hats fac'd with Silk. The Air of the City is very sharp in the Winter, because of their Nearness to the *Alps*; and tho' their Seasons be very inconstant, yet *Didier* says, the Air is good in the main, as appears by the Complexion of the Inhabitants, and that they are not troubled with Coughs during the Winter. They are well supplied with all Provisions from the neighbouring Country by Means of their Canals, where there's a regular Flux and Reflux twice a Day, which clears them; tho' the same Regularity is scarce observ'd any where in the *Mediterranean*, or at the Mouth of their Gulph. 'Tis defended from the Sea by a Land-Bank called the *Lido*, which is about 40 Miles in Extent, separates the Gulph from their *Lagunes* or Canals, and lies about 5 Miles from the City. It has 6 or 7 Inlets or small Harbours, two of them only capable of Vessels of Burthen, which are those of *Malamocco* and *Lio*. The Trade of the City consists chiefly in Treacle, Paper, Turpentine, Needle-work Lace, and the best Drinking, Looking Glasses, and Soap. Their Commerce is much advanc'd by the Fall of the greatest Rivers of *Italy* into their Gulph, viz. the *Po*, *Adige*, the *Brent*, *Livenza*, *Sile*, and *Piave*. The Sand and Earth which they have carried down, have filled up 5 Miles of the *Lagunes*; for *Gianotti* says, that *Venice* did formerly lie 10 Miles from the Continent.

2. *Murano*, 2 or 3 Miles N. E. from *Venice*, is one of the largest, best peopled, and most agreeable Islands in the *Lagunes*. The Town is about 3 Miles in Circumference, lies on a Canal of the same Name, and is noted for making the best *Venice* Glasses. *Henry III.* of *France* ennobled the best Work-

men as he pass'd thro' *Venice* from *Poland* in 1574.

3. *Torcello*, a small Town in an Island of the same Name, 6 or 7 Miles N. from *Venice*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Venice*.

4. *Caorle*, Lat. *Caprula*, a small City in an Island of the same Name, about 18 Miles N. E. from *Venice*, on the Confines of *Friuli*. 'Tis ill inhabited, because of its bad Air, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Venice*.

5. *Grado*, or *Grada*, another Island on the Coast of *Friuli*, about 46 Miles N. E. from *Venice*, in the Neighbourhood of many lesser ones, which formerly depended on *Friuli*. The Town of *Grado* was built by those of *Aquileia*, and called *New Aquileia* after the old one was destroy'd by *Attila* in 453. 'Twas a long Time the Seat of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, and afterwards of another call'd Patriarch of *Grado*, set up by the Inhabitants themselves when the former Patriarch return'd to *Aquileia*; but the Patriarchat was transferred hence to *Venice* by Pope *Nicholas V.* in 1451, or 1455, and 'tis now the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Venice*.

6. *Malamocco*, Lat. *Medoacus Portus*, in an Island of the same Name, 2 or 3 Miles E. from *Venice*. 'Twas formerly a considerable Town, the Seat of the Doges, and the See of a Bishop; but being ruin'd by Earthquakes, Inundations and Wars, the See was translated to *Chiozza*. 'Tis now only a small Town with a good Harbour.

7. *Chiozza*, or *Chioggia*, Lat. *Claudia Fossa*, is a small Town with a good Harbour, about 14 Miles S. E. from *Venice*, of which its Bishops are Suffragans. 'Tis noted for the Victory which the *Genoese* obtain'd here over the *Venetians* in 1380, and for its good Fruit, Herbs, &c.

8. *Brondolo*, a small Island about 17 Miles S. E. from *Venice*, with a large Town of the same Name.

9. *Loredo*, or *Loreo*, in an Island form'd by the *Adige* and a Canal of the *Po*, 21 Miles S. from *Venice*.

10. *Fusine*, a small Village 5 Miles W. from *Venice*, where People take Water to go from the Continent to that City.

11. *Marghera*, a considerable Town on the *Musons*, 5 Miles N. W. from *Venice*.

12. *Mastra*,

12. *Mestre*, another considerable Town on the same River, 7 Miles N. W. from *Venice*.

The P A D U A N,

Lies W. from *Venice*, has the *Trevisan* on the N. the *Polesin* on the S. and the *Vicentin* on the W. 'Tis reckon'd one of the best Countries in *Italy*, 35 Miles long from S. to N. and 28 from E. to W. The chief Towns are, 1. *Padua*, Lat. *Patavium*, about 20 Miles W. from *Venice*. *Livy*, who was born here, and *Virgil* and *Martial*, say, 'twas built by *Antenor* after the Destruction of *Troy*, 439 Years before *Rome*; but others say, by *Patavius*, a K. of the *Veneti*. 'Twas destroy'd by the *Huns* A. C. 453, rebuilt by *Narjes* the *Roman* General 100 Years after, fell next into the Hands of the *Lombards*, and then under the Kings of *Italy*. About 951, it shook off the Emperor *Otho's* Yoke, became a Free Town, and continu'd so till 1237, when 'twas taken by *Ezzelin* the Tyrant. In 1259, it came to the Family of *Carara*, from the last of whom 'twas taken by the *Venetians* in 1400. The Emperor *Maximilian* took it in 1509. The *Venetians* retook it next Year, and fortified it so as it became the Bulwark of their State on the Continent. *La Forrest* says, 'tis defended by a double Wall, and regular Bastions, the *Venetians* having pulled down the Suburbs, which contain'd 10 Monasteries, 8 Churches, 7 Hospitals, and 3000 Houses. The old Walls call'd *Antenor's* are still to be seen. 'Tis about 8 Miles in Circuit, has a great deal of waste Ground, and many empty Houses. Some reckon the Inhabitants betwixt 30 and 40000. Most of the Streets have Piazza's, which shelter the People from Rain and Sun, but make the Streets narrow and dark. Some think 'twas anciently a Sea-Port, because old Authors speak of it as a very rich Place; and when they dig Wells, or the Foundations of Houses, they frequently find Masts and Anchors; but whether 'twas so, or had a Communication with the Sea by a large Canal, is not certain. The most remarkable Structures are, 1. The Town-Hall, which is 256 Foot long, and 86 broad: They ascend to it by many Steps, and there are Shops underneath it. 'Twas built by *Peter Apo-*

nus, a famous Architect and Astronomer, and (as *Gordon* says) a Necromancer, who adorn'd the Roof with Constellations and Figures, still to be seen. The *Paduans* think it the largest Room in *Europe*; but *Ray* says, *Westminster-Hall* is larger. 2. That which they call *Antenor's* Tomb, curiously describ'd by *Schottus*. 3. Their *Mons Pietatis*, where they have a Stock of 40000 Crowns for poor People who borrow on Pawns. If the Sum be small, they pay no Interest; if considerable, they pay 5 per Cent. The Stock is always kept entire, and the Profit, after the Clerks are paid, is distributed to the Poor. 4. Their University, founded by *Charlemagne*, and restor'd by the Emperor *Frederic* II. 'Tis famous for the Study of Physick, which occasion'd *Padua* to be call'd the Learned. When the Students were numerous, they committed many Murthers, Robberies, and Disorders, in the Piazza's by Night, and frequently fir'd upon one another; but this is reform'd of late. The University is so much decay'd, that there's but one College of 10 made Use of. 5. The *Ponte Molino*, where they have 30 Mills together on the River *Brent*. 6. The Cathedral of *St. Sophia*, which has 100000 Crowns Revenue per Annum left by the Empress *Berta*, Wife to *Henry* IV. who has a Monument here. 7. *St. Anthony's* Church, a rich and noble Structure, famous for Pilgrimages to his Relicks: It has 6 Cupola's on the Roof, cover'd with Lead; and the Chappel of *St. Anthony* has a rich and noble Roof, supported by 12 Marble Pillars, with a Legend of his Miracles betwixt them. 8. The Church and Convent of the Black Friars of *St. Bennet*, dedicated to *St. Justina* a Martyr, may compare with most of *Europe*. There's a spacious Square before it, where People of Quality make a Tour in the Evening with their Coaches. 9. The Church of *St. Austin* is also a noble Structure, built on the Ruins of the Temple of *Juno*. 10. The Ruins of their ancient Amphitheater, one of the most noble and remarkable Antiquities that is to be seen. *Dr. Brown* thinks, 'tis not to be match'd in the World. He says, there's a pleasant Prospect from the Walls of the City into a plain Country reserv'd for Corn, of which they make excellent Bread; but there are no Trees suffer'd

to be planted within some Miles of the Walls. The neighbouring Country abounds with excellent Fruits and Wine, and affords good Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling.

11. The Palace of Justice, in which there's a Monument in Honour of *Titus Livius*, whose Corps they pretend to have been found in *S. Justina's* Gardens, and his Head of Marble with an Inscription near it, in the Place where stood the Temple of *Concord*; but some take it to be that of a Freed Man of his Daughters' of the same Name. This City has produced many learned Men, and has at present many knowing Antiquaries, with several Cabinets of Curiosities. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, and the Seat of the *Podesta* or Governor for the Republick of *Venice*. There's a Communication betwixt this City and that of *Venice* by the River *Brent*, in which there's a Sluice describ'd as follows.

Herbinus's Explanation of the Cataracta Hydrotechnica betwixt Padua and Venice, in the Cut inserted P. 1316.

It was built by Order of the Senate of *Venice* many Years ago in the River *Brent*, which falls into a Gulph of the *Adriatic* about 4 Miles from *Venice*. The Course of that River being unequal, because of its different Depths, they had Recourse to Art for the more commodious Passage of Vessels; so that they order'd in 3 or 4 Places Machines to be built cross the River, especially at a Village called *Il Dolo* and *La Mira*, into which the River flowing, might be intercepted for some Time, so as to swell it, and be let out again at the other Side, that Vessels may be more commodiously carried to the City of *Venice*. That of an oval Figure represents a Wall built on both Sides the River, about 30 Paces long, and meeting together a-cross the River by large Wooden Gates, well fortified with Iron-work. The two uppermost are so closely join'd, that they may stop the River during the Time appointed, and are open'd again to let out the Vessels, together with the Flash into the Sluice inclos'd by the oval Walls; and when the Sluice is

full, those Gates shut again, partly of their own Accord, and partly by the Help of the Water. Besides which, there are Iron Chains, one End of which is fasten'd to them, and the other to Turning-Posts, by which two Men on each Side can fasten them when they please. One Gate serves at the other End to let out the Water and the Vessels; and if the Gates happen to be shut with more than usual Quickness, the Water makes a great Noise, and the Waves rise and froth as in a Cataract.

2. *Abano*, or *Ebano*, Lat. *Fontes Apponi*, a Village 4 Miles S. W. from *Padua*, noted, says *Blanc*, for Fountains of hot and Medicinal Water. *Pliny* and *Ancilius* call them *Patavina Aquæ*, and *Patavini Fontes*. There are several others of the same Nature in the Neighbourhood, particularly at the Village of *St. Peter*, at the Mountain *Grotto* or *Grato*, and at *St. Bartholomew's*, 11 Miles from thence, where there's a vast Number of those Fountains which flow out of a Rock by a multitude of winding Streams.

3. *Arqua*, a large Town 4 Miles S. W. from *Padua*, noted for the Mausoleum of the Poet *Petrarch*.

4. *Monfelic*, a small Town well Peopled, and built with a Castle on an Hill, two Miles S. E. from *Arqua*.

5. *Este*, or *Est*, Lat. *Aestæ*, an ancient Town at the Foot of the Mountains of *Padua*, about 12 Miles S. from that City. It gives Name to the illustrious Family of *Est*, the first of whom was *Azo* Count of *Est*, and Marquis of the Empire in the 10th Century, now divided into many Branches; the chief of which are, the D. of *Modena*, and the Marquisses of *St. Martin* and *Ormea*.

6. *Anguilara*, on a Lake of the same Name, 15 Miles S. E. from *Padua*. There are several Islands in this Lake, and divers Streams which flow from it into the *Adige*.

7. *Campo St. Pietro*, a large Trading Town about 9 Miles N. from *Padua*.

8. *Citadella*, a small City about 7 Miles N. W. from *Campo St. Pietro*.

The VICENTIN, or VICENTINO,

Has the *Trentin* on the N, the *Paduan* and *Veronese* on the S. and the same on the E.

and W. 'Tis about 40 Miles from S. to N. and 33 from E. to W. 'Tis so fruitful, that 'tis called the Garden of *Venice*. It abounds with Cattle, Wild-Fowl, and Mulberry-Trees, whose Leaves feed vast Numbers of Silk-worms. *Bleau* makes it but Twenty five Miles broad, and Seventy long; and says, it has 122 large Villages resembling Towns, 14 Rivers bigger and lesser, and 5 Lakes that abound with Fish. They have a great many Deer, Goats and Boars; Plenty of Corn, Butter, Cheese, and Wool, and their Wine is reckon'd among the best in *Italy*. He says, they have also Mines of Silver, Iron, Copper, Lead, Quick-Silver, Sulphur, Vitriol, Quarries of Marble, and other Stones of several Sorts, and excellent white Potter's Clay.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Vicenza*, or *Vincenza*, Lat. *Vicentia*, *Vicensa*, *Vicetia*, and *Vincetia*: 'Tis reckon'd one of the ancientest Towns of *Europe*, having been built 200 Years before the *Gauls* enlarged it. It lies about 20 Miles N. W. from *Padua*, and 36 from *Venice*. 'Twas taken by the Emperor *Maximilian* in 1509; and restor'd to the *Venetians* 7 Years after. 'Tis encompassed by an old Wall, and lies betwixt several small Rivers which fall into the *Baciglione*, but none of 'em navigable. The only remarkable Buildings are the Cathedral of their Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Aquileia*, the Church call'd *Coronata*, that of *St. Catharine*, the Town-House, and the Bishop's Palace. There are the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, a Theatre, and a Triumphal Arch, in and about this City. *La Forreſt* says, the Inhabitants are so revengeful, that they are called the Assassins of *Vicenza*. *Bleau* says, they are quick-witted, and fit for Learning, War, or Merchandize, and have several noble Families. Their Government is by a Council of 80, and another of 500, which meet Thrice a Year, and a Council of 10 *Patricii*. They have 12 Consuls, from whom there's no Appeal in Criminal Matters. Their chief Magistrates are 3 noble *Venetians*. They have 11 Hospitals, 29 Monasteries of both Sexes, 15 Parishes, and 6 Oratories. 'Tis divided into 15 Wards, and is about 4 Miles in Compass, with the Suburbs. 'Twas formerly much stronger than now; and *Bleau* says, might be made impregnable. The Emp. *Honorius* resided here some Times.

2. *Marastica*, or *Morostica*, 10 Miles N. E. from *Vicenza*, is a very good Fortrels.

The VERONESE.

Has the *Trentin* on the N. *Mantuan* on the S. the *Vicentin* and *Paduan* on the E. and the *Brescian* on the W. is about 40 Miles from S. to N. and 32 from E. to W. *Bleau* makes it 80 Miles long. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruit, Oil, Cattle, Wool, and Silk. They have Quarries of Marble of several Colours. 'Tis water'd by the *Adige*, which, with the Lake of *Benaco* or *Garda*, supplies them with excellent Fish, and particularly with fine Carps.

The chief Places are, 1. *Verona*, a very ancient Town, built by the *Euganii* and *Rhati*, and enlarged by the *Genomani*. After the Decay of the Empire it came to the Emperors of the West, and then to the Family of the *Scaligers*, who kept it till about 1403, when the *Venetians* took it. They lost it in 1509, and recovered it in 1516. It lies about 60 Miles W. from *Venice*, 37 from *Padua*, and 38 S. W. from *Vicenza*. 'Tis pleasantly situated on the River *Adige*, which runs thro' it, and the 2 Parts have a Communication by 4 stately Bridges of Stone. It has a very pleasant Prospect from the Neighbouring Heights. 'Tis commanded by 2 Castles, but the rest of the Fortifications are irregular and neglected. The Cathedral of their Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia* is small and dark; but they have several other fine Churches. Some compare the Situation to that of *Basle* in *Switzerland*; others, to that of *Lyons* or *Prague*. The River *Adige* forms an Island in the Middle of the City, which is best inhabited. The Streets are narrow and ill kept; the Houses low and unequal; and their Balconies so laden with Boxes and Pots of Flowers, &c. as seem to be dangerous to those who walk under them. 'Twas the Birth Place of the Poet *Catullus*; and of *Pliny* the Naturalist. It gave Sanctuary to Pope *Lucius III.* who being chased from *Rome*, died here in 1183. Is about 6 or 7 Miles in Compass, but ill Peopled, and has little Trade. Near the Church of *St. Mary the Ancient*, there are several magnificent Tombs of their ancient Lords the *Scaligers*. The most remarkable Monument of Antiquity here, is the Amphitheatre,

phictheatre, about the Middle of the Town. Dr. Brown says, 'tis the most entire within of any now standing, and one of the first Rank for Bigness. The *Arena* is oval, about 24 Foot long, and 135 broad: 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall of 13 or 14 Foot high, with many small Gates. 'Tis still capable of holding 24000 Persons conveniently, and made use of for Fights of Beasts. The outer Wall was destroyed by the *Goths*, and other *Barbarians*; but from the Part of it still remaining, it appears to have been adorned with 4 noble Zones, and as many Rows of Pillars, Arches, and Windows, of the *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Order. It had 72 Gates with as many Arches and Columns, and was adorned with 144 vast Statues. Some say, 'twas built in Honour of *Augustus*; and others, by *Cæsar*. The curious may find an exact Description of it in Dr. Brown's Travels. The City, by an old Inscription, seems to have been call'd *Colonia Augusta*. Besides those abovemention'd, *Cornelius Nepos*, and *Vitruvius* the famous Architect, were born here; besides other modern Writers that we can't insist on. The Cabinet of Count *Mascardo* in this City is worth a Traveller's View, being well stock'd with rare Pictures, Books, Animals, Plants, monstrous Productions of Nature, Utensils us'd in Pagan Sacrifices, 5000 Medals of all Sorts, great Variety of Coins; among which there are some of Leather, and a vast Collection of Shells, Lamps, Urns, &c. This City was the Residence of the Emp. *Valentinian*, of *Theoderick the Great* King of the *Goths*, and the Emp. *Philippus* was slain here by his Soldiers. 'Tis govern'd by a *Podesta* from *Venice*, with Magistrates under him, and 3 Councils, 1 of 12, 1 of 50, and 1 of 72 Men.

2. *Peschiera*, Lat. *Piscaria* and *Ardelica*, a small City well fortify'd, in an Island where the River *Menzo* comes out of the Lake *di Garda*, about 14 Miles N. from *Verona*. It belonged formerly to the Duke of *Mantua*. 'Twas taken by the *Venetians* in 1441.

3. *Garda*, another small City on the E. Side of the Lake *Garda*, to which it gives Name. It lies about 15 Miles N. E. from *Verona*, and is fortify'd, but not so strong as *Peschiera*. The neighbouring Lake is 35 Miles from S. to N. and in some Places 14

broad; when the Wind blows from the neighbouring Hills it rages like a Sea, receives several Rivers, but sends out none, except the *Menzo*. The *Venetians* brought their Gallies hither from the *Adriatic*, with which they defeated *Philip Viconti*, General of the *Milanois*, in a Naval Combat. There are many fine Towns on the Banks of it, with the Ruins of old ones. It abounds with Eels, Trouts, and other Fish; and one peculiar, call'd *Carpione*, which can scarce live any where else.

The BRESCIAN, or BRESCIANO

Has the *Valtolin* and County of *Bormio* on the N. the *Cremasco* on the S. the *Veronese* on the E. and the *Bergamasco* on the W. *La Forrest* makes it 70 Miles from S. to N. and 35 from E. to W. It abounds with Corn, Wine, and Iron Mines, by which the Inhabitants have a good Trade.

The chief Places are, 1. *Brescia*, Lat. *Brixia*, on the River *Mela* and *Garzo*, which run thro' it. It lies about 30 Miles N. W. from *Verona*, about 33 from *Mantua*, and 47 N. E. from *Milan*. 'Twas built by the *Cenomani*, and follow'd the Fortune of *Vicenza* and *Verona*, till the 14th Century that it came to the Dukes of *Milan*, who quitted it to the *Venetians* in 1517. It suffer'd as much by the *Huns* and *Lombards*, and the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellines*, as any City in *Italy*; but is now a large, strong, populous, and trading Town. 'Tis defended by a Castle built on a Rock, and adorn'd with several fine Churches, Palaces, abundance of Squares, and large well pav'd Streets, which are kept very clean by the Streams that continually run thro' them. 'Tis the See of a Bishop who has the Title of Duke, Marquis, and Count, and is Suffragan of *Milan*. Their Palace of Justice is a large and stately Building, of a hard Stone resembling Marble. Over-against it there's a Portico of 500 Paces long, fill'd with Armourers Shops; and the Fire-Arms they make are much esteem'd all over *Italy*. In the Cathedral they pretend to have *Constantine's Oriflame*, which they say is a blue Cross of an unknown Matter; but they never show it fully. The Inhabitants are rich, ingenious, and well apparel'd. They have many noble Families descended from the ancient *Romans*, as they pretend, to whom

whom they continu'd very faithful. Colonies were brought hither by *Pompey*, and the City was allow'd the Freedom of *Rome* in *Cæsar's* Dictatorship.

2. *Desenzano*, Lat. *Desentianum*, a City pleasantly situated in a fine Plain, betwixt *Brescia* and *Pesciera*, on the S. End of the *Lake di Garda*, about 15 Miles E. from *Brescia*.

3. *Salo*, Lat. *Saladium*, a small Town of good Trade, on the W. Side of the *Lake of Garda*, by which its Commerce is promoted. It lies about 17 Miles N. E. from *Brescia*.

4. *Guagnano*, a large Town on the same *Lake*, 8 Miles N. E. from *Salo*.

5. *Idro*, another large Town on the *Chiesia*, 19 Miles N. E. from *Brescia*.

6. *Sabbio*, a neat City, with a Bridge over the *Chiesia*, 14 Miles N. E. from *Brescia*.

7. *Tarvermola*, a small well built Town on the River *Mela*, 6 or 7 Miles E. from the *Lake of Iseo*, and about 15 N. from *Brescia*.

8. *Gardone*, another considerable Town on the same River, 10 Miles N. W. from *Brescia*.

9. *Iseo*, a considerable Town on the N. End of the *Lake* of that Name. 'Tis a Place of Antiquity, formerly call'd *Sebura*. The *Lake* is 15 Miles long, and 3 broad. The River *Oglio* runs thro' it; and there's an Island in it with several Villages.

10. *Palazzuolo*, or *Palazzulo*, Lat. *Palatium*, in a fine Plain on the *Oglio*, 17 Miles W. from *Brescia*. 'Twas several Times taken by *P. Eugene* and the *French* in the present War, but is now restor'd to the *Venetians*.

11. *Chiari*, a small Town but strong, and noted for the Resistance it made to the *French* Army under *M. de Villeroy*, in 1702; and for a Victory obtained there over the *French* and *Spaniards* by the Imperialists. It lies about 12 Miles W. from *Brescia*.

12. *Pontevico*, another small Town well fortify'd on the *Oglio*, over which it has a fine Bridge. It lies 19 Miles S. from *Brescia*.

13. *Menerbio*, a large Town, with a Bridge over the *Mela*, 10 Miles S. from *Brescia*.

B E R G A M A S C O,

Has the *Valtellin* on the N. *Crema* on the S. the *Brescian* on the E. the *Dutchy* of

Milan on the W. is about 45 Miles from S. to N. and 30 from E. to W. 'Tis fruitful in Corn, Chestnuts and Wine, Iron Mines, and Quarries for Mill-stones, &c. of which they reap great Profit. The Inhabitants are very industrious and ingenious, but their Language and Conversation is rough; when polish'd, they are reckon'd some of the cunningest People in *Italy*. The Name is deriv'd from the Mountains in the N. Part of it, where 'tis rocky and barren.

The chief Places are, 1. *Bergamo*, Lat. *Bergamum*: 'Twas built by the *Genonani*, subdu'd by the *Romans*, sack'd by the *Goths*, repair'd by the *Lombards*, and enlarg'd by *Charlemagne*. It afterwards became a Republick till 1301, that it came under several Families, who tyranniz'd over them. 'Twas taken by *Philip D. of Milan* in 1419; after whose Death, in 1447. they submitted to the *Venetians*. *Lewis XII. of France* took it after the Battle of *Agnadell* in 1509, and 'twas restor'd by Treaty in 1516. 'Tis a large and populous City, and one of the strongest in *Italy* by Situation. It lies 30 Miles N. W. from *Brescia*, and 30 S. E. from *Milan*. 'Tis well fortify'd, and defended by a Castle on a Mountain, from whence they can see 30 Miles into the *Milanese*, and command the neighbouring Heights. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*, has many fine Houses and Streets, and furnishes a great Part of *Italy* with Boatmen. The Inhabitants are naturally facetious, but troubled with Swellings in the Jaws, occasion'd by their bad Water. *Bleau* says, that taking in it 5 Suburbs, 'tis as large as *Milan*, and that it contains about 27000 People. From the Suburbs they ascend to the Town by Stairs. It has produced many learned Men; and amongst others, *Calepin*, the Author of the famous Dictionary, which has since been enlarged by others; or as some say, at *Calepio*, in its Neighbourhood. His Tomb is in the *Augustin* Church here: And in their Cathedral there's that of *Coglione* the *Venetian* General, who is said to be the first that brought Cannon to the Field.

2. *Calepio*, a small Town on the *Lake of Iseo*, 12 Miles E. from *Bergamo*.

3. *Clusum*, another small City, about 10 Miles W. from that *Lake*.

CREMASCO,

Has *Milan* on the S. E. and W. and *Bergamasco* on the N. 'Tis 15 Miles from S. to N. and 7 from E. to W. The only Place of Note is *Crema*, on the *Sorlo*, which gives Name to the Country, and lies 28 Miles S. E. from *Bergamo*. 'Tis supposed to have taken its Name from a Town burnt by the Archbishop of *Milan* in 951, on Pretence that the Inhabitants were Hereticks. It fell under the *Venetians* in 1428, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bologna*. The Town is not large or neat, but strong, the People civil, and the Women as handsome as most in *Italy*. *Cluverius* says, 'twas formerly called *Diuguntorum*.

The POLESIN DE ROVIGO,

Has the *Paduan* on the N. the Dutchy of *Ferrara* on the S. the Dutchy of *Venice* on the E. and the *Veronese* on the W. 'Tis 20 Miles from S. to N. and about 50 from E. to W. 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and its Cattle are its chief Riches. It lies in Form of a Peninsula, betwixt the *Adige*, the *Adige*, and the *Adige*. The chief Places are; 1. *Rovigo*, Lat. *Rhodigium*, a small Town, very strong, and well built, on the *Adige*. 'Tis ill Peopled and dirty, tho' the See of the Bishop of *Adria* Suffragan of *Rome*. It gave Birth to Cardinal *Rovorella*, and the famous Historian *Gaius Rhodiginus*. It formerly belong'd to the D. of *Ferrara*, but has been under the *Venetians* since 1500. It lies about 20 Miles S. from *Padua*, and 28 N. from *Ferrara*.

2. *Adria*, an ancient Colony of the *Tuscani*, which, as some say, gave its Name to the *Adriatic* Sea. The Ancients call'd it *Adria*, and *Hadria*. 'Twas a noble Harbour in the Time of *Pliny* and *Tacitus*. It lies 15 Miles E. from *Rovigo*, and 12 W. from the *Adriatic* Shore, and now only a half-drown'd Village, inhabited by a few Fishermen. The River on which it stands was formerly of the same Name, but now call'd *Tartarus*.

The Marquisate of TREVISANA,

Was larger formerly than now. It has the *Feltrin* and *Bellunese* on the N. the *Pa-*

duan on the S. *Friuli* and the Dutchy of *Venice* on the E. and the *Vicentin* on the W. 'Tis about 48 Miles E. and W. and 68 N. and S. taking in the *Feltrin* and *Bellunese*. 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Wine; but its chief Trade consists in Masts and Firewood. It has been subject to the *Venetians* since 1336. The chief Places are, 1. *Trevisa*, *Treviso*, or *Trevigno*, Lat. *Tervisium*, on the Banks of the *Sile*, about 15 Miles N. W. from *Venice*, and 20 N. E. from *Padua*. *Bleau* says, 'tis rich, well built, and stands on a rising Ground in a large Plain. 'Tis divided by the River *Sile*, the Water of which fills the Ditches, and makes it almost impregnable. 'Twas first mention'd in the Time of the *Goths*, the Seat of their Kings, and the Birth-place of *Totila*, as also of Pope *Bennet*, and the learned *Ponticus Viruminiu*. 'Twas the Seat of the Marquises of *Lombardy*, from whence the Country was called *The Marquisate*. The Emperor *Maximilian* took it in 1509, and the *Venetians* retook it next Year.

2. *Castelfranco*, a large Town, 12 Miles W. from *Trevisa*, on the River *Nusane*.

3. *Coalto*, another large Town, 10 Miles N. from *Trevisa*.

4. *Conegliano*, a small City, pleasantly situated in a fine Country, betwixt *Coalto* and *Ceneda*, 12 Miles N. from *Trevisa*.

5. *Ceneda*, Lat. *Cedum*, and *Agashia*, a small Town, very populous, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, 17 Miles N. from *Trevisa*.

6. *Saravalle*, two Miles N. E. from *Ceneda*, a small Town, very pleasant, and the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Ceneda*. The adjacent Country abounds with Lakes and Woods, and affords good Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing. It produces also good Wine and Oil. The Air of the Town is reckon'd very good.

The FELTRIN,

Is Part of the Marquisate, from which it lies N and W. It produces Corn, Wine, and Mines of Iron, from whence they make great Profit. The chief Places are, 1. *Feltro*, or *Feltri*, on the River *Alf*. 'Tis an ancient Town, mentioned by *Antonin*, and lies 24 Miles N. W. from *Trevisa*. *Ju-*

lins

lius Caesar sojourn'd here for some Time, and made this Distich upon it:

*Feltria perpetuo Nivium damnata rigore,
Atque mihi posthac haud adeunda, vale.*

Importing, That he would never come near it more, because the Country was always cover'd with Snow. It has been subject to the *Venetians* since 1404, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*.

2. *Romagno*, another small Town, 6 Miles N. E. from *Feltri*.

3. *Veduggia*, a large Town, which was destroy'd by the Emperor *Maximilian* in 1509. It lies about 5 Miles N. W. from *Romagno*.

The BELLUNESE,

Was conquer'd by the *Venetians* about the same Time with the *Feltrin*. It lies S. from the *Trevisan*, is of small Extent, but has rich Mines of Iron. The chief Places are, 1. *Bellano*, or *Belluno*, a small Town, but populous, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*. It lies 15 Miles N. E. from *Feltri*, and about 38 N. from *Venice*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the famous Painter *Titian Vecelli*, whom the Emperor *Charles V.* and *Henry III.* of *France* employ'd to draw their Pictures. *Pliny* and *Ptolomy* call it *Bellunum*.

2. *Zoldo*, near the River *Mac*, among high Mountains, noted for its rich Iron Mines.

The CADORIN,

Is a small Country N. from the *Bellunese*, has *Friuli* on the E. and *Tirol* on the W. The Inhabitants are exempted from all Taxes, because of their Fidelity to the *Venetians* in the 15th Century. The only Place of Note is *Pieve di Cadore*, Lat. *Plebs*, and *Castrum Plebis*, in a Valley at the Conflux of the *Pieve*, and another River, about 18 Miles N. W. from *Belluno*.

FRIULI.

To what we said of this Country in the Description of *Germany*, P. 638. we shall add, That 'twas the Passage by which the *Goths*, *Heruli*, and *Lombards*, invaded *Italy*. *La Ferrest* says, 'tis 52 Miles from S. to N.

and 45 from E. to W. including that Part of it possessed by the House of *Austria*. It produces Wine, Corn and Fruit, and has a good Trade in Silk, and by their Iron Mines. We have already described, P. 639, and 640, *Udina*, *Friuli*, and *Palma Nova*, which belong to the *Venetians*, and shall add, *Portu-Gruario*, Lat. *Portus Romaninus*, on the *Simens*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, and where many of the former Inhabitants of that City have also Houses.

I S T R I A.

To what we said of it P. 641, we shall add, that they have no Corn: In some Places they have Wine; but their chief Trade is in Salt and Cattle.

The Towns belonging to the *Venetians* here are, 1. *Capo d'Istria*, *Egida* or *Justinopolis*, because built by the Emperor *Justin*, and *Caput Istriae*. 'Tis a small Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, and lies in a small Island in the Gulph of *Trieste*, has a Communication with the Continent by a Bridge, and is defended by a Castle. It lies 10 Miles S. E. from *Trieste*, and about 65 N. E. from *Venice*. 'Tis very strong by reason of its Situation, and the Difficulty of Access to it when the Draw-Bridge is pulled up. 'Tis the Seat of the *Venetian* Governor.

2. *Pirano*, a small Town on a Peninsula, above 5 Miles S. W. from *Capo d'Istria*.

3. *Citta-Nuova*, Lat. *Aemonia*, and *Civitas Nova*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, and has a Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Quito*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Capo d'Istria*; but the Air is so bad, that 'tis ill inhabited.

4. *Parento*, 26 Miles E. from *Capo d'Istria*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, and has a good Harbour; but the Air is so bad, that 'tis inhabited by few but Watermen, who are very expert in the Gulph, and particularly in the *Lagunes* of *Venice*.

5. *Osero*, or *Orsera*, on the River *Lema*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, about 30 Miles N. E. from *Capo d'Istria*. It gives Name to a neighbouring Island, which some call *Conversera*, encompassed with inaccessible Rocks.

6. *Pola*,

6. *Polis*, Lat. *Julia Pietas*, or *Peta*, said to be built by the Inhabitants of *Colchia*: It lies about 44 Miles S. from *Capo d'Istria*, upon a Mountain, at the Foot of which there's a Bay with a good Harbour. It appears by the Remains of an Amphitheatre and a Triumphal Arch to have been a Roman Colony. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Aquileia*, and the Seat of the Venetian Governor, who has the Title of Count. He resides in the Citadel, where there's a small Garrison. We refer the rest of the Venetian Dominions in *Dalmatia*, &c. out of *Italy* to their proper Places.

The Dominions of the Republick of Genoa.

THIS Country, now called by the French *La Riviere de Genes*, comprehends the ancient *Liguria Maritima*. 'Twas possessed by the Romans after they subdued its ancient Inhabitants, and then by the Lombards, who being subdued by *Charlemagne*, it continued under the Emperors of the West till 1099, that they shook off all Foreign Dominion, and their Capital chose Consuls to govern them. In 1257, they rejected their Consuls, and chose a President. Five Years after they restor'd their Consuls, who continued till 1339, when a popular Faction chose a Duke, who some Time after was banish'd, but restor'd again, and succeeded by 15 or 16 other Dukes, who reign'd about 33 Years. After this, they submitted to the French in 1396. About 13 Years after, they massacred the French, and submitted to the Marquis of *Montferrat*. In 1413, they revolted from him, and chose Elective Dukes. One of them, *Thomas Fregossa*, resign'd it in 1421 to the Duke of Milan. In 1435, the *Genese* recover'd their Liberty, and were govern'd by some Dukes till 1458, that they recalled the French, whom they drove out again 3 Years after. For 3 Years more they were govern'd by 7 successive Dukes. Then they submitted again to the Dukes of Milan: They shook them off again in 1478. After which, they were govern'd by Dukes of their own till 1488, that they submitted again to the Dukes of Milan. *Lewis XII.* of France took this Town in 1499. They revolted from the French in

1506; but the Town was retaken by the French King that same Year, when entering it Sword in Hand, the People cry'd for Mercy, which was granted. The French King plac'd a Governor there; but the *Genese* drove him out in 1512, and chose a Duke, whom the French drove out next Year. In a Month after they were again expelled, but soon restor'd by Means of *Ottavian Fregosa*, who govern'd them till 1522, when he was drove out by the Marquis de *Pescara*, General for the Emperor *Charles V.* Francis I. of France retook it in 1527; but *Andrew Doria* having left his Service upon a Discontent, he restor'd his Country to their Liberty, which has since been govern'd by Dukes or Doges of their own, says *La Forrest*.

Their GOVERNMENT.

SHERIFF *Bethell*, in his Interest of Princes, gives us the following Account how they recover'd their Liberty, and settled their present Government. *Andrew Doria* above mentioned was a Native of *Genoa*, and had the Title of a Prince, which still continues in his Family; and being a great Captain, especially at Sea, he was courted by the greatest Princes of his Time, especially by the Kings of France and Spain, who were then at Variance. He made it his Rule to serve such of 'em as he thought could give him most Opportunity to preserve the Liberty of his Country, which he always made an Article of his Treaties; and whenever he found that either of 'em intended to break Faith with him, and oppress his Country, which both of 'em attempted, he left him, and went to the other, and by this Means obliged both of 'em to leave *Genoa* at Liberty. His Countrymen, in Consideration of his great Services, offer'd to make him Hereditary Duke, which he generously refused, and settled them in their present Free State. In order to preserve which, he contented himself with some Honorary Privileges to his Family, and procured a Law, by which his own Family, because too great, and therefore dangerous in so small a Republick, should for ever be excluded from all publick Offices in it, as several other great Families are, according

to his laudable Example; of which there are few Instances to be met with. In 1547, one *Fiesco*, a great Citizen, attempted to make himself absolute in *Genoa*. He pretended at first a great Zeal for the Publick Good, was extraordinary charitable to the Poor and Neceffitous, and courteous and obliging to all, without excepting his Enemies, till such Time as he had formed a strong Party. Then he accus'd the Senate of ill Government, and endeavour'd to create an ill Opinion in the People of *Pr. Doria*, who he knew would oppose his Design. Having thus prepared Matters, he made himself Master of the Town without any Opposition, except from Prince *Doria*, and a Nephew of his who was slain in the Tumult. He went the same Day in Triumph to satisfy his Ambition, by taking Possession of the Gallies in the Harbour, but fell from the Plank as he was entering the Galley; and having his Armour on, sunk immediately down, and was drown'd. His Party was thereupon in such a Confusion, that Prince *Doria*, tho' then very aged, taking the Advantage of it, set upon and dispersed them, and deliver'd the Commonwealth a 2d Time. Upon this the Senate, whom *Fiesco* had made Prisoners, order'd his Corps to be taken up to be carried some Leagues out to Sea, and to be thrown into it with ignominious Ceremonies. His Palace was demolish'd, and a Decree made, That no House should ever be built upon it; so that the Ruins of it continues a Monument of his Treachery, as the curious white Marble Statues of Prince *Doria* and his Nephew on each Side of the Stairs of the Senate-House are of their Virtue and Love to their Country. After these Tumults were appeas'd, the Government was settl'd as follows: 1. In a Doge, who is styl'd Most Illustrious, and call'd his Serenity, chosen once in two Years alternatively from among the ancient and new Nobility; but has no more Power than the Doge of *Venice*. He is oblig'd to dwell in the publick Palace, attended by two of the 12 Governors, who always remain with him. He must be one who lives in the City, that has not been Duke 5 Years before, 50 Years of Age, no Bastard, and one that has an Estate to support the Dignity. He must not lie one Night out of the City

without Leave of the Senate. He propounds all Laws and publick Affairs in the Senate and Council, and 3 Days before the End of his two Years, he leaves the publick Palace, retires to his own House, and continues private for 8 Days; during which Time, his Administration is examin'd. If he has faithfully discharged his Trust, he is made Procurator during Life; if not, he is proceeded against as a Criminal.

2. The Great Council, call'd the Senate, which consists of the Signory and College, with 400 Freemen Annually elected. They must live in the City, be 25 Years of Age, and 4 Years at least registred Citizen, and such as were not of the Council the Year before. The Electors may chuse a Number not exceeding 60, betwixt 22 and 25 Years of Age, to be of the 400; 300 of whom, besides the Signory and College, being the *Quorum*. The Senate, if 4 Parts of 5 agree, give Sanction to new Laws, and by Plurality of Votes lay on Taxes, and chuse the great Officers.

3. The Signory, which consists of the Duke and 12 Counsellors, that have been 10 Years free. These are call'd Governors, have the Title of Magnificent, are elected once in two Years, but not eligible again in 5. These, together with the Duke, decide most Questions by 8 Votes; but in some Cases by 11. They receive and write Letters, give Audience to Ambassadors, grant Patents, and order the Payment of Money. If they do not agree, they call the College; and if they still differ, they call the Council, and then conclude by Plurality of Votes.

4. The College, which consists of 8 Members call'd Procurators, chosen for 2 Years, and in 4 after not eligible: And of all such as have been Dukes, who are Procurators during Life, they decide Matters by 2 Parts in 3, manage the Revenue, let it to Farm, buy and sell for the Republick; and in case of Difference, they call the Signory; and if they still disagree, they call the Council, and determine by Plurality of Votes.

5. The Council, which consists of the Signory, the College, and 100 more chosen out of the 400 who compose the Senate: 80 of 'em, besides the Signory and College, are a *Quorum*. Their Business is to have the last Debate of Laws, and of other Cases referred to them by the Signory and College join'd;

join'd; which being allow'd, are brought by them to the Senate, who determine by Plurality without any Debate.

The Signory and College join'd have the Right to grant ordinary Pardons, if two Parts in three Consent; but High-Treason, Parricide, false Coiners, and killing a Publick Officer, cannot be pardon'd but by 3 of the Signory, College and Council united.

The first Debate of new Laws agreeable with their Fundamentals, Peace, War, making Alliances, and assisting their Allies, is by the Signory and College join'd; and what 4 Parts of 5 resolve on, they bring to the Council for Approbation; but all Matters which interfere with their Fundamentals agreed upon in 1576, and the laying on of new Taxes, with some other particular Cases, must be determin'd in the Great Council or Senate by Plurality of Votes without Debate; and their Votes in this and all other Councils are taken by Ballot. Besides these 5 Colleges, they have 5 Persons called Conservators of the Laws, whose Business 'tis to see that the Laws be kept, and to administer Oaths to the Electors in all Councils. The Senators have the Title of Excellency, and the Noblemen of Most Illustrious. The Doge is crown'd with a Royal Crown of Gold, and carries a Scepter, because of the Kingdom of *Corfica*, which the *Genoese* still retain of their ancient Conquests, that formerly extended to the Banks of the *Tanaïs*, at which Time they were Masters of all the Coasts of *Asia*, and the Islands of *Cyprus*, *Scio*, *Lesbos*, &c. For the Encouragement of Virtue, tho' the Government be in the Hands of Hereditary Freemen, the Signory, College, and Council, in Conjunction, are empower'd every January to add 10 of the Inhabitants to the Number of Freemen, if they be not recommended by any Foreign Prince or State; and those who are not free, are capable of being elected to many creditable Offices. The *Genoese* are reckon'd to be unconstant and cruel, but very brave, and fit for Commerce: And tho' they allow no Mechanicks to be Freemen, or elected to any Place, if they have exercised their Mechanical Trades 3 Years before; yet if any of 'em be forc'd to it afterwards, it does not prejudice their Children when they arrive at a better Con-

dition; and to trade by Exchange in Commodities of Silk or Woollen, or to go to Sea, and negotiate that Way without keeping open Shop, is no Prejudice to the Quality of a free Citizen of *Genoa*, several of whom are Princes, Marquisses, and Counts, in the *Spanish* Dominions in *Italy*, where the Court of *Spain* will not allow them to sell nor alienate to any other but the Citizens of *Genoa*, by which they preserve an Interest in that Government.

Their Dominions lie along the *Mediterranean*, betwixt the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Montferrat*, and *Milan*, on the N. *Tuscany* on the E. and the Counties of *Nice* and *Tende* on the W. They are above 160 Miles long, in some Places 27, and in others not above 10 or 12 Miles broad. Most of the Country is mountainous: It produces Oranges, Lemons, Fruit, and excellent Wine, but little Corn, with which they are well enough supplied from the Island of *Corfica*.

Their Dominions on the *Terra-Firma* are divided into the West Coast called *Riviere du Ponant*, and the East called *Riviere du Levant*.

The West Coast is again divided into the proper Dominions of *Genoa*, and those of others inclos'd in them.

The chief Places of the West Coast are, 1. *Genoa*, Long. 28. 30. Lat. 44. 30. 52 Miles S. from *Milan*, 55 S. W. from *Parma*, 40 S. E. from *Alexandria*, 40 S. from *Tortona*, 157 N. W. from *Venice*, and 210 N. W. from *Rome*. It lies on the Bank of the Sea, partly in a plain Ground, and partly on several Hills at the Foot of the *Apennin*, which lie like a Crescent about the Gulph. 'Tis a very ancient Town, mention'd by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Livy*, &c. 'Twas sack'd by *Mago* the *Carthaginian* in the 549th of *Rome*, and rebuilt by the *Romans*. The Inhabitants are called *Genuenses* and *Genuates* by ancient Writers, and 'tis supposed to have been built by *Janus* the first K. of *Italy*, from whom some Authors derive its Name, but with little Probability; for *Stephen* of *Byzantium* says, 'twas call'd *Stalia* in his Time. However that be, 'twas the chief Emporium of *Liguria* in the Time of *Strabo*. 'Twas burnt by the *Saracens* in 935, when the Citizens were all kill'd or carried Captives. Part of 'em were redeem'd by a Doge of *Venice*, and the

the Town built more magnificent than before. The City lies about the Harbour in Form of an Amphitheatre, and is justly call'd *Genoa the Stately*, because of the Magnificence of its Buildings. It affords a delicate Prospect from the Sea, and looks as if it were built on several Stories, because of the gradual Rising of the Hills. 'Tis divided into the Old and New Town. The Streets of the Old are very strait and uneven, so that being scarce passable by Coaches, the Women of Quality make use of Litters, and the Men of Calashes, with one Horse. In the lower Part or new Town the Houses are generally 6 or 7 Story high, but are built lower as the Ascent rises, and at a greater Distance from one another. In the new Town the Streets are larger, and have magnificent Houses adorned with Marble. The most remarkable Structures are, the Church of the *Annunciada*, built by a private Citizen; those of *St. Lawrence*, the Jesuits, the *Theatins*, and our Lady of Vineyards. Ray says, that the new Street has 10 Palaces so stately and large, that they are fit to entertain great Princes and their Retinues. He adds, that their publick Revenue is reckon'd at 1200000 Crowns *per Annum*, and that they have many rich Citizens. The other *Italians* give them an ill Character, say their Men are without Faith, and their Women without Shame, as their Mountains are without Trees, and their Seas without Fish.

'Tis extremely subject to scorching Heats in the Summer, which occasions them to build their Houses high, and their Streets narrow. Their chief Trade is in Velvets, Points, Gloves, Confections, Anchovies, and several Sorts of Fruit. The Government monopolizes the Trade of Wine and Corn, so that the Taverns and Inns must buy their Wines from the Cellar of the State, as the Bakers do Corn from their Granary. The Publick or Royal Palace is a very large Structure, where the Doge and some of the Senators reside. In their Arsenal they are said to have Arms for 40 or 50000 Men, some Leather Cannon lin'd with Brass, and a royal Standard taken from a Duke of *Savoy*. Their Harbour is large and deep enough, but much exposed to the S. W. Winds, which are the most dangerous in the *Mediterranean*. There's a little Har-

bour built within the great one for their Gallies, and 2 Moles for the Security of their Ships; besides a 3d, which they began after the *French* bombarded the City in 1684, to secure them from the like Injuncts. That Part of the Town which was destroyed by the *French* Bombs, is built now more stately than before. At the Mouth of the Harbour there's a Pharos or Watch-Tower of an extraordinary Height, built by *Lewis XII. of France*, from whence there's a pleasant Prospect of the City; and on the other Side, there's a Lanthorn for the Direction of Ships by Night into the Harbour. They are as fond of Relicks here, as in other Popish Places, and pretend to have a Dish of one single Emerald, out of which our Saviour eat the Pascal Lamb; and some Crucifixes that spoke on certain Occasions. There's one remarkable Suburb, called *St. Pietro d'Arno*, in which there are stately Buildings. It has been the See of an Archbishop since 1132; and in their Cathedral they pretend to have the Ashes of *St. John the Baptist* in a Shrine, supported by 4 beautiful Columns of Porphyry. They stamp his Image on their Coin, which is the fairest and best in *Italy*. The Noblemen are ty'd to no particular Habir, but they generally wear Cloaks and black Suits. The Ladies observe the *French* Fashion, and the rest use little Fardingals. The Town is strengthen'd by a double Fortification, which reaches on both Sides to the Shoar; the innermost incloses the City, and the other the rising Grounds about it. Their Trade is very much decay'd; and tho' they have some Citizens very rich, the Generality are poor. They have a Company of Bankers, call'd the *Society of St. George*, who lend Money to the Publick and others on good Security, and chuse Annually 8 Protectors to manage their Affairs. The *Genoise* have an Academy call'd *Gli Adornentati*. In the Church of *St. Lawrence*, near the Chapel of *St. John Baptist*, there's a Column with a Brass Plate fix'd on it, engraven in Capitals, which appears to be a Decree of the *Roman* Senate settling the Boundaries of the *Genoise* in the Consulship of *Q. Mutius*, and *Q. F. Rubus*. 'Twas dug up in a Valley at the Foot of a neighbouring Mountain in 1506, for which we refer to *Bleau*, who says, this City has 32 Parishes, has given Birth to three Popes

Popes and above 30 Cardinals, besides Archbishops and Bishops. The *Spanish* Generals, *Ambrosius*, and *Frederic Spinola*, were Natives of this City; besides many other great Men for Learning, &c. that we can't insist upon.

2. *Gavi*, a small but neat City, betwixt *Genoa* and *Tortona*; 'twas formerly well fortified, but now dismantled. It lies 24 Miles N. from *Genoa*.

3. *Cogoreto*, a large Borough on the Coast, 16 Miles S. W. from *Genoa*. It has a Harbour, and is noted for the Birth of *Chr. Columbus*, who discover'd *America* by Order of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* of *Aragon* and *Castile*, in 1492.

4. *Varragio*, Lat. *Vicus Virginis*, a large Town 5 Miles S. W. from *Cogoreto*.

5. *Savona*, the 2d Town of the Republick. It lies on the Bottom of a Bay, 27 Miles S. W. from *Genoa*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the Popes, *Gregory VII.* *Julius II.* and *Sixtus IV.* It gave the *Genoese* much Trouble in the 16th Century, being supported by *France*. The *Genoese* took it, and stopped up its Harbour. They also built a Citadel there, that was destroy'd by Lightning, which blew up its Powder-House. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*.

6. *Noli*, Lat. *Naulum* or *Naulium*, on the same Coast, about 10 Miles S. W. from *Savona*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Genoa*; 'twas formerly an Independent State, but incorporated with this Republick in the 15th Century.

7. *Albenga*, or *Arbenga*, Lat. *Albige*, *Albigonium*, and *Alba-Ingaunum*, at the Mouth of the River *Genoa*, about 17 Miles S. W. from *Noli*. It has a Harbour, and was formerly a very considerable City, till 'twas burnt by the *Pisani* in 1175. The Badness of the Air has hinder'd its being rebuilt so as it might have been, considering the Commodiousness of the Harbour, and Pleasantness of its Situation. 'Tis still the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Genoa*, and has a little Island of the same Name over-against it.

8. *S. Lorenzo*, a large Town on the Coast, 4 Miles S. W. from *Oneglia*.

9. *Taggia*, a small City, 4 Miles S. W. from the Coast, and 11 S. W. from *Oneglia*, noted for excellent Wine produc'd in its Territory.

10. *St. Remo*, about 16 Miles S. W. from *Oneglia*, has a good Harbour, and is pleasantly situated in a Plain, which abounds so much with Oranges, Limons, and other Fruit, that 'tis call'd the Paradise of *Italy*.

11. *Vintimiglia*, Lat. *Albintemelium*, *Vintemelium*, and *Albium Intemelium*, 37 Miles S. W. from *Oneglia*, is an ancient Town mention'd by *Tacitus*, *Varro*, &c. very near, defended by an ancient Castle, has a small Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Rosa*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Milan*.

The Dominions belonging to other Princes, which lie inclosed in the W. Coast of *Genoa*, are, 1. *Monaco*, a Principality belonging to the Family of *Grimaldi*, descended from *Grimaldus*, Major of the Palace to *Childbert II.* of *France*. They have been possessed of this Principality since the Empire of *Otho I.* about the Middle of the 10th Century. The *Spaniards* had formerly a Garrison in *Monaco* the chief Town, till 1631, that Prince *Honore* expell'd them, and receiv'd a French Garrison; since which those Places have been under the Protection of *France* and their Princes, Dukes of *Valentinois* in that Country. The present Prince is the French King's Minister at the Court of *Rome*. This Principality is about 10 Miles long, and 2 or 3 broad. The only Town of Note is *Monaco*, 11 Miles S. W. from *Vintimiglia*, and 8 E. from *Nizza*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Herculis Monaci Portus* of the Ancients. 'Tis a small Town well fortified, defended by an old Castle, and has a good Harbour. There are only 2 Villages or little Towns more in this Principality, viz. *Rocca Bruna*, and *Menton*, which lie E. from it upon the Coast. The latter was bought by Prince *Charles*, surnamed the Great, Governor of *Provence*, and Admiral of *Genoa*, in 1346.

2. The Principality of *Oneglia*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, which we have describ'd already, Page 1362.

3. The Marquisate of *Final*, which lies betwixt 2 Mountains on the E. and W. having the *Montferrat* on the N. and the *Mediterranean* on the S. 'Twas possessed a long Time by Lords of its own, of the Family of *Caretto*, descended, as some say, from *Witiking* General of the Saxons. *Alphonfus*, their last Lord, having demanded the Protection of *France* against the *Spaniards* in 1602,

the latter seiz'd it, and put him to Death : Since which, they have been in Possession of this Marquisate.

The only Places of Note in it are, 1. *Final*, on the Coast, about 5 Miles S. W. from *Noli*, and about 15 N. E. from *Albenga*. 'Tis a small Town, well built, and fortified with good Walls and a Castle, flank'd by 4 Towers, on a Mountain. It has a small Harbour, with good Anchorage.

2. *La Marine de Final*, a large Town on the Sea, about a Mile from *Final*, defended by two small Ports.

The Eastern Coast of *Genoa* is also divided into the Dominions of the Republick, and those inclos'd by them. The chief Places of the first are, 1. *Sarzana*, *Sargianum*, about 58 Miles S. E. from *Genoa*, and 3 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Magra*. 'Tis the most considerable Town on this Coast, is large, populous, has a good Trade, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, transferred hither from *Luna*, where that Town was ruin'd.

2. *Lerice*, Lat. *Ericis Portus*, *Erice*, and *Illyricum*, a small but ancient City, about two Miles S. W. from *Sarzana*, near the Gulph of *Spezza*. It has a Harbour pretty well frequented, separated from that of *Spezza* by a little Neck of Land, and defended by a strong Castle at the Entrance.

3. *Spezza*, or *La Spedia*, Lat. *Spedia*, a large Town at the Bottom of a Gulph of the same Name, 6 Miles N. W. from *Sarzana*.

4. *Porto Veneris*, Lat. *Portus S. Veneris*, or *Veneris*, on the W. Side of the Gulph of *Spezza*, 7 Miles S. W. from *Sarzana*. It has a good Harbour on the Gulph of *Spezza*, defended by a Fort, and cover'd by the Isle of *Palmation*. The *Genoese* bought it in 1227 from the Family of *Fiesco*.

5. *Monterosso*, a small City at the Bottom of a Bay, 8 Miles W. from the Gulph of *Spezza*, noted for a good Fishery.

6. *Sestri*, a pretty Town on a Cape, 28 Miles S. E. from *Genoa*.

7. *Lavagna*, near the Mouth of a River of the same Name, about 25 Miles S. E. from *Genoa*, was a long Time possessed by the Family of *Fiesco*, thought to be descended from that of *Bavaria*, but ruin'd by the Attempt of the last Count of this Name,

who endeavour'd to make himself absolute at *Genoa*.

8. *Rapallo*, on a little Gulph of the same Name, 17 Miles S. E. from *Genoa*, noted for the excellent Oil produc'd in its Territory.

9. *Porto Fino*, on the Gulph of *Rapallo*, 16 Miles S. E. from *Genoa*, is a large Town, defended by a strong Castle on a Rock, and has a Harbour well frequented.

The other Dominions included in this Part of the Coast of *Genoa* are, the Marquisates of *Brugnato*, *Torriglia*, and the County of *Vergagny*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Brugnato*, on the River *Varra*, 15 Miles N. W. from *Sarzana*, is the Capital of the Marquisate, which is a Fief of the Empire, and the Residence of a Bishop Suffragan of *Genoa*.

2. *Torriglia*, a small Town with the Title of a Marquisate, which is likewise a Fief of the Empire.

3. *Vergagny*, another small Town, well fortified, with a strong Castle, and has the Title of a County, which depends on the Empire, and is possessed by the Family of *Spinola*.

4. *Chiavari*, 5 Miles E. from *Rapallo*, noted for the Birth of Pope *Innocent IV.*

C O R S I C A

We chuse to give an Account of this Island here, because 'tis Part of the Dominions of *Genoa*, and shall take the other Islands of *Italy* in their proper Places. It lies over against the Gulph of *Genoa*, and the Northernmost Point is about 90 Miles from that City. The Length from S. to N. is about 102 Miles, and the greatest Breadth about 40. *Cluvierius* says, That the Island and Inhabitants had their Name from *Cassius*, who brought a Colony hither from *Africa*. The *Greeks* sent another Colony hither from *Ionis* about 550 Years before Christ. They were dispossest'd by the *Tyrheni*, and the *Carthaginians* possessed it afterwards till they were subdued by the *Romans*. Upon the Decay of the Empire, 'twas possess'd by the *Saracens*, then by the *Pisani*, and at last by the *Genoese*, who after several Battles got full Possession of it in 1144. *Henry II.* of *France* seiz'd it in 1553, but re-





and it by the Treaty of *Cambray* in 1559. 'Tis every where of difficult Access, being encompassed with steep Rocks and Mountains. The Inland Parts are likewise mountainous, except towards *Tuscany*, where 'tis more plain, and produces very good Fruit and Corn. They have excellent Wine, which was always much valued by the *Romans*. They have likewise abundance of Honey, Rosin, Oil, and Figs; but their Honey is something bitter, because the Bees feed much upon Box, which is very plentiful here: They have Mines of Allum and Iron, and Salt-Pits. In some Places they have deep Vallies always cover'd with Snow, under which grows Plenty of Crystal. They have very sprightly Horses, with abundance of Sheep and Black Cattle, which furnish Flesh and Milk to the Inhabitants, as the Sea and Rivers do Fish. They have also Hunting-Dogs of a very large Size, and an Animal call'd Mufflers, peculiar to this Island and *Sardinia*. It resembles a Hart in Hair and Size, and a Ram in its Horns, which turn backwards towards its Ears, and are so hard and firm, that they throw themselves down from the Rocks upon them without receiving any Hurt. They are very swift, and make good Meat. They have also a sort of Precious Stone peculiar to this Island, call'd *Carochia*, which is clammy-like Gum. The Inhabitants are ignorant, fierce, clownish, idle, and vindictive, but good Soldiers. They are so addicted to Robbery, that the Sea-Pirates call'd *Corfairs* had their Name from them. The Air of the Country is not very wholesome; and much of their Ground sandy and rocky. 'Tis divided into two Parts, called on this Side, and beyond the Mountains. That on this Side the Mountains is the N. End, which lies opposite to *Genoa*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Bastia*, suppos'd to be the ancient *Mantinum*. 'Tis the Capital of the Island, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Genoa*. It has a good Harbour on the E. Side, defended by a strong Citadel. 'Tis the Seat of the Vice-roy sent hither by the Republick to govern the Island. It lies on the E. Side of the N. Point of the Island, Long. 28. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

2. *St. Fiorenzo*, near a Gulph of the same

Name, about 6 Miles W. from *Bastia*, on the opposite Side of the N. Point of the Island. 'Tis now very inconsiderable, and its Harbour, tho' good, not frequented.

3. *Nebio*, or *Nebbio*, 9 Miles S. W. from *Bastia*, and 7 from *St. Fiorenzo*, formerly a considerable Town, but now reduced to a Village. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Genoa*; but he resides now at *St. Fiorenzo*.

4. *Calvi*, a small Town with a strong Citadel, on a steep Rock, at the Bottom of a Gulph of the same Name, on the W. Side of the Island, about 42 Miles S. W. from *Bastia*. 'Tis the Residence of the Bishop of *Sagona*, Suffragan of *Pisa*.

5. *Sagona*, 18 Miles W. from *Calvi*, formerly a considerable Town, but now ruinous.

6. *Corte*, lies in the Center of the Island, 21 Miles N. E. from *Sagona*, and 42 S. E. from *Bastia*. 'Tis the Residence of the Bishop of *Aleria*, Suffragan of *Pisa*, and defended by a strong Castle on a Rock of difficult Access.

7. *Aleria*, 7 Miles E. from *Corte*, formerly considerable, but now ruinous, because of its bad Air, which made its Bishop remove to *Corte*.

8. *Accia*, 15 Miles N. W. from *Aleria*, and 13 N. E. from *Corte*, now ruinous, and its Bishoprick united to that of *Mariana*.

9. *Mariana*, 12 Miles N. E. from *Accia*, and 16 S. E. from *Bastia*, is also in Ruins, and the See of its Bishop transferred to *Bastia*. Some Remains of Roman Antiquities and magnificent Building are still to be seen here.

The Part beyond the Mountains, or the S. of the Island, has, 1. *Ajazzo*, on a Gulph of the same Name, in the W. Side of the Island, about 29 Miles S. E. from *Corte*, and 16 S. from *Sagona*. 'Tis pretty populous, suppos'd to be the ancient *Urcinium*, has a good Harbour, defended by a Fortrefs, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Pisa*. It lies about a Mile from the Old *Ajaccium*.

2. *Bonifacio*, on the S. Point of the Island, towards the W. Side, near the Streights called the Mouths of *Bonifacio*, betwixt this Island and *Sardinia*. 'Tis the best Town in *Corfica*, has a tolerable Trade, and a good safe Harbour.

3. *Port*

3. *Porta Vecchio*, a large Town with an Harbour at the Bottom of a Bay, on the E. Side of the Island, about 15 Miles N. from *Bonifacio*.

4. *Capraia*, or *Caprea*, a small Island about 22 Miles N. E. from the N. Point of *Corsica*. 'Tis about 18 Miles round, and has a Town fortified with a Castle, to curb the Pirates which abound there. It had Lords of its own till 1507, that the *Genoise* took it from them.

The Parmesan and Plaifantin,

HAVE the *Cremonefe* and *Lodese* on the N. the Dominions of *Genoa* on the S. the Dutchy of *Reggio* on the E. and the *Parvese*, with the Territory of *Bobbio*, on the W. are about 60 Miles E. and W. and 40 S. and N.

Parma was made a Dutchy by Pope *Paul III.* for his natural Son *Peter Lewis Farnese*, in 1540, from whom the present D. of *Parma* is descended. The Duke is a Vassal of the See of *Rome*, and pays 'em Annually 10000 Crowns. The Revenue of the whole is about 400000, or (as some say) 600000, and he is able to raise about 5000 Men. The Family is originally of *Orvieto*, where they acquir'd much Reputation during the War betwixt the Popes and the Emperors in the 11th Century. Their being Vassals to the Pope, had like to have prov'd fatal to Prince *Ranuccio*, Son and Heir to *Alexander Pr. of Parma*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, who having carried forbidden Arms, contrary to the repeated Orders of Pope *Sixtus V.* he had him arrested and disarm'd in the Palace, sent him to the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and commanded him to be beheaded. His Uncle the Cardinal *Farnese* solicited long in vain for his Liberty; and coming to the Pope after Sentence was pass'd, and Orders given for his Execution, the Pope, to be rid of him, gave him an Order to take him out of Prison, not doubting but it would come too late. The Cardinal having given Money to keep all the Clocks in the City back except that of the Palace, came just as his Nephew was in the Arms of his Confessor, all in Tears, and ready to be executed, when, showing the Government his Order, he rescued his

Nephew, and sent him away immediately per Post.

The Country abounds with excellent Wine, Fruit, Cattle, the best Cheese in *Italy*, Chestnuts, Truffles or Roots without Stems or Plants, called *Tubera Terra*, which are discover'd by Pigs, and reckon'd Provocative. They have also Mines of Copper and Silver, and fine Wool.

The chief Places are, 1. *Parma*, on a River of the same Name, which runs thro' it, 58 Miles N. E. from *Genoa*, 28 S. E. from *Cremona*, 32 S. W. from *Mantua*, 17 W. from *Reggio*, 32 S. E. from *Piacenza*, and 30 N. W. from *Modena*. It was inhabited by the *Tuscan*s, the *Boii*, and the *Romans*, who sent a Colony hither 182 Years before Christ, and another in the Time of *Augustus*. 'Twas almost ruin'd by *Anthony*. On the Declension of the Empire, it became free, sometimes follow'd the Emperors, and at other Times the Popes. The Emperor *Frederic II.* besieg'd it two Years, and being routed before it, it came under other Lords, and was sometimes subject to the *Venetians*, *Milanois*, and *French*. Pope *Julius II.* took it at last, which brought it under the See of *Rome*. The Situation is airy and pleasant, the Houses low, the Streets large and straight. There are 3 Bridges betwixt the City and Suburbs, which are all well fortified. The Duke's Palace is noble, especially that Part of it lately built, the Furniture and Paintings fine, and the Gardens, Grotto's, and Water-works, worth seeing. The D. has 10 very rich Coaches, and Stables well furnished with Horses. The Cathedral is very stately. In the *Capuchin* Church, there's the Tomb of that great General *Alexander D. of Parma*, and his Dutcheß *Mary of Portugal*. The Church of *St. John* is an exquisite and beautiful Piece of Architecture, and the *Benedictin* Convent the largest and best of the Order. The Citadel is strong, and built after the Model of that of *Antwerp*. Their great Theatre exceeds those of *Paris* and *Venice*, and is so contriv'd, that the least Whisper may be heard thro' the whole. It has no Boxes, but Benches rais'd in Form of an Amphitheatre; and they can fill the Pit with Water 3 Foot deep, on which they place little gilt Boats, that, with Illuminations, form a pleasant Spectacle. Their University was founded in 1509; and

and there's a large College, call'd that of the Nobles, where the Sciences and all manner of Exercises are taught. Their Academy of Wits is called *Innominati*, because they would rather be learned than accounted so. In the College of the Nobles, Scholars of all Nations may take their Trials for the Order of *Maltha*. There's a great Concourfe of handsome Women and others of Quality at their Court or Walk; but they don't allow the Men and Women to be in the same Coach. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bologna*, but formerly of *Ravenna*. The City is 3 Miles round, the Houses neat, and many of the Palaces sumptuous. The *Romans* had an Amphitheatre formerly without this City.

1. *Castel-Guelpho*, a large Town, defended by a Castle, about 9 Miles W. from *Parma*, near the River *Taro*.

2. *Fornova*, a pretty large Town on a Height, at the Entrance of the Plain as you come from the *Apenin*, near the *Taro*, noted for the Victory of *Charles IX.* of *France* with 9000 Men over 40000 belonging to the Emperor, Pope, and *Venetians*, &c. in 1495, as he return'd from the Conquest of *Neples*.

4. *Cornigli*, a large Town on a Height, 22 Miles S. W. from *Parma*.

The PLAISANTIN;

Lies W. from *Parma*, and was made a Duchy at the same Time. The little States of *Bussetto* and *Landi* are accounted Part of it. The Money here differs from that of *Parma*, tho' under the same Prince, which occasions Trouble and Loss to Travellers.

The chief Places are, 1. *Plaisance*, or *Piacenza*, 32 Miles N. W. from *Parma*. Some derive the Name from its pleasant Situation in a fruitful Plain, about half a Mile from the *Po*. 'Tis an ancient City, was burnt by *Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian*, says *Livy*, and held out a long Siege against *Attila* the *Goth*. 'Tis 5 Miles round, has many stately Houses and Squares; the chief is that where the Brass Statues of *Alexander* Prince of *Parma*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, and his Son *Pr. Ramirus* or *Ranucio*, stand. It has noble Fountains, with large and well pav'd Streets. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bologna*, gave Birth to Pope *Gre-*

gory X. and has an University. It has an ancient Castle of Brick, and a strong Citadel. 'Tis but ill inhabited, and has little Trade. The People are very civil, and Provisions good and cheap. The Cathedral is an old Structure, but well adorn'd within.

2. *Nibiano*, or *Nebiano*, on the *Tidone*, a Town possessed by the D. of *Parma* as a Fief of the Empire, about 18 Miles S. W. of *Piacenza*.

The State of BUSSETTO,

Is a Marquisate, inclos'd by *Parma* and the *Plaisantin*, S. of the *Po*, which separates it from the *Cremoneze*. It belong'd to the Family of *Palavicini* before the Dukes of *Parma* took it in the 16th Century.

The chief Places are, 1. *Borgo St. Donino*, the old *Julia Fidentia*, or *Fidentiola*, near the River *Stirona*, Capital of the Country, 17 Miles S. E. of *Piacenza*, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bologna*. It has nothing remarkable but its large Street and a College lately built without the Gate of *Parma*.

2. *Florenzola*, or *Fiorenzola*, a small Town and Castle, about 6 Miles N. W. of *Borgo St. Donino*.

3. *Corte Maggiore*, a good Town, 4 Miles N. of *Florenzola*.

4. *Bussetto*, which some reckon the Capital of the Country, a small City, remarkable for its pleasant Situation, 17 Miles N. E. of *Piacenza*, on a little River that falls into the *Po* two Miles below it.

The State of LANDI,

Lies betwixt the *Parmesan*, the *Plaisantin*, and the Republick of *Genoa*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Borgo di Val di Taro*, a small City on the *Taro*, about 20 Miles S. W. of *Parma*. The D. purchas'd it from the Family of *Landi* in 1682.

2. *Bardi*, a small Town on a steep Rock, near the *Ceno*, 27 Miles S. W. from *Parma*, 'Tis well fortified, has a good Castle, where its Prince formerly resided. The D. bought it lately of *Pr. Doris*.

3. *Companso*, a good Town, purchas'd at the same Time by the D. of *Parma*, 6 Miles S. W. of *Borgo di Val di Taro*.

The M O D E N E S E,

Includes the Dutchy of *Mirandola*, and some other small States, has the *Mantuan* on the N. *Tuscany* on the S. the *Bolognese* on the E. and the *Parmesan* on the W. 'Tis 56 Miles S. and N. and 50 E. and W. 'Tis divided into the Dutchies of *Modena*, *Mirandola*, and *Reggio*, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, Figs, and all Sorts of Fruits. 'Tis in general very pleasant. The Inhabitants are ingenious, and given to Learning, Arms and Trade.

The Dutchy of M O D E N A,

Contains the Country of *Frignano*, and Part of *Carfagnano*. 'Twas erected into a Dutchy for *Borso d'Este* in 1453, whose Predecessors had enjoy'd it above 200 Years before. The present Duke was a Cardinal, but laid aside his Hat to continue his Family. The *French* despoil'd him of his Dominions for owning *K. Charles of Spain*; but he is now restor'd by the Emperor's Arms. He holds in Fief of the Empire, and pays 4000 Crowns per Annum. His Annual Revenues are about 300000.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Modena*, Lat. *Mutina*, 20 Miles N.W. of *Bologna*, 15 S.E. of *Carpi*, 30 S.W. of *Ferrara*, 30 S.E. of *Parma*, and 15 E. from *Reggio*, in a pleasant and fruitful Plain, on a Canal betwixt the *Panaro* and *Secchia*. 'Twas built by the *Tuscan*s, and made a Roman Colony Anno 571 of Rome. It was often besieged during the Civil Wars. *Anthony* was defeated by *Hirtius* and *Pansa* under its Walls. It suffer'd much during the *Triumvirate*, and by *Constantine the Great*, because it held with *Maxentius*. 'Twas destroy'd by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and rebuilt in *Charlemagne's* Time. It suffer'd also by the War betwixt the Emperors and Popes. They had War with the *Bolognois* about their Boundaries. It came to the House of *Este*, says *Bleau*, about 1288. It fell afterwards under others, but came to them again about 1336. Pope *Julius II.* took it in 1510, and gave it to the Emperor *Maximilian I.* who mortgaged it to Pope *Leo X.* The Family of *Este* retook it in 1526, and have possessed it since. 'Tis the

See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bologna*, and the Residence of the Duke, but neither rich nor populous. The only Structures of Note are, the new Palace of the Duke, and the high Steeple of the Cathedral, which discovers the Town at a great Distance. There are Piazzas on each Side the Streets, which are ill kept, and for most part dirty. The Citadel is pretty strong, and lies on a Level with the Town; but the other Fortifications are neglected. *Ray* says, the Duke's Palace is very neat within, nicely gilt and painted, and adorned with good Hangings and Pictures by the best Masters. He has also a noble Cabinet of Curiosities, and Stables furnish'd with the finest of Horses. *Bleau* says, the Family of *Este* has not only been considerable in Italy for many Ages, but the Families of *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, and *Baden* in Germany, are descended from it, and they have frequently matched with the greatest Princes. The late King *James's* Queen is a Daughter of this Family.

2. *Bastia*, a small Town, fortified by its Situation in an Island of the *Panaro*, 7 Miles N.E. from *Modena*.

3. *Final of Modena*, so called to distinguish it from that on the Coast of *Genoa*, a small Town on the *Panaro*, well fortified. It lies also in an Island, about 16 Miles N.E. of *Modena*.

The small Country of *Frignano* on the Frontiers of the *Bolognese*, is Part of the Dutchy of *Modena*. The Places of Note here are, 1. *Frignano*, a small Town on the *Panaro*, at the Foot of a Mountain, 20 Miles S. of *Modena*. 2. *Sestita*, another small Town, about 4 Miles N.W. of *Frignano*.

The Country of *Carfagnano*, divided betwixt the D of *Modena* and the Republick of *Lucca*, lies in a Valley of the *Apennin*, along the River *Secchio*. The only Place of Note is *Castel Nova de Carfagnano*, a middling Town, which gives Name to the Country, about 43 Miles S.W. of *Modena*.

The Dutchy of M I R A N D O L A,

Lies betwixt the Dutchies of *Mantua* on the N. and *Modena* on the S. It has been possessed since the Beginning of the 12th Century by the Family of the *Pics*, one of the

the oldest in Italy. The first of 'em mention'd in History, is *Francis*, who was Vicar of the Empire in the Town of *Modena*, where he was very potent in the Reign of the Emp. *Lewis IV.* *Alexander I.* one of his Successors, was made D. of *Mirandola*, and Prince of *Concordia*, &c. by the Emp. *Matthias*, in 1618. *Joannes Picus*, and his Grandson *Joannes Franciscus* of this Family, were noted for their Learning. Some derive them from *Manfredus*, who privately married a Daughter of *Constantinus the Great*, Son to *Constantine*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Mirandola*, Lat. *Mirandola*, or *Miranda*, said to be so call'd by *Manfredus* above-mention'd, who built a Castle here in Remembrance of the wonderful Adventure of his Match, when reconcil'd to *Constantinus*, and his having three Sons at a Birth. It lies about 20 Miles N. from *Modena*, and is the usual Seat of the Dukes. 'Twas destroy'd in 1330 by *Pascerius Bonacorsi*, and rebuilt some Time after. It held out a Siege in the 16th Century against Pope *Julius III.*'s Army. The Dutchess's Dowager took in an Imperial Garrison in 1702, but the *French* obliged it to surrender by Blockade in 1705, and quitted it again since. 'Tis pleasantly situated in a Country that abounds with Corn and Wine. The Inhabitants are courteous and brave. The Dukes Revenues are reckon'd at 80000 Crowns per Annum.

2. *Concordia*, on the *Secchia*, on the Confines of the Dutchy of *Carpi*; it has the Title of a County. It surrender'd to the *French* in 1704, but they have since been oblig'd to quit it.

The Dutchy of REGGIO,

Lies W. from that of *Modena*. The Inhabitants prefer *Reggio* to *Modena* in the Dukes Titles. 'Tis divided into 6 small States, 5 of which belong to the Duke, viz. *Reggio Proper*, the Marquisate of *Scandiano*, the County of *Canossa*, and the Principalities of *Correggio* and *Carpi*, but the Marquisate of *St. Martin d'Est* belongs to the Prince of that Name.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Reggio*, call'd *Regium Lepidum*, to distinguish it from *Regium Julium* in *Calabria*. The Inhabitants of the latter are call'd *Regini*, and of the

former *Rhegientes*. It lies in a pleasant Plain, at an equal Distance from *Parma* and *Modena*, 15 Miles N. W. from the latter. 'Tis pleasanter and better built than *Modena*. 'Twas ruin'd by the *Goths*, *Heruli*, and *Lombards*, and rebuilt by *Charlemagne*. 'Tis handsome and populous, and has a good Trade, Fine Churches, Convents and Palaces, and a strong Citadel. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bologna*. Their chief Trade is in Spurs, Works of Ivory and Wood, Shrines, *Agnus Dei*'s, &c.

2. *Rubiera*, a large Town, half Way betwixt *Reggio* and *Modena*. 'Twas considerable before 1118, that *Manfred D.* of *Mirandola* destroy'd it.

Bersello, Lat. *Brissellum*, anciently a Roman Colony. It lies 15 Miles N. W. from *Reggio* on the *Po*, where the *Lenza* falls into it, noted for the Death of the Emp. *Otho*, after his Battle with *Vitellius*. 'Tis a Place of Strength, received the *Germans* in 1701, and surrender'd to the *French* in 1703, but is since quitted by them.

The Marquisate of SCANDIANO,

Has a good Town of the same Name, about 8 Miles S. E. from *Reggio*. The County of *Canossa* is so call'd from another small City, 8 Miles S. W. from *Reggio*, and 10 W. from *Scandiano*.

The Principality of CORREGGIO,

Lies betwixt that of *Carpi*, the Dutchy of *Guastralla*, and the County of *Novellara*. 'Twas long possessed by an illustrious Family of the same Name, dispossessed in 1634 by the Emperor, who gave it to the D. of *Modena*. It has its Name from *Correggio* the only Town of this Principality, defended by a Castle, and lies 10 Miles N. E. of *Reggio*.

The Principality of CARPI,

Was a long Time possessed by the ancient Family of *Pio*, who were outed in the 16th Century by the Emp. *Charles V.* who gave it to the D. of *Ferrara*, after which it came to the Family of *Modena*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Carpi*, in a fine Plain on a Canal of the *Secchia*, which fills the

the Ditches, and makes it very strong. It lies about 10 Miles N. W. from *Modena*, is defended by good Fortifications and a Citadel, and has a Collegiate Church built by *Aistulphus* the *Lombard*, and independant on any Episcopal Jurisdiction. The *Germans* took it in 1702, after defeating the *French* in the Neighbourhood. The *French* retook it in 1703, but have since been obliged to quit it.

2. *Sassuolo*, Lat. *Saxolium*; on the *Secchia*, is the Capital of a Lordship, inclosed by the Principality of *Carpi*, and belongs to the Marquis de *St. Martin*, a Prince of the Family of *Est*.

3. *S. Martin de Est*, 8 Miles from *Reggio* and *Modena*, on the Confines of *Correggio*; is a pleasant Town, but the Air not wholesome, because built in a Marsh. It has a Castle, which is the usual Residence of their Prince.

The MANTUAN,

SO call'd from its Capital, contains the greatest Part of the Dominions of the Duke of that Name, intermix'd with those of some other Princes. It has the *Veronese* on the N. the Dutchies of *Reggio*, *Modena* and *Mirandola* on the S. the *Ferrarese* on the E. and the *Cremonese* and *Brescian* on the W. Its Extent from N. to S. is very irregular, being in some Places 35 Miles, and in others not above 6 or 7 broad. From E. to W. the greatest Length is about 60. It abounds with Corn, Pasturage and Cattle, and in some Places produces Wine, and very good Fruit. 'Tis divided into the Dutchies of *Mantua* and *Guaftalla*, the County of *Novellara*, the Dutchy of *Sabioneta*, the Principalities of *Bozolo*, *Castiglione delle Stivere*, and *Solferrino*.

The Dutchy of MANTUA,

Takes up the greatest Part of the Country, it follow'd the Fate of the rest of *Lombardy*, till about the 11th Century that it begun to be independant; but soon after became a Prey to several Tyrants, the last of whom was *Passerino Bonicolsa*, from whom *Lewis de Gonzagua* deliver'd his Country in 1328, and obtain'd the Lordship of

it as Vicar of the Empire, his Successors had the Title of Lords or Captains till 1435, that the Emp. *Sigismond* made *John Francis* a Marquis, and *Charles V.* made *Frederic II.* Duke. His Grandson *Vincent* appointed the Knights of the Blood of Christ. His 3 Sons succeeded one another, but *Vincent II.* dying without Children in 1627, his Cousin *Charles de Gonzagua*, Duke of *Nevers* in *France*, was put in Possession, and maintain'd in it by *Lewis XIII.* against the Emperor, *K. of Spain*, and *D. of Savoy*. The last Duke, who died lately, was his Great Grandson, and the last of the Family, by which the Dutchy is fallen to the Empire as a Fief, he himself being proscribed, because he took Part with *France* against the Emperor.

The chief Places are, 1. *Mantua*, the Capital of the Country, about 26 Miles S. from *Verona*, 36 N. E. from *Brescia*, 40 N. E. from *Cremona*, 38 N. E. from *Parma*, 40 N. W. from *Modena*, and 27 from *Mirandola*. It lies in the Middle of a Lake or Marsh form'd by the River *Mincio*, which makes the Air unwholsome, especially in the Summer. 'Tis said to have been built by a *K. of the Tufci*, 430 Years before *Rome*. It has a considerable Trade by the River *Mincio*, and communicates with the Continent by a Causeway of 300 Paces towards *Cremona* on the S. W. Side, and by 2 others on the N. Side, with Forts at the End of each. The City is encompassed with a Wall, and defended by a strong Citadel, and other Fortifications. *Dr. Brown* says, the Lake is 5 Miles long; that the Causeways on the N. Side are 5 or 600 Paces in Length, with Drawbridges at each End; and that call'd the *Ponte de Molini* has 12 Mills in the Arches, named the 12 Apostles. The Streets are spacious, streight, and well kept; and the City has 8 Gates, 3 Suburbs, 18 Parish Churches, and 40 Convents. *Ray* says, 'tis 4 Miles in Compass, but not populous in Proportion, the Inhabitants not exceeding 50000. The chief Structures are, 1. The Cathedral of *St. Andrew*, where they pretend to have some Drops of our Saviour's Blood. 2. The Jesuits Church. 3. That of *St. Barnabas*. 4. That of *St. Maurice*. 5. That of *St. Sebastian*. 6. That of *St. Ursula*. 7. The Town-House. 8. The Theatre. 9. The Jews Synagogue. 10. Their Shambles. 11. The Duke's Palace, which *Misson* says is large

large and commodious, but not regular. The Furniture of it was extraordinary rich, before 'twas plunder'd by *Collo*, the Imperial General, who took this Town in 1630; and is said to have carried off an infinite Number of fine Pictures, Statues, Cabinets, Silver and Gold Plate, and 6 Tables of precious Stone. 'Twas afterwards restored again; and the Duke having received a French Garrison in 1670, the Germans block'd it up a long Time in vain, till the French were forced to abandon it with the rest of Italy. The Palace is said to contain 550 Rooms, has a noble Hall of Antiquities, and a Cabinet of Curiosities, both well furnish'd. Many of the Streets have Piazzas with Marble Pillars; and are adorn'd with the Palaces of many Noblemen and others of Quality, who are so numerous, that there were reckon'd 600 Coaches in this City. The D. has several noble County Seats in the Neighbourhood, the chief of which are: 1. *Marmerola*, in the Way to *Verona*, about 4 Miles N. from the City, which is well built, and richly furnish'd. 2. *La Favorita*, on the Side of the Lake, which contains 100 Rooms, and has fine Gardens, Water-Works, &c. 3. *La Virgiliana*, which is so call'd, because it lies near *Andes*, now *Petola*, about a Mile E. from the City, noted for the Birth of *Virgil*. 4. The Palace *del Te*, near one of the Gates on the S. E. Side, famous for a double Cross Whiskering Place. The Duke has also noble Stables of curious Architecture, which were well furnish'd with fine Horses. The Poet *Tassus* was also born in this City, which is the See of a Bishop formerly Suffragan of *Aquileia*, but now of *Rome*.

2. *Borgoforte*, a small Town on the *Po*, about 8 Miles S. from *Mantua*. 'Tis fortify'd, was taken by the Germans in 1701, retaken by the French next Year, but quit- ted by them since.

3. *Gouvernolo*, near the *Po*, where Pope *Leo* had an Interview with *Atila* the H. in 453, and prevented his destroying of *Rome*. It lies on the *Mincio*, about 12 Miles S. E. from *Mantua*.

4. *Ofiglia* on the *Po*, noted for the Incampments of the German and French Armies, and its being taken and retaken by them during the present War. It lies 8 Miles E. from *Gouvernolo*, and about 18 from *Mantua*.

5. *Gonzagua*, a small Town, which gave Name to the Family of *Mantua*.

6. *Goito*, a small Place, 9 Miles N. W. from *Mantua*, several Times taken and re- taken during the present War.

7. *Luzara*, where the *Crosto* falls into the *Po*, about 15 Miles S. from *Mantua*, fa- mous for a Battle betwixt the French com- manded by the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Ger- mans commanded by Prince *Eugene* in 1702, wherein both pretended to the Victory, and the French magnify'd the Duke of *Anjou*'s Courage and Conduct, though he certainly lost the Battle.

8. *Viadana*, supposed to be the ancient *Vitellianum*, or built from its Ruins. It gives Title of Marquis to the Family of *Manti- na*. It belong'd formerly to the *Cremonese*, but was taken by the Duke of *Mantua* in 1415. It lies about 24 Miles S. W. from *Mantua*.

The Dutchy of GUASTALLA,

Lies betwixt the Dutchy of *Mantua* and the County of *Novellara*, and came by Mar- riage to the Duke of *Mantua* in 1667. The only Place of Note here is *Guastalla*, Lat. *Guardisallum*, and *Vassalla*. It lies near the *Cr. Stolo* 18 Miles S. from *Mantua*, and has a fine Palace well furnish'd. 'Tis noted for a Council held by Pope *Pascal II.* in 1106, for reducing some of the erroneous Clergy.

The County of NOVELLARA,

Lies S. from *Guastalla*, and is possessed by a Cadet of the House of *Mantua*. The only Place of Note is *Novellara*, a small Town with a good Castle, where the Prince re- sides. It lies about 10 Miles N. E. from *Reggio*.

The Dutchy of SABIONETA,

Lies between the Mantuan on the E. and the *Cremonese* on the W. It belong'd for- merly to a Branch of the Family of *Mantua*; came from them to the Family of *Caraffa*, and by Marriage to the Family of *Guzman* in *Spain*; but since the Death of the last Duke, has been seiz'd by that Crown, in Prejudice of the Prince of *Bozolo*, who pre- tends to it. This Town lies about 22 Miles

S. W. from *Mantua*, and 15 N. E. from *Parma*. The chief Place is *Sabionera*, a strong Town with a good Castle.

The Principality of BOZOLO,

Is a small Country N. W. from *Sabione-za*, possessed by a Cadet of the Family of *Mantua*. The chief Place is *Bozolo*, a large Town with a Castle, the Residence of their Prince. It lies about 20 Miles S. W. from *Mantua*.

The Principality of CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVERE,

Lies N. W. from the *Mantuan*, and is possessed by a Cadet of the Family of *Mantua*. The chief Place is a Town of the same Name, 20 Miles N. W. from *Mantua*. 'Tis small, but strong, well Peopled, and defended by a beautiful and strong Castle, the Residence of its Prince.

The Principality of SOLFERINO,

Is possessed by another Prince of the Family of *Mantua*, and has a large Town of the same Name, about 4 Miles N. E. from *Castiglione delle Stiveri*, with a fine Castle, the Residence of its Prince.

The Kingdom of NAPLES,

IS the largest Dominion in *Italy*, and (according to *Bleau*) is 1568 M. in Circuir, and encompassed every where by the Sea, except where it borders on the Dominions of the Church. The Length on the *Tuscan* Sea is about 217 in a direct Line; but taking in the Windings on the Coast, 360; and the Length on the Gulph of *Venice* is about 220. The greatest Breadth on the *Ionian* Sea, taking in the Gulphs, is about 185, and on the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State 110. About the Middle, 'tis not above 35 Miles.

After the Declension of the Empire, 'twas possessed by the *Goths*, then by the *Lombards*; and when they were subdued by *Charlemagne*, his Posterity shar'd it with the *Greeks*, who at last took it from them. The *Saracens* seiz'd most Part of it towards the

End of the 9th Century; and in the Beginning of the 12th, they were expelled by the Children of *Tancred*, a Norman Gentleman, whose Posterity reign'd there till about 1195, when their Issue failing, it came by Marriage to the Emperor *Henry VI*. His Grandson *Conrad* dying in 1247, *Mainfred* his Bastard Brother succeeded; but *Charles* of *France*, Brother to *S Lewis* Count of *Anjou* and *Provence*, being invested with the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* by Pope *Clement IV*. in 1265, defeated and killed *Mainfred* the Year following, and beheaded *Conradin* the Son of *Conrad*, whom he took in a Battle in 1268. But *Peter III*. of *Aragon* having married *Constantia*, a Daughter to *Mainfred*, who was declar'd Successor by *Conrad*, took the Opportunity of the Discontents which the *Sicilians* had entertained against the *French*, because of their Tyranny, and form'd a Plot to cut them all off on *Easter-Eve*; which being perform'd, was called the *Sicilian Vespers*, because the Bell which rung to Evening Prayers was their Signal. *Peter* of *Aragon* having likewise taken *Charles II*. of *Anjou* at *Sea*, where he defeated his Fleet, made him resign *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which made Part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and content himself with that Part, which was on the Continent. This occasion'd the Distinction of the Kingdom of *Naples* or *Sicily* on this Side and beyond the *Pharo* or *Streights* of *Sicily*, and the Quarrels betwixt the Houses of *Anjou*, and *Aragon*, so much talk'd of in History. The House of *Anjou* being divided, Queen *Joan*, Grand-Daughter (or as some say, Daughter) to *Robert* of *Anjou*, adopted by Will in 1380 *Lewis D.* of *Anjou*, who, by that Means became Head of the 2d Branch of *Anjou*, at *Naples*. During which Controversy, his Cousin *Charles* of *Durazzo* set himself upon the Throne, which occasion'd a War. *Joan II*. Daughter to *Charles* of *Durazzo*, renew'd the Pretensions of the Family of *Aragon*, by adopting *Alphonfus V.* King of *Aragon* in 1429, out of Hatred to Pope *Martin V.* who 3 Years before had invested *Lewis III*. Grandson to *Lewis I*. but being afterwards disgusted by the Ingratitude of *Alphonfus*, she revok'd that Adoption, and made *Rene*, Son to *Lewis* of *Anjou*, her Successor. This Prince had likewise Pretensions to the Kingdom

dom of *Aragon* by his Mother; but not being able to do any Thing, and all his own Children dying before him, he left his Dominions to his Nephew *Charles* Count of *Main*, who left it to his Cousin *Louis XII.* of *France* and his Successors. This founded the Claim of *Charles VIII.* and *Louis XII.* of *France*, who made themselves Masters of the Kingdom, but were not able to keep it; for *Alphonso V.* of *Aragon* having seiz'd it, he left it at his Death to *Ferdinand* his natural Son, who was twice expell'd, but recover'd it again by the Assistance of the Popes. His Son *Alphonso II.* and his Brother *Ferdinand II.* succeeded. *Federic*, Son to the latter, was expell'd by *K. Lewis XII.* of *France* and *Ferdinand V.* of *Aragon*, who divided it betwixt them; but differing about their Boundaries, the *Aragonese* expell'd the *French* in 1504; so that they have never had any Footing there since, but when the *Neapolitans* revolted, and call'd the D. of *Guise* to their Assistance in 1647, who not being duly supported, he was taken by the *Spaniards* next Year; so that it has since continued in the House of *Austria*, till 'twas usurp'd by the Duke of *Anjou* in 1700, who has since been obliged to abandon it by the Success of the Emperor's Arms, and those of his Allies in *Italy*. 'Tis govern'd by a Viceroy from the K. of *Spain*, who holds it, together with *Sicily*, as a Fief of the See of *Rome*; for which they pay Annually 7000 Crowns of Gold on *St. Peter's Eve*, and next Day they present the Pope with a white *Spanish Jermet*.

The Air in general is very good, and the Country so plentiful of Corn, Wine, and excellent Fruit, that the other *Italians* say by Way of Preverb, *That Naples is a Paradise inhabited by Devils*: For the People are reckon'd ignorant, lazy, unconstant, and much given to Dissimulation and Uncleanliness: Yet some say, they are generous, bountiful, and as civil People as can be to those that hit their Humour.

The Kingdom is divided into 4 principal Parts, viz. the *Terra di Lavoro*, *Abruzzo*, *Apuilia*, and *Calabria*; each of them have their Sub Divisions; of which in their proper Places.

The Revenue is reckon'd 3000000 of Ducats per Annum. Mr. *Lassels* says, they are able to raise 150000 Foot, and 100000

Horse; but in this he is supposed to exceed, or else must include all those capable to bear Arms. It contains 148 Cities or large Towns, 1500 Boroughs, 20 Archbishopricks, 128 Bishopricks, 10 Principalities, 23 Dutchies, 30 Marquifates, 54 Earldoms, and 1000 Baronies, whereof 400 are reckon'd ancient; and the whole Number of People is reckon'd at Two Millions.

TERRA DI LAVORO,

Was anciently call'd *Campania Felix*, because of the Goodness of its Air, and the Fruitfulness of its Soil, which produces Plenty of all Things necessary for Life, and one Crop constantly after another. *Plinius* calls it the best Country in *Italy*, and perhaps of the World. It produces the same Flowers twice per Annum. The upper Part of the Soil is sandy or dusty, and the lower Part fat. They have 2 Crops of Corn, and 1 of Miller, per Annum. It lies along the *Tuscan Sea*, 140 Miles long, and 33 in Breadth, and is divided into the *Terra di Lavoro*, properly so called, and the *Hither and Further Principality*.

The *Terra di Lavoro*, properly so called, has *Abruzzo* on the N. the *Hither Principality* towards the S. the County of *Molise* and the *Further Principality* on the E. and the *Campania di Roma* and the Sea of *Naples* on the W. along which it extends 70 Miles.

The chief Places are, 1. *Naples*, formerly call'd *Parthenope*; but being destroy'd and rebuilt by the *Cumans*, they call'd it *Neapolis*, to distinguish it from the Remains of the old Town, which they call'd *Palaeopolis*. It lies on a Gulph of the same Name, Long. 34. Lat. 41. 15 Miles S. E. from *Capua*, and 97 from *Rome*. *La Forrest* says, altho' it be reckon'd only the 3d City in *Italy*, he thinks it exceeds all the Towns in *Europe* for the Beauty of its Situation at the End of a delicious Plain, near the Foot of charming Hills, and on the Bank of the Sea, which contribute no less to its Beauty than to its great Trade; and as the Goodness of its Air drew thither all the Grandees of Ancient *Rome*, it now attracts many of those of New *Rome*, and all the Nobility of the Kingdom. He adds, that there's no City in the World so beautiful throughout; for the fine Buildings are not mixed

mixed with mean ones as elsewhere, but all the Houses are high, almost uniform, and cover'd with Platforms, upon which the Inhabitants take the Air in the Evening. The Streets are large, straight, and pav'd with hewn Stone. 'Tis reckon'd 9 Miles in Compass round the Walls, and 18 including the Suburbs. 'Tis divided into 29 Wards, call'd *Ottine*. And *Beltramo*, in his Description of it, says, it has 121 Convents for Monks, and 39 for Nuns, which in all contain 12421 Persons. The Number of the whole Inhabitants is not known. The Viceroy's Palace stands in a great Square at the End of the Street of *Toledo*. The Front is regular, adorn'd with 3 Orders of Architecture, and the Pictures within are by the greatest Masters in *Europe*. The other chief Palaces are those of *Toledo*, the *Ursini*, *Castignani*, the *Caraffa's* *Sulmona*, *Stigliani*, *Attri*, *Matoloni*, *Gravini*, and *Auransoni*. They have very many large and handsome Squares, with abundance of Fountains of an extraordinary Size and Beauty: But above all, the Number and Magnificence of their Churches is surprizing. There's nothing more stately and rich; the Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, are done by the best Masters, and they are adorn'd with Jasper, Porphyry, Marble, and Mosaic Work of all Sorts. Of their 300 Churches, there's scarce one which has not something worthy of the Curiosity of the ablest Artists of all Sorts. The chief of them is the Metropolis, dedicated to *St. January*, where they pretend to have some of his Blood, which boils up every Time that one comes near his Shrine. 'Twere endless to give an Account of the Frontispieces, Gates, Chappels, Altars, and Silver and Gold Plate in their Churches. In that of *St. Dominic*, they shew the Crucifix which they pretend spoke to *Thomas Aquinas* in our Saviour's Name, and told him, He had writ well concerning him. Their Harbour is noble, and is defended by a Mole, which runs 500 Paces into the Sea, and towards the End of it there's a Light-house of a prodigious Height. The Harbour is well frequented by Vessels from most Parts of *Europe*; but their Commerce is much decay'd of late, and consists chiefly at present in Soap, Snuff, Stockings, and Wastcoats of fine *Naples* Silk. The People of Quality

wear the *Spanish* Habit: The greatest Lord can keep but two Footmen, and their Coaches for most Part are drawn by Mules. The Convent of the *Chartreux* is very noble and magnificent: The Prior's Apartment is fit for the Reception of a Prince, and every Friar has his own Chamber, a Closet, a Library, and a little Garden. Here they have the famous Crucifix of *Michael Angelo*, done from the Life, as they say, he having crucified a Peasant on purpose. But *Misson* observes, that the Crucifix holds its Head straight, which does not look like the Posture of a Person expiring on the Cross. The City, besides its Walls, is defended by the 3 Castles of *St. Elm*, the *Egg*, and that call'd the *New Castle*. Their Academy call'd *Studii Nuovi*, the School for riding the Great Horse, their Hospitals, Arsenal, and Magazine for the Gallies, are all worth a Traveller's View. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and the Seat of the Viceroy, who has always a Nuncio at his Court, with a great many Princes, Dukes, and others of Chief Quality. Near the Convent of the *Chartreux*, there's a delightful Prospect of the whole City, of the neighbouring Sea, and several Islands, and also of the adjoining Country, with Gentlemen's Seats, Gardens, &c. which altogether form one of the most delightful Sights in the World. Most of the Antiquities are ruin'd, but there are still some Remains of an Amphitheatre; and in some of their Churches, there are Pillars and Frontispieces said to have belong'd to Pagan Temples. This City has undergone many Changes, and suffer'd much by War, and by the Eruptions of Mount *Vesuvius*, particularly in 1688, when it destroy'd a 3d Part of the City, with many Churches and Monasteries; and in 1701, 'twas like to have been much damaged, had not the Duke de *Medina Celi*, Viceroy for the D. of *Anjou*, made Use of the Criminals condemn'd for a Plot to hinder the spreading of the Flames.

The Government of the Kingdom of Naples.

THIS City being the Seat of the Government, 'tis proper to give an Account of it here. The Viceroy is commonly a *Grande*

Grantee of Spain, appointed for 3 Years, but continued longer if the King pleases. He is assisted by 7 Chief Magistrates, viz. 1. The Great Constable, who is commonly General: He is created by giving him a Sword, when the King or the Viceroy speaks to him in Latin, and bids him take this Sword, by which he may destroy the Enemies of his People. 2. The Great Admiral, who has the Charge of all Maritime Affairs, and is endow'd with great Power. 3. The Great Prothonotary, who keeps all the Royal Charters, has a Power to appoint Notaries and Judges, and to legitimate Bachelors; but this Dignity is lately join'd to the Great Chancellor. These 3 Officers sit on the King or Viceroy's Right Hand. 4. The Great Justiciary, who has Jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal Causes, and to him must submit the Princes, Dukes, and the rest of the Nobility, as well as the common People. He has a Vicar under him, who is commonly call'd *Reggente delle Vicaria*. 5. The Great Chamberlain, who takes Care of the King's Person, Apparel and Revenues, and under him are the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and the Officers of the Treasury. 6. The Great Chancellor, who writes the King's private Letters, puts the Great Seal to his Grants, and has the Inspection of the Academics. 7. The Great Seneschal or Master of the Household, who governs the Family, takes Care of their Apparel and Diet, and punishes their Crimes.

There are 6 Councils, viz. 1. That of the Viceroy or Collateral Council, in which the Viceroy presides, assisted by some Counts. They determine all weighty Affairs and Appeals. 2. The Secret Council, or that of *Santa Clara*, so called from the Place where it meets. They determine Causes upon Appeal from the Vicar's Court. 3. The *Vicaria* consists of the Great Justiciary's Vicar, and 4 Doctors of Law, changed Annually. They administer Justice to all the Subjects, and determine Appeals from inferior Courts. 4. That called *Summaria*, which consists of the Vicar, 6 Presidents, 8 Accountants, and 10 Clerks, &c. who take Care of the Exchequer and Revenue. 5. The Court of Admiralty, which takes Cognizance of all Naval Affairs, and has Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the

Mariners. 6. The Mint, under whose Cognizance are all Matters relating to Money and Weights; and they have Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over those concern'd in them. It consists of a President, Masters of Accounts, an Essay Master, and a Weigher of Money, &c.

The University of Naples was founded by the Emperor *Frederic II.* and they have an Academy of *Virtuosi* for improving Natural Philosophy. They have a Granary of vast Extent, where there's generally as much Corn laid up as may serve the City for several Years on Occasion. They keep a great Number of Men to turn it constantly, and the Bakers are obliged to buy 25000 Bushels out of it every Month.

In the Neighbourhood of this City there are the following remarkable Places: Betwixt the Suburbs and *Pozzuolo* or *Puzzoli*, there's a little Hill call'd *Pausilipus*, pleasantly situated on the Coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Miles S. W. from Naples. The Ascent to it is somewhat difficult, upon which Account a Passage has been dug thro' the Mountain up to it; and this is call'd the Cave of *Puzzoli*. 'Tis almost a Mile long, betwixt 30 and 40 Foot high, and about 13 broad. In some Places 'tis cut thro' Rocks, and in others thro' Sand. It has no Light but at the Ends, and by a Hole in the Middle over an Oratory, which is made in the Rock. This ancient Cave is mentioned by *Seneca*. Travellers say, That a much easier Way might have been made up to this Mountain, tho' not so short. 'Tis said to be the Work of one *Coceius*; but whether he was the Prince that enjoin'd it, or the Workman that undertook it, is not certain. The Mountain is very pleasant, abounds with Gentlemen's Houses of Pleasure, excellent Wines, and runs out into the Sea like a Promontory. *Strabo* says, That formerly it had many Lights or Windows from above; but they were filled up by Time or Earthquakes, and the Passage almost stop'd, till 'twas cleared by *Alphonfus I.* of *Arragon*. There's a Lamp continually burning in the Oratory, says *Bleau*, for the Benefit of Passengers. At the Entrance of this Cave stands *Virgil's* Tomb, which is a ruinous Pyramid. His Urn and Inscription are not now to be seen.

2. A little beyond this Mountain is the Lake *Agnano*, between 2 little Hills, formerly *Lucullus's* Fish-Pond, but now a Receptracle for Serpents and Frogs. It lies 5 Miles W. from *Naples*. On the Banks of it are two very remarkable Caves: The first is call'd the Cave of Dogs, *Grotto del Cani*, and sends forth such a thin and piercing Exhalation without any Smoak, as seizes one's Breath, and chokes them in a Moment. 'Tis 9 or 10 Foot long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 5 high. The Experiment has been try'd on condemn'd Criminals, and frequently on Dogs; but being immediately pulled out by a Rope, and thrown into the Lake, which is 20 Paces distant, they recover again in a Moment. Authors differ in their Accounts of it: Some Men are said to have enter'd it without any Hurt; others have immediately dropp'd down, and could never be recover'd; so that the Exhalations seem not to be equally pestilent at all Times, and not so fatal to other Creatures as to Men; nor at the Mouth, as after one passes the Middle of it. They immediately extinguish any Light. The 2d Cave is call'd the Sweating-Place of *St. Germanus* Bishop of *Capua*. It consists of several vaulted Cells, and sends forth hot Vapours of an ill Smell, which immediately put one into a Sweat, and is a present Remedy against the Gout, Spasms, the Iliac Passion, and inward Ulcers. It purges the Body of Noxious Humours, and restores Vigor to the Weak. Water heated by the Steams of the Cave has the same Effect. Legendaries say, That when *Germanus* Bishop of *Capua* was here by the Advice of his Physicians, *Paschasius* the Deacon appear'd to him, told him he was confin'd there for taking Part with *Lawrence* against Pope *Symmachus*, and begged his Prayers, by which he was deliver'd.

3. On the W. Side of the Hills, betwixt the Lake *Agnano* and *Pozzuolo*, there are Mountains which smoak perpetually, and betwixt 'em there's a little Valley encompassed with Rocks, which, because they look as if they were cover'd with white Ashes, were called *Leucogea Colles*. The Valley is of an oval Figure, about 1000 Foot broad, and 1200 long. Some of the Ancients call'd it *Campus Phlegreus*, and others *Forum Vulcani*. The common People call it *Solfatara*, because of the incredible Quantity of Sul-

phur forc'd out of the Clefts by subterranean Fires. All the Ground is cover'd with Sand resembling Sulphur; the Banks of the Ditches or Clefts abound with red Sulphur, and from them proceeds a black Smoak. Some of those subterraneous Passages sound as if there were violent Flames burning in them; others as if they were boiling Water, and the Ground resounds under one's Feet. Some Popish Writers, as *Petrus Damianus*, have fancy'd this to be the Place of Purgatory, and tell us, Legends of terrible Voices and Groans, and of strange Species of Men and Birds that have been seen on the neighbouring Rocks, especially on the Lord's-Day; but that upon the Croaking of a horrid Raven, they threw themselves into the Water, and appear'd no more till next Sunday; from whence they would infer, that in those Days they had a Remission from the Pains of Purgatory. Naturalists think, this Fire is constantly fed by a Bitumen, and that the Force of the Fire is abated by Steams of Water under Ground, as *Dio* writ of old, and *Majolus* of late; so that this differs from all other Fire, being fluid, and can neither be kindled with Sulphur, or quenched with Water. When Tow is thrown into it, it does not kindle, and extinguishes any other Light; so that it seems rather to be a fiery Water than proper Fire; yet the Force of it is so great, that a Man who fell into one of those Ditches, had all his Flesh boiled off from his Bones in a very little Time. This is the Place where the Poets fancy'd the Gyants to be buried, and to swallow up and vomit out the Flames of Hell. Abundance of Rock-Allum is made here, and the Cauldrons are boil'd by the Heat that comes out of the Openings.

2. *Puzzoli*, or *Pozzuolo*, Lat. *Puteoli*, 8 Miles W. from *Naples*, upon a Hill on the Coast. 'Twas anciently a great and famous City, call'd *Dicearchia*, and *D. los Minor*, because *Apollo* had a Temple there like that of *Delos*. *Stephanus* says, 'twas built by the *Sami*, and the Name is said to be deriv'd from *Putor*, because of the Sulphureous Exhalations, which we have already mention'd in its Neighbourhood. *Strabo* says, 'twas anciently a Harbour belonging to the *Cumani*, and that the Gulph of *Naples* was then call'd

called *Sinu Cumanus*. 'Twas the most famous Harbour on all this Coast, and the Storehouse of Corn and other Goods brought higher from *Egypt*. The ancient Splendor of it may be guss'd at by the Causeways, and Foundations of great Structures in its Neighbourhood. 'Twas formerly a Roman Colony, and had a Temple in the Middle of *Corinthian* Work, dedicated to *Augustus*, of which *Cocceius* appears to have been the Architect by ancient Inscriptions; and 'tis probable, 'twas he who dug the Passage of the Mountain *Pausilippus*. There was also a magnificent Temple of *Neptune* here. The Emperors and other Noble Romans had many Country Seats about this City. Betwixt this Town and *Baja* there's the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, the Area of which is 172 Foot long, and 82 broad. *Sueton* says, 'twas built in Honour of *Vulcan*; and near it there's the Ruins of a subterranean Structure, with many Cells, which *Bleau* supposes to have been a Labyrinth. Betwixt the City and the Amphitheatre there's the Ruins of a Temple of *Diana*; and when the Sea is turbulent, it throws out several Marks of the Magnificence and Riches of the ancient Palaces, such as *Cornelians*, *Agats*, *Jaspers*, *Amethysts*, and Stones engrav'd with several Figures. 'Tis now inconsiderable, and noted for little but the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Naples*, and its Cathedral built on the Ruins of a Temple of *Jupiter*, with some other good Churches and Houses. *Bleau* says, That where the Harbour formerly was, there are 13 vast Piles of Brick resembling Towers, and some of 'em with ruinous Arches; and over against them, there are other Piles in the Bay of *Baja*. On these Pillars 'tis suppos'd *Caligula* laid his Bridge of 3600 Paces long from *Puteoli* to *Baja*, which is mention'd by *Sueton*, who says, his Bridge was of two Rows of Boats, with an Earthen Rampart over them, like the *Appian* Way; so that 'tis probable those Pillars were made to support the Rampart.

3 *Baja*, the ancient *Baia*, 3 Miles W. from *Pozzuolo*, and 10 from *Naples*, is now only a Castle, with a small Village, built on the Ruins of the ancient *Baia*, which was the pleasantest Place in the World according to *Horace* and *Martial*. The Bay at this Place was called *Venustum*, because of the

Lewdness which was committed here in their Baths, over which they built stately Edifices, and near them Heathen Temples, as if they would have their Gods to be Witnesses of their Wickedness and Luxury of all Sorts. Among others, there were Temples of *Venice*, *Diana*, the *Sun*, and *Mercury*. *Marius*, *Pompey*, and *Cesar*, had Country Seats in the Neighbourhood, which, according to *Seneca*, were Schools of Virtue, in Opposition to those Nurseries of Vice which lay nearer the Sea. The Place is now desart, and by the just Judgment of God those Nurseries of Wickedness are filled with Briars, Thorns, Serpents, and other noxious Animals. The Baths are still much frequented for many Diseases, being impregnated with Sulphur, Alum, Salt, Nitre, Bitumen, &c. and are good against Distempers of the Nerves, Joints, Belly, Head, Ears, and Eyes. The Water is so hot, that it boils Meats. Those call'd *Tristula* are the hottest. There are many of them, for which we refer to *Francisus Lombardus*, and others who have writ of 'em.

Two Miles from *Baja* are the Ruins of the ancient *Misenum*, upon a Promontory of that Name, which runs into the Sea. Here *Lucullus* had a Country-Seat, and the Mountain abounds with Dens and Vaules, supposed to be dug by his Order. Here are also the Ruins of *Nero's* Fish-Pond, and many other Antiquities, which we can't insist upon, but refer the Reader to *Leander Albertus's Italia Illustrata*. The small Bay here is call'd *Mare Mortuum*, because the Water has no Motion. 'Twas fortified by *Julius Caesar*, and call'd *Julii Portus*. Near this Place lay the *Centum Cellæ*, dug in the Earth, which *Pighius* thinks were for the Accommodation of Servants, or instead of Dreins. At a little Distance is that which they call *Piscina Mirabilis*, form'd by Art, and the Vaults supported by 48 square Pillars, 3 Foot broad on each Side. 'Tis 500 Foot long, 120 broad, and solidly built with Brick. It had an Entrance at both Ends by Stone Stairs of 40 Steps. This is also thought to have been the Work of *Lucullus*; but some say, *Arrippa* built it to keep Water for the Use of his Fleet. Not far from hence lies *Bauli*, the Seat of *Agrippina*, the Mother of *Nero*, noted for

her deplorable Fate. The Ruins of her House, which seems to have been very magnificent, are still to be seen. The Ruins of the Seat of *Hortensius*, and his famous Fish Ponds, are also in the Neighbourhood, with some Remains of *P. Servilius's Vatia*, whither he retir'd from the Cruelty of *Tiberius*. Near this are the *Acheron*, *Acherusia Palus*, and the *Avernus* of the Poets. *Avernus* still retains its Name, and is supposed to have been called so, because of its stinking Water. There's a Communication under Ground, betwixt the Waters of *Avernus* and *Acheron*, the Stench proceeds from Sulphur, which infects the Water, and frequently kills the Fish; most of it is now fill'd by a Mountain, produced by an Earthquake in the Night-time, in 1538. This Mountain is 400 Fathom Perpendicular, and 3000 Paces in Circuit. The poisonous Quality of the Lake is removed since this Earthquake, so that Birds not only fly over it, but swim in it without any Harm; whereas, according to *Pliny* and other ancient Writers, the Exhalations from the Water killed them when they came near it. About a Mile from *Baia*, lies that delightful Plain, call'd the *Elysian Fields*, betwixt the Sea and the stinking Marsh of *Acheron*, now call'd *Lago-della Colluccia*.

4. *Cuma*, lies 2 Miles N. W. from *Baia*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the Lake *Avernus*. 'Twas an ancient Town, built by the *Cumei*, and so well fortify'd, that 'twas reckon'd impregnable. Part of it stood on a Mountain, and the rest was washed by the Sea: 'Tis now in Ruins. Betwixt this Place and the Lake of *Avernus*, lies that call'd the Cave of *Sibylla Cumæa*. 'Tis supposed to have been the Work of *Cocceius*; or as some think, the Remains of a Canal that *Nero* foolishly begun to dig from hence to the Mouth of the *Tiber*. *Bleau* thinks, that *Sibylla* only wash'd her self here; that her true Cave was on the E. Side of *Cuma*, and that this near *Avernus* was inhabited by Soothsayers, call'd *Cimmerii*, who lived partly this Way, and partly by digging of Metals; or at least, that they were the Remains of the *Cimmerii*, who retired hither from Wars and other Calamities, and made it the Receptacle of what they took, by robbing their Neighbours. It seems to have been a League in Length, 10 Foot broad, and 12 high.

About 1 Miles from *Puzzoli*, is the Lake of *Lurri*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile long, 100 Paces broad, and 70 from the Sea, from which it has been separated by Art. The Water of it is salt, and 'twas anciently noted for good Oysters.

5. *Procita*, a small Island, betwixt that of *Ischia* and the Cape of *Miseno*. 'Tis 3 Miles in Circuit, and has the Abbey of *St. Michael* upon it.

6. *Ischia*, in an Island of the same Name, 3 Miles from Cape *Miseno*. 'Tis not large, or well built, but populous, and very strong by its Situation on a Rock, join'd to the Island by a Mole; at the End of which lies the Suburb of *Celsa*. *Ferdinand II. K. of Naples* retir'd hither when *Charles VIII. of France* conquer'd that Kingdom.

7. *Carinola*, 10 Miles N. W. from *Capua*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, but almost desert, because of its bad Air. In the Territory of this Town is the Mountain *Salernum*, famous for the noble Wine so much commended by *Horace*.

8. *Sessa*, a large Town, 5 Miles N. W. from *Carinola*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*.

9. *Mola*, 4 Miles N. E. from *Gasta*, built on the Ruins of the ancient *Formia*, where *Cicero* had a Country Seat, and was murder'd by Order of *Anthony*, as he retir'd from thence to shelter himself elsewhere.

10. *Gasta*, Lat. *Caieta*, on a Rock near the Gulph of that Name, 45 Miles W. from *Naples*. 'Tis of difficult Access, and well fortify'd. Its Harbour is reckon'd the best of the Kingdom. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, tho' within the Diocese of the Archbishop of *Capua*. The Cathedral Church, whose Steeple the Emp. *Fred. Barbarossa* built by Way of Penance, is worth a Traveller's View. They pretend to have here a Pillar of *Solomon's Temple*, and Part of the Rock which cleft in Two when our Saviour suffer'd. 'Tis also noted for the Mausoleum of *Minutius Plancus*, now call'd the Tower of *Orlando*, or *Della Gardia*; and the Monument of the Duke of *Bourbon*, Constable of *France*, who was kill'd at the Siege of *Rome* in 1527.

11. *Itri*, or *Itrus*, a small City, on a Rock near the Ruins of the ancient *Mamursha*, Midway betwixt *Mola* and *Fondi*, 4 Miles S. E. from the latter.

12. *Fondi*,

12. *Fondi*, in a Plain about 10 Miles N. W. from *Gaeta*. It has been so often sack'd by the *Barbarians* and others, that 'tis now reduc'd very low, and many of the People have left it, because of the bad Air from a neighbouring Lake. In the Church of *Annunciata*, there's an Account of its being miserably sack'd by *Barbarossa* King of *Algiers*, in 1534. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

13. *Aquino*, 16 Miles N. E. from *Gaeta*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, but could never recover it self; since ruin'd by the Emp. *Conrad*, in the 11th Century. Their Bishop resides at *Ponte Corvo*, a small Town on the Frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State. 'Twas the Birth-Place of *Thomas Aquinas*.

14. *Arce*, a large Town, 6 Miles and a half N. W. from *Aquino*, with the Title of a Dutchy.

15. *Sora*, on the River *Garigliano*, or *Liri*, about 14 Miles N. W. from *Aquino*. 'Tis a pretty small Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, and gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Boncampagnano*, who have a fine Castle here. 'Tis the Birth-Place of Cardinal *Baronius*.

16. *Arpino*, 4 Miles S. E. from *Sora*, was an ancient Town of the *Volsci*, and the Birth-Place of the famous *Marius*, who was 7 Times Consul of *Rome*.

17. *Monte-Cassino*, the famous Abbey of *Benedictines*, where *Bennet* their Founder died in 543. The Convent is well built, large, and adorned with one of the finest Churches in *Italy*. *La Forrest* says, the Mountain rises 2 Miles at least above the Plain. It lies about 3 Miles N. E. from *Aquino*.

18. *S. Germano*, at the Foot of *Mont-Cassino*, 2 Miles to the S. E. was built from the Ruins of the ancient *Cassinum*, is pleasantly situated, populous, and has a good Trade.

19. *La Cervera*, a large Town, 3 Miles S. E. from *S. Germano*.

20. *Venafro*, a small Town on a Height, near the River *Vulturnus*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *S. Germano*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Savelli*.

21. *Prezenzano*, 6 or 7 Miles S. E. from *Venafro*, is a Town built on the Ruins of the ancient *Rufa*, or *Rufra*.

22. *Tiano*, Lat. *Teanum Sidicinum*, a small

Town well built, and populous, 5 Miles S. E. from *Sessa*, and 4 N. E. from *Carinola*; has a fine Cathedral, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*.

23. *Alisi*, 12 Miles N. E. from *Capua*, in a Plain at the Foot of the *Apennin*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, but ruinous.

24. *Cerrito*, 11 Miles S. E. from *Alisi*, the See of the Bishop of *Teleso*, Suffragan of *Beneventum*, *Teleso* it self, which lies 4 Miles S. W. from it, being in Ruins.

25. *Cajazzo*, Lat. *Galatia*, 7 Miles S. E. from *Capua*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that Town.

26. *Calvi*, Lat. *Cales*, formerly a considerable Town, but ruin'd by Wars and Earthquakes; is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, and lies about 5 Miles N. W. from it.

27. *Capua*, on the *Vulturnus*, about 15 Miles S. from *Naples*, is built from the Ruins of the ancient *Capua*, which having revolted to *Hannibal* in the Second *Punic* War, was taken by the *Romans*, who put 80 of their Senators to Death, carried off 300 of the other chief Inhabitants, and sold the rest. 'Twas afterwards ruin'd by *Genseric* the *Vandal*, rebuilt by *Narset*, and destroy'd by the *Lombards*. The present *Capua* lies about 2 Miles from its Ruins, in a delightful Plain. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, but having suffer'd much by the Emp. *Conrad*, it has been decaying ever since. It had formerly Dukes of its own, who were very powerful, when the *Normans* invaded this Country.

28. *St. Mary*, a good large Town, near the Ruins of Old *Capua*, about 2 Miles and a half S. E. from New *Capua*, noted for the Remains of 2 Amphitheatres, several Temples, one of the Gates of the City, many Columns, and other Monuments of its ancient Beauty.

29. *Caserta*, 5 Miles S. E. from *Capua*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Gaetana*.

30. *Matalon*, 8 Miles S. E. from *Capua*, gives Title of D. to the Family of *Carafa*.

31. *Aversa*, about 8 Miles S. W. from *Capua*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Naples*, but exempted from that Archbishop's Jurisdiction. 'Tis more populous

and rich than *Capua*, and supposed to have been built from the Ruins of *Atella*, by *Robert Guiscard D. of Normandy*. 'Twas destroy'd by *Charles I. King of both Sicily's*, but since rebuilt.

32. *Acerra*, an ancient Town, but now small and ill peopled, 10 Miles S. E. from *Capua*.

33. *Nola*, about 11 Miles N. E. from *Naples*, upon a Rising Ground in a pleasant Plain, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Naples*, noted for the Death of the Emp. *Augustus*, and the Birth of its famous Bishop *St. Paulinus*.

34. *Avella*, a small City, with an ancient Castle on a Hill, 15 Miles N. E. from *Naples*.

35. *Mount Vesuvius*, or *Monte di Somma*, about 8 Miles S. E. from *Naples*, famous for throwing out Fire, Sulphur, Smoak, Stones, and Heaps of burnt Earth, which proceeds from the vast Quantities of Bitumen, Alum, Sulphur, &c. under Ground along that Coast, as has been mention'd already; and according as the Matter increases, the Mountain makes Eruptions more or less formidable, and occasions Earthquakes, and other dreadful Calamities to the neighbouring Country. This Mountain stands alone in the Middle of a fruitful Plain near the Shoar; the Ashes and Earth it throws out makes the neighbouring Plains mighty fruitful. The first 4 Miles along the Coast from *Naples* abounds with Villages, and is a well manured Country, but the rest is filled with loose Stones and Heaps of burnt Earth thrown out by the Mountain; and the further we advance, the more parch'd and dry we find the Ground, which is cover'd with calcin'd Stones, and the Channels of Sulphur and Bitumen that have run down from *Vesuvius*. Upon the E. Side of this Mountain there's abundance of Vines, from whence we have the noble Wine call'd *Graco*, *Malateste*, and *Lachryma Christi*. The Top, as appears by History, has in all Ages been cover'd with barren and burnt Rocks; but in the Middle of the Summit there was a vast round Gulph, in Form like the Pit of an Amphitheatre, whose Bottom lay far down in the Bowels of the Mountain. The Flame and Smoak issued formerly from hence. But *Bleau* says, that it had ceased in his Time; and that on the Banks

of it there grew Firs, and other large Trees; and the lower Parts were filled with huge Rocks, and Trunks of fallen Trees, so that it was call'd the Gridiron; but when the Matter for the Fewel abounded within, the Flames, threw these Rocks and Trees up as so much Chaff, and formed a new Mountain in the Middle of the Gulph. He adds, that they sometimes issued at the Sides, and towards the Roots of the Mountain, and sent a liquid Stream of Fire towards the Sea, as they did in the Time of Pope *Bernet IX.* and formerly, as appears by the Roman History, when *Spartacus* the Gladiator being block'd up in this Mountain, found a Way to get down with his Men thro' the Vines, and the hollow Channels form'd by those Streams, without being perceived, and surpris'd the Consul *Clodius* in his Camp. Mr. *Misson*, who view'd it, says, one may go 100 Paces down from the Brim of the first Gulph, which is about a Mile in Diameter; that the new Mountain cast up in the Middle of it, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile high; that from the Brim of the old Gulph to the new Mountain, there's 300 Paces very rugged Way. The new one is of difficult Ascent, full of smoaking Chinks, and has a Gulph on the Top of 100 Paces broad, from whence there issues a Cloud of Smoak that fills the whole Cavity; but the Wind driving it sometimes on one Side, and sometimes on another, he had an exact View of the Mouth of the Gulph, which is Perpendicular, except on one Side, where his Guide led him down about 60 Paces sloping, to the very Mouth of the Precipice, into which they threw Stones, some of which stopped after one or two Rebounds; but others made many Rebounds, with a great Noise, for a long Time, by which it appears to be rugged, and not perpendicular within. He adds, that 'tis not safe to stay long, because of sudden Eruptions; such as that which kill'd *Pliny* the Naturalist at a considerable Distance, when he came from on Board the Roman Fleet to view it. The great Eruptions have been so numerous, that we can't insist upon them; but shall only take Notice, that there are 12 or 13 dreadful ones recorded in History since our Saviour's Birth; one of 'em happen'd in 1631, when by the Violence of the Shock the Sea retir'd several

Several Times, left Ships on dry Ground, many Villages were overturn'd, 30000 People and vast Numbers of Cattle destroy'd, Naples was like to have been utterly burnt up or demolish'd, and Streams of Fire run from the Mountain into the Sea. Since that Time, there have been other great Eruptions in 1682, 1685, 1688, 1689, 1694, 1696, and 1701.

36. *Castel a Mare di Strabia*, 12 Miles S. E. from Naples, a neat City, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Salerno, has a good Harbour, is defended by an ancient Castle, and some other Fortifications, and lies on the E. Side of the Gulph of Naples.

37. *Vico*, or *Vico di Sorrento*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Sorrento, lies on the Bank of the Sea betwixt *Castel a Mare* and *Sorrento*, 17 Miles S. E. from Naples.

38. *Sorrento*, lies in a pleasant Plain on the Coast, encompass'd with fruitful Hills, about 18 Miles S. E. from Naples, is the See of an Archbishop, and has a small Harbour, which occasions it a good Trade, by transporting the Commodities of the Country.

39. *Massa*, 3 Miles S. W. from Sorrento, on the Coast, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Sorrento.

40. *Capri*, Lat. *Capra*, an Island at the Entrance of the Gulph of Naples, about 7 Miles from *Massa*. 'Tis about 12 Miles in Circuit, and has a little Town of its own Name, where *Tiberius* resided during the latter Part of his Life, that he might follow his lewd Practices with the more Liberty. This Town is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Massa*, says *La Forrest*. The Inhabitants are about 1500. They are exempted from all Taxes, because they serve as an Out-guard against Pirates, who might infest the Gulph; and subsist chiefly by catching and selling of Quails, which are there in great Numbers.

THE HITHER PRINCIPALITY, PRINCIPATO CITERIOR,

Which formerly belong'd to *Capua*, and now to the *Terra di Lavoro*, is bounded on the S. and W. by the Sea, has the Further Principality on the N. the *Basilicata* on the E. is about 75 Miles long, and 50 broad, and was anciently call'd *Picentia*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Salerno*, at the

Bottom of a Gulph of the same Name, 26 Miles S. E. from Naples. 'Twas formerly the Capital of a Principality, and the Residence of 19 Princes, the first of whom was a Son of *Tancréd* the Norman, who drove the *Saracens* out of Naples, and gave Title to the eldest Sons of that Country. Its Harbour was much frequented till the Trade was carried to Naples. There's the Ruins of a Town on a neighbouring Hill, supposed to have been the ancient *Salernum*. The Town is still in a good Condition, well Peopled; and defended by a good Castle. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and has an University, noted for the Study of Physick.

2. *Capua*, about 3 Miles N. W. from *Salerno*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Rome, but his Jurisdiction reaches no further than this small City.

3. *Minuri*, or *Minori*, a small City on the Coast, 7 Miles S. W. from *Salerno*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Amalfi*.

4. *Amalfi*, on the same Coast, about 10 Miles S. W. from *Salerno*. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and has a good Harbour. 'Tis the Birth-place of *Flavius Blendus* or *Gioia*, who invented the Seaman's Compass about 1300. 'Twas taken from *Roger* of Sicily in 1133 by the Emperor *Lotharius II.* and was made a Dutchy in the last Century in Favour of *Ottavio Piccolomini*, one of the greatest Generals of his Time. His Family is very ancient, came from Rome in the 13th Century, and fixed at *Sienna*, where they had a Share of the Government of the Republick. They pretend to have the Corps of *St. Andrew* the Apostle here.

5. *Scala*, about 3 Miles N. from *Amalfi*, and 9 S. W. from *Salerno*, formerly a considerable Town, known by the Name of *Camma*, but now inconsiderable; yet the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Amalfi*, and united to that of *Ravello*, which lies two Miles E. from it.

6. *Lettere*, Lat. *Lythre*, and *Laßaru*, one of the oldest Cities in the Province, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Amalfi*. It lies on a Mountain, 6 Miles N. from *Scala*.

7. *Nocera*, Lat. *Nuceria*, and *Alphaterna*, above 6 Miles N. W. from *Salerno*, of which its Bishop is a Suffragan. This Town gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Barberini*.

8. *Sarno*, a small City near the Head of the River of the same Name, 5 Miles N. from

Nocera. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Salerno*, and depends on the Family of *Barberini*.

9. *Campagna*, 20 Miles E. from *Salerno*, the See of a Bishop, united to that of *Satriano*, and Suffragan of *Salerno*.

10. *Evoli*, a small but neat City, with the Title of a Dutchy, 4 Miles S. W. from *Campagna*, and 14 S. E. from *Salerno*.

11. *Cangiano*, another small Town, built from the Ruins of *Satriano* near the *Apennin*.

12. *Satriano*, formerly a considerable Town, but now in Ruins, and has nothing of Note but its Cathedral, and the Title of a Bishoprick.

13. *Marsico*, call'd *Nuovo*, to distinguish it from another Town of that Name in the *Basilicata*, lies 46 Miles S. E. from *Salerno*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that City.

14. *Policastro*, at the Bottom of a Gulph of the same Name, 53 Miles S. E. from *Salerno*, and 21 S. W. from *Marsico Nuovo*, formerly a considerable Town, but now reduc'd to a Village; so that its Bishop, Suffragan of *Salerno*, has changed his Residence there to another Place.

Between this Gulph and that of *Salerno*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Policastro*, lies the Cape of *Palinurus*, which had its Name from the Pilot of *Aeneas*, who was drown'd there.

15. *Castella Mare della Brucca*, formerly the See of a Bishop, but now a poor Village, about 18 Miles S. W. from *Policastro*.

16. *Acerno*, Lat. *Acernum*, formerly a considerable Town, but now a small Village; yet the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Salerno*, from which it lies 15 Miles E.

17. *Capaccio*, Lat. *Caput Aqueum*, built from the Ruins of the ancient *Pestum*. 'Twas destroy'd by the *Saracens*, was a considerable Town till destroy'd by the Emperor *Frederic II.* is now inconsiderable, yet the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Salerno*, from which it lies 20 Miles S. E.

THE FURTHER PRINCIPALITY, PRINCIPATO ULTERIOR,

Formerly Part of the Principality of *Capua*, has the County of *Molisa* and the *Capitanata* on the N. the Higher Principality on the S. Part of the *Capitanata* and *Basilicata*

on the B. and the *Terra di Lavoro* on the W. 'Tis about 30 Miles broad, and 50 long.

The chief Places are, 1. *Benevento*, Lat. *Beneventum*, said to be built by *Diomedes*, who call'd it *Maleventum*; but the *Romans* chang'd it for the present Name, because of the great Assistance of Men and Money which they had from hence against *Hannibal*. It lies about 30 Miles N. E. from *Naples*, and was a Roman Colony, known by the Name of *Concordia*. 'Twas destroy'd by *Totila* the Goth in 545, and repair'd by *Autharis* the Lombard in 589. He made it a Dutchy, and subjected a great Part of the Kingdom of *Naples* to it in Favour of *Zosimus*, one of his Courtiers. Many of his Successors are famous in History; and amongst others, *Grimoald I.* who defeated *Aribert K.* of the Lombards, and took his Throne in 663. *Aragisus*, Son-in-Law to *Desiderius K.* of Lombardy, was another of 'em, gave *Charlemagne* a great deal of Trouble, but at last submitted to him. The last of 'em was *Adelgisus*, whom the Emperor *Lewis II.* drove out of Italy in 851, and created a Governor in his Place, who had several Successors. The Emp. *Henry III.* call'd the Black, gavethis Dutchy to Pope *Leo IX.* his Kinsman in 1053. After which, there were several Governors sent from *Rome* till 1097. It has suffer'd so much by Earthquakes, and particularly in 1703, that 'tis almost desolate. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, who is generally a Cardinal, because its Revenues are the most considerable of any in the Kingdom except *Naples*. *Charles* of *Anjou*, K. of *Naples*, defeated and killed *Manfred*, K. of both *Sicilies*, in the neighbouring Plain Anno 1266.

2. *Montefusco*, by some reckon'd the Capital of the Principality, is a small City about 5 Miles S. E. from *Benevento*, and the Residence of the Governor of the Province.

3. *Ariano*, a small well Peopled City on a steep Mountain, about 12 Miles E. from *Benevento*, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that City. It gives Title of Count to the D. of *Bovino*.

4. *Trevico*, or *Vico della Baronis*, 8 Miles S. E. from *Ariano*, a small City, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*.

5. *Cedogna*, a small and ruinous City near the Confines of *Apuglia*, call'd *Laquedonia*, or *Aquilonia*, formerly a considerable Town, but now ruinous, the See of a Bishop Suffragan

fragan of *Conza*. It lies 13 Miles N. E. from *Conza*, and about 26 S. E. from *Benevento*.

6. *Bisaccia*, 3 Miles W. from *Cedogna*, a small Town, ill Peopled, the See of a Bishop, united to that of *St. Angelo de Lombardy*, and honour'd with the Title of a Dutchy.

7. *Monte-Verde*, 7 Miles S. E. from *Bisaccia*, the See of a Bishop, united to the Archbishoprick of *Nazareth*.

8. *St. Angelo de Lombardy*, about 12 Miles S. E. from *Ariano*, and 8 S. W. from *Bisaccia*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Conza*.

9. *Fricenti*, formerly a Bishop's See, now united to that of *Avelino*, since *Fricenti* was almost ruin'd by an Earthquake. It lies 6 Miles S. of *Ariano*.

10. *Lusca*, 3 Miles S. from *Fricenti*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Salerno*.

11. *Conza*, on the Frontiers of the Hither Principality, on the River *Ofanto*, about 25 Miles S. E. from *Benevento*. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop; but suffer'd so much by an Earthquake in 1694, that he is oblig'd to reside at the Castle of *Menna*.

12. *Avellino*, Lat. *Abellinum*, an ancient City, 13 Miles S. from *Benevento*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that City, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Caraccioli*.

13. *Vulturna*, a City 16 Miles S. E. of *Benevento*, of which its Bishop is Suffragan.

14. *St. Agatha de Goti*, Lat. *Agathopolis*, 24 Miles E. from *Benevento*, of which its Bishop is a Suffragan.

15. *Monte Marano*, 9 Miles E. from *Avellino*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*.

16. *Tripaldi*, a large Town with the Title of a Dutchy, near the River *Sabbato*, 2 Miles S. E. from *Avellino*.

ABRUZZO APRUTIUM,

Lies along the Gulph of *Venice*, which bounds it on the N. E. Betwixt the *Terra di Lavoro* on the S. the *Capitanata* on the E. the Marquisate of *Ancona*, *Umbria*, and *Sabina*, on the W. 'Tis 60 Miles from S. to N. and about 100 from E. to W. 'Tis divided into the Hither and Further *Abruzzo*, and the County of *Molise*.

The HITHER ABRUZZO,

Lies betwixt the Further *Abruzzo* on the N. W. the County of *Molise* on the S. E. and the *Terra di Lavoro* on the S. W. 'Tis about 40 Miles broad, and 50 long. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, and Saffron.

The chief Places are, 1. *Civita di Chieti*, on the Borders of Further *Abruzzo*, 6 1/2 Miles S. W. from *Pescara*, on the Coast of the *Adriatic*. 'Tis the Capital of the Province, the Residence of the Governor, and the See of an Archbishop. The Town is large and well inhabited. 'Twas anciently call'd *Theatens*, and gave Name to the Monks call'd *Theatins*, whose Founder was *John Peter Caraffa*, Archbishop of this Place, and afterwards Pope *Paul V.* *Pliny* says, about the End of *Nero's* Reign, an Olive Yard and some green Trees changed their Places by an Earthquake near this City.

2. *Lanciano*, *Auxanum*, 13 Miles S. E. from *Civita di Chieti*, and 5 S. W. from the Gulph of *Venice*, noted for its great Fairs, frequented by People on both Sides the *Adriatic*. The Town is large and populous, and the See of an Archbishop.

3. *Sulmona*, the ancient *Sulmo*, about 20 Miles S. W. from *Civita di Chieti*, the Capital of a Principality of the same Name, belonging to the Family of *Borghese*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*, the Birth-place of *Ovid* the Poet, and Pope *Innocent VII.*

4. *Ortona a Mare*, a City on the Coast, 12 Miles E. from *Civita di Chieti*, an ancient Town with a good Harbour, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Chieti*.

The FURTHER ABRUZZO,

Lies W. from the Hither, and is bounded with the Pope's Dominions on the N. and W. is about 45 Miles broad, and 60 long, is populous, pleasant, and fruitful towards the Sea. It abounds with Corn, Cattle, and Saffron; but the Inland Parts are mountainous.

The chief Places are, 1. *Aquila*, on the River *Aterno*, now *Pescara*, at the Foot of the *Apennin*, about 32 Miles W. from *Civita di Chieti*, and about 15 S. from the Lake *Gelano*, anciently *Fucinus Lacus*. 'Twas built From

from the Ruins of the ancient *Amiternum* and *Furconium*. 'Twas enlarged by the Lombards, fortified by the Emperor *Frederic II.* and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of Rome.

2. *Teramo*, Lat. *Interamnium*, 20 Miles N. E. from *Aquila*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Chieti*, and gives Title to the Prince of *Teramo*.

3. *Atri*, Lat. *Atria*, *Adria*, or *Hadria*, the Birth-place of the Emperor *Hadrian*. It lies 4 Miles W. from the Coast of the *Adriatic*, and 11 S. E. from *Teramo*. It gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Aquaviva*, and is the See of a Bishop, united to that of *La Penna*, and Suffragan of Rome.

4. *Civita di Penna*, a small Town 5 Miles S. W. from *Atri*. It belongs to the D. of *Parma*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Chieti*, but exempted from that Archbishop's Jurisdiction.

4. *Civita di Penna*, a small Town 5 Miles S. W. from *Atri*. It belongs to the D. of *Parma*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Chieti*, but exempted from that Archbishop's Jurisdiction.

The County of MOLISA,

Is almost Triangular, betwixt Hither *Abruzzo*, the *Capitanata*, and *Terra di Lavoro*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Saffron, Wild-Fowl, and Silk-Worms, is about 33 Miles broad, and 40 long.

The chief Places are, 1. *Isernia*, on the Frontiers of the *Terra di Lavoro*, about 30 Miles N. from *Capua*. 'Tis the Capital of the Province, a large Town, well inhabited, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Capua*, and the Birth-place of Pope *Celestin*.

2. *Molisa*, which gave Name to the Province, is a fortified Town, but in a decaying Condition, and lies 12 Miles E. from *Isernia*.

3. *Trivento*, a small Town, 18 Miles N. from *Isernia*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*.

4. *Guardia Alferez*, 12 Miles N. E. from *Trivento*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*.

5. *Larina*, 4 Miles further E. is the like.

6. *Boiano*, Lat. *Bovianum*, an ancient Colony of the *Samnites*, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*, is a small Place, and ill inhabited.

LA PUGLIA, Lat. APULIA,

Lies along the Gulph of *Venice*, betwixt *Abruzzo Citerior*, the County of *Molisa*, the *Principato Ukerior*, and *Capitanata*. 'Tis

55 Miles from S. to N. and above 200 from S. E. to N. W. 'Tis divided into the *Capitanata*, the *Terra di Bari*, and *Terra d'Otranto*.

The CAPITANATA,

Is the most Northerly Part, has the Gulph of *Venice* on the N. and E. the *Principato Ukerior* on the S. and the County of *Molisa*, with *Abruzzo Ukerior*, on the W. 'Tis 55 Miles broad, and 70 long, and abounds with Corn and Cattle.

The chief Places are, 1. *Manfredonia*, Lat. *Sipontum Novum*, because built out of the Ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*, that was destroy'd by the *Saracens*. It lies near the Bottom of a Gulph on the *Adriatic* Sea, about 57 Miles N. E. from *Benevento*, and 80 N. E. from *Naples*. It had the present Name from *Manfred*, Son to the Emperor *Frederic II.* who rebuilt it. 'Twas made the See of an Archbishop, and became a fine Town, till 'twas sack'd by the *Turks* in 1620. 'Tis pretty well recover'd since; and *La Porreſſ* ſays, they are about cleaning its Harbour on the Gulph, which the Ancients call'd *Sipontinus Ponsus*. It has a Castle, and tolerable Fortifications.

2. *Mont St. Angelo*, on the Top of *Mont Gargano*, about 10 Miles S. from *Manfredonia*, according to *Moll*; but little above 5, according to *Bleau* and *Sanſon*. 'Tis populous, and much frequented by Pilgrims. It has a fine Church, dedicated to *St. Michael* the Archangel, who, the *Legendaries* ſay, appeared here in 493. Some Authors call the greater Part of the *Capitanata* by the Name of *Mont Garganius*.

3. *Bieſſe*, on a Hill at the Foot of *Mont Gargano*, near the Coast, about 11 Miles N. from *Mont St. Angelo*, according to *Moll*. *Bleau* makes it 20. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Manfredonia*. Pope *Gregory XIII.* who reform'd the Calendar, was Bishop of this Place.

4. *Leſſna*, on the W. Side of the Lake of that Name, 22 Miles N. W. from *Mont St. Angelo*, formerly a conſiderable Town, but now reduced to a few Houſes, ſince it ſuffer'd by an Earthquake in 1627. The Ancients call'd the Lake *Panſicentus*.

5. *Termine*, on the Coast, near the Confines of *Abruzzo Citerior*, about 42 Miles N. W. from *Mont St. Angelo*, is ſuppoſed to be

be the ancient *Bucara Baba*. 'Tis now a small Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*.

6. *Dragonara*, or *Tragonara*, 20 Miles S. E. from *Termine*, supposed to be the ancient *Gerania* or *Geroneum*, now the Ruins of an Episcopal See.

7. *San Severo*, a small Town above 7 Miles E. from *Tragonara*, and 24 W. from *St. Angelo*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

8. *Troia*, a small and neat City, about 33 Miles S. W. from *Mont St. Angelo*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, formerly Suffragan of *Benevento*, but now of *Rome*. 'Tis honour'd with the Title of a Principality.

9. *Bovino*, a small City on a Mountain, near the River *Carapelle*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Benevento*.

10. *St. Marco*, 22 Miles S. from *Manfredonia*, formerly a considerable Town, but now ruin'd by Earthquakes.

11. *Salpe*, near the Mouth of the River *Ofanto*, formerly likewise a Bishop's See, but most of it destroy'd by Earthquakes.

The Terra or Province of B A R I,

Is so call'd from its Capital, fertile in Corn, Wine, Fruit and Saffron, but infested with the most dangerous Tarantula's in *Italy*, and in many Places wants Water. It has the Gulph of *Venice* on the N. and E. the Country of *Otranto* on the S. and the *Capitanata* and *Basilicata* on the W. 'Tis about 27 Miles broad, and 80 long.

The chief Places are, 1. *Bari*, Lat. *Barium*, and *Baris Varia* on the Gulph of *Venice*, about 105 Miles E. from *Naples*, 32 Miles S. E. from *Manfredonia*, and 15 from *Salpe*. It lies in a pleasant Country, and is one of the ancientest Towns of the Kingdom. 'Twas formerly possessed by the *Romans*, *Saracens* and *Greeks*, and then by Dukes of its own before 'twas added to the Kingdom of *Naples*. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, tolerably well built, and noted for the Worship paid to the Relicks of *St. Nicholas* Bishop of *Mira*, which were brought hither from *Lycia*.

2. *Giovimazzo*, a Town built on a Rock or Promontory, about 8 Miles N. W. from *Bari*, of which its Bishop is a Suffragan.

3. *Molfetta*, 11 Miles N. W. from *Bari*, on the Coast, is the See of a Bishop Suffra-

gan of *Bari*, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Spinola*.

4. *Biseglia*, on the same Coast, 4 Miles N. W. from *Bari*, a populous Town, of good Trade, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Trani*.

5. *Trani*, on the same Coast, 20 Miles N. W. from *Bari*, the See of an Archbishop. It had formerly a good Harbour, which was ruin'd by the *Venetians* in the Beginning of the 16th Century. It has an ancient Castle, built by the Emperor *Frederic II.* and some other Fortifications. The Inhabitants say, 'twas anciently call'd *Trajanum*, because built by the Emperor *Trajan*.

6. *Barletta*, 5 Miles N. W. from *Trani*, on the same Coast. 'Tis one of those 4 Places call'd the Castles of *Italy*, and the Residence of the Archbishop of *Nazareth*.

7. *Canosa*, on the River *Ofanto*, 15 Miles S. W. from *Trani*, formerly a neat Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bari*, till ruin'd by an Earthquake in 1694.

8. *Canne*, now *Canna Distrutta*, 3 Miles N. E. from *Canosa*, the Ruins of the ancient *Canne*, where the *Romans* received a great Overthrow from the *Carthaginians*, and lost 40000 Men.

9. *Andria*, 5 Miles S. W. from *Trani*, has a Bishop Suffragan of that City, and gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Carafa*.

10. *Altamura*, near the Foot of the *Apennin* Mountains, about 22 Miles S. E. from *Trani*, the only Town of a Principality of the same Name, which belongs to the Duke of *Parma*.

11. *Bittetto*, or *Bitonto*, about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles S. from *Bari*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that City.

12. *Conversano*, a small City, 14 Miles S. E. from *Bari*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that Place, and gives Title of Count to the Family of *Aquaviva*.

13. *Polignano*, 17 Miles S. E. from *Bari*, on the Coast, had formerly a good Harbour, destroy'd by the *Venetians* in the Beginning of the 16th Century, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bari*.

14. *Monopoli*, about 27 Miles S. E. from *Bari*, on the Coast, the See of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope. The Town is neat, and tho' small, makes up the whole Diocese.

The Terra or Province OTRANTO,

Lat. *Hydruntina Provincia*, lies in Form of a Peninsula, encompassed by the Sea except on the W. Side. 'Tis about 120 Miles long, and 27 broad. Its chief Product is Olives, Figs, and other Fruits; and the Air is generally good, except in some Places of the Coast, where 'tis marshy.

The chief Places are, 1. *Otranto*, the Capital, Lat. *Hydruntum*. It lies on the Coast, 60 Miles E. from *Monopoli*, 195 from *Naples*, 30 from *Brindisi*, and 15 from *Leccie*. The Town is named from a small River, at the Mouth of which it had a good Harbour, till 'twas destroy'd by the *Venetians* in the Beginning of the 16th Century. 'Tis still a considerable Passage from *Italy* to *Greece*. The Town was destroy'd by the *Turks* in 1480. Since which, it has never recover'd its ancient Lustre. It has been well fortified since, and is defended by a Citadel built on a steep Rock. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and his Revenues are amongst the greatest of the Kingdom.

2. *Leccie*, Lat. *Aletium*, and *Litium*, 15 Miles N. W. from *Otranto*, is the chief Town of the Province, the most populous of any in the Kingdom except *Naples*, the Seat of the Governor, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Otranto*. The Town is large, and has a good Trade since the Decay of *Otranto*, tho' it lies 7 Miles from the Gulph of *Venice*, and 13 from that of *Tarentum*.

3. *Brindisi*, Lat. *Brindisium*, and *Brundisium*, 30 Miles N. W. from *Otranto*. The Harbour is not so good, nor so well frequented, as when *Cæsar* embark'd here in the 706th of *Rome*; but 'tis still one of the best on the Gulph of *Venice*, and well defended by a Castle on a small Island at the Entrance of it, and some other Forts. The Town is well built, strong, large, and populous, and owes all to its good Harbour, which is formed by Nature. 'Tis noted for the Encampments of *Cæsar Octavius*, and *Anthony*, near it, when 'twas invested by the latter, who with a Handful of Men surpris'd and defeated *Servilius*, as he design'd to go over to *Cæsar* with 7000 Horse. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and noted for the Death of *Virgil* in the 735th of *Rome*, as he went

to meet *Augustus* in his Return from the East.

4. *Ostuni*, a small City, 16 Miles N. W. from *Brindisi*, of which its Bishop is Suffragan.

5. *Oria*, about 14 Miles S. W. from *Brindisi*, a large and populous Town, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Tarentum*, defended by an ancient Castle built on a Rock.

6. *Tarento*, Lat. *Tarentum*, *Taras*, and *Oebalia*, on a Gulph of the same Name, about 46 Miles N. W. from *Otranto*. *Bleau* makes it 56. 'Tis one of the most famous Towns of Antiquity, supposed to have been built by the *Lacedæmonians*. 'Twas the Head of a Republick, and, next to *Carthage*, gave the *Romans* most Trouble. They invited *Pyrrhus* into *Italy* against the *Romans*, who having defeated him, took the Town. They join'd afterwards with *Hannibal*, for which they were besieged and taken by *Fabius Maximus*, who brought away their Brass Colossus of *Hercules*, the Workmanship of *Lysippus*, and 'set it up in the Capitol. 'Twas afterwards made a Roman Colony about the Year of *Rome* 631. 'Tis now but a small ill inhabited Town, and their Trade has decay'd for above two Centuries, since their Harbour was choak'd up with Stones by the *Venetians* and *Spaniards*; so that 'tis capable only of small Vessels. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and has the Title of a Principality, which the Family of *Tremouille* lay Claim to. The present Duke, who is in the *French King's* Service, calls himself Prince of *Tarento* and *Talmonet*. *La Forreſt* says, the Spiders call'd *Tarantula's* have their Name from this City, because they abound in the Neighbourhood. Their Sting is very dangerous, makes People weep, dance, tremble, vomit, laugh, grow pale, faint, and die if they be not relieved by Musick, which sets them a dancing, and dissipates the Poison by that Exercise. The Town is defended by a Fort, in which there's always a Garrison of *Spaniards*.

7. *Nardo*, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Otranto*, and 2 from the *Ionian Sea*, is a small and neat City, the See of a Bishop, which depends on *Rome*, and was possessed by Pope *Alexander VII.* before he came to the Papacy.

8. *Gallipoli*, about 2 Miles W. from *Otranto*, on the opposite Coast in the *Ionian Sea*, Lat.

Lat. *Callipolis*, or *Callipolis*, is one of the best Places in the Kingdom of *Naples*, built upon a steep Rock, encompassed by the Sea, and joined to the Continent by a Stone Bridge, which is defended by a Castle, that makes it almost impregnable. Their Harbour was very good, till choaked up by the *Venetians* in the Beginning of the 16th Century. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Otranto*; but his Jurisdiction does not exceed the Bounds of the Town.

9. *Alessano*, a small City with the Title of a Dutchy, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Otranto*, from which it lies 14 Miles S. W.

10. *St. Mary de Leuca*, a small City, the See of a Bishop, near Cape *St. Mary*, about 15 Miles S. from *Otranto*.

C A L A B R I A,

SO call'd from the *Calabri*, its ancient Inhabitants, who came from *Greece*, is bounded by *L'Apuglia* on the N. by the *Ionian* Sea on the S. and E. and by the *Mediterranean* and the *Hither* and *Further Principato's* on the W. 'Tis about 200 Miles in Length from S. to N. and 60 where broadest from E. to W. 'Twas anciently call'd *Magna Gracia*, because inhabited by the *Greeks*. 'Twas subject to the ancient *Romans*, and after them to the Emperors of the *East*, from whom the *Saracens* took it in the 9th Century. They were expelled by *Robert Guiscard* in the 11th, who called himself D. of *L'Apuglia* and *Calabria*. One of his Posterity left it to *Roger II.* King of *Naples* and *Sicily* about 1106. Since which, it has been reckon'd Part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and gave Title of Duke to their Kings eldest Sons. It suffer'd very much by Earthquakes betwixt the Years 1638 and 1641. 'Tis divided into the *Hither* and *Further Calabria*; and some make the *Basilicata* a Part of it.

The HITHER or CITERIOR
C A L A B R I A,

Has the *Basilicata* on the N. *Further Calabria* on the S. the *Ionian* Sea on the E. and the *Mediterranean* on the W. 'Tis 66 Miles long, and 60 broad. The chief Product is

Corn, Wine, Oil, Sugar, Manna, Honey, Wax, artificial and natural Salt, Figs, Lemons, other Fruits of all Sorts, Gold, Silver, Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Saffron, and Steel. 'Tis commodiously water'd by Rivers, has pleasant Fountains both of cold and hot Water, fine Pastures, large Woods, pleasant Vallies, fruitful Hills, and is generally well inhabited.

The chief Places are, 1. *Cosenza*, Lat. *Consentia*, about 20 Miles from the *Mediterranean* on the W. and 45 from the *Ionian* Sea on the E. the Capital of both *Calabria's*, one of the chief Towns of the Kingdom, large, handsome, and well built, tho' frequently damag'd by Earthquakes, and almost ruin'd by one in 1638. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and defended by a Castle, from whence there's a fine Prospect of the neighbouring Country. 'Tis noted for the Death of *Alaric K.* of the *Visigoths*; and *Isabel* of *Arragon*, Wife to *K. Philip the Hardy*, died likewise here in 1270.

2. *Corenza*, 33 Miles E. from *Cosenza*, formerly a neat Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Severina*, till most of it was destroy'd by an Earthquake.

3. *Strongoli*, a small City on a high Mountain, about 14 Miles E. from *Corenza*, and 3 from the Coast of the *Ionian* Sea, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *S. Severina* in *Further Calabria*.

4. *Umbriatico*, on a Mountain of difficult Access, 45 Miles S. E. from *Cosenza*, a small Village, yet the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *S. Severina*.

5. *Cariati Nuova*, 15 Miles N. E. from *Umbriatico*, a small Town on the Coast of the *Ionian* Sea, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *S. Severina*, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Spinelli*. Old *Cariati*, from whence the See was removed, lies about two Miles S. W. from hence.

6. *Rossano*, Lat. *Rosciannum*, or *Ruscianum*, on a Rock, 3 Miles from the *Ionian* Sea, and 45 N. E. from *Cosenza*, is a large neat Town, the See of an Archbishop, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Borghese*.

7. *Cassano*, 33 Miles N. W. from *Rossano*. *Bleau* makes it but 22; the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Cosenza*, but holds immediately of *Rome*.

8. *Bisignano*, Lat. *Besidia*, or *Desidia*, on a rising Ground, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Rossano*,

Rossano, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that Town, gives Title of Prince to the Family of *S. Severina*, and is defended by a good Fortref.

9. *Amantea*, or *Adamantia*; an ancient and near City on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, 15 Miles S. W. from *Cosinza*, has a fine Castle belonging to the Prince of *Bisignano*.

FURTHER CALABRIA,

Is encompassed by the Sea, except on the N. where it joins to Hither *Calabria*, is about 95 French Leagues from S. to N. and 40 where broadest from E. to W. says *La Torref.* *Sanfon* makes it 100 Italian Miles from S. to N. and 55 where broadest from E. to W. and *Bleau* the like. It produces excellent Manna, Honey, good Fruit, and fine Horses.

The chief Places are, 1. *Rheggio*, Lat. *Rhgium Julium*, to distinguish it from *Reggio* in *Lombardy*, an ancient City of the *Bruttii*, which lies almost opposite to *Messina* in *Sicily*, and 15 from the most S. Point of *Italy*, the Capital of this Province, the See of an Archbishop, and the chief Passage from *Italy* to *Sicily*, where the Streights of *Messina* are but 15 Miles broad. 'Tis pretty well inhabited, tho' it has often been pillaged by the *Turks*. Betwixt those two Cities lie the famous Gulphs and Shelves of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, so much taken Notice of by Authors; of which *Athanasius Kircher* gives the following Account.

A Description of Charybdis and Scylla in the Streights of Sicily, by Athanasius Kircher.

Charybdis is a Greek Word, signifying a Hiatus in the Earth, or a Vortex in the Sea. *Justin* elegantly describes it to be a Conflict of Waves, some rising up, and others falling down with great Noise, so that 'tis terrible not only to such as come near it, but to those that see it at a Distance; and hence came the Fables of the Barking Monsters found about it. He reckons there's a Communication by Under-ground Passages be-

twixt Mount *Aetna* and this Whirlpool, which occasions the alternative vomiting up and ceasing of the Flames. *Kircher* gives this Account of it from his own View: Having founded the Streights in the narrowest Place, where 'tis 2783 Geometrical Paces broad, he found it in some Places 30, in some 50, in some 60, in some 100, and in others 200 Foot deep. In some Places he found broken Rocks, and in others a continu'd Ridge of Rocks at the bottom of the Water betwixt *Sicily* and *Calabria*, which favours the Opinion of those who think that *Sicily* was formerly join'd to the Continent. He says, That the Conflict of the Waves is most violent betwixt *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, which is about 5 Miles, and that 'tis not fathomable by the longest Line. He describes their Rising and Falling much as *Justin* does, and says, that those 2 Whirlpools swallow up whatever comes near them, and throw it up again, according to *Salust* and *Strabo*, on the Shore of *Tauromenium*, now *Taormina* in *Sicily*. He says, the Waves do not always rage with equal Violence, but chiefly when the Winds blow into the Streights from the *Ionian* or *Tyrrhen* Sea; and tho' the Sea here be calm on the Surface, there's always a Swelling within, and the Waves do so rise and fall according to the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, that the Mariners know the Time of the Currents by that, and the Station of the Moon, tho' cover'd with Clouds; so that those who are accusom'd to it pass this Place with as much Safety as any where else, by following the Course of the Currents, and avoiding those that are contrary to their intended Voyage: But Strangers who enter this Streight without Pilots are in manifest Danger of Shipwrack. He says, he has seen large Ships with full Sails detain'd in one Place for many Hours, as if they had been nail'd to the Ground; but by the Change of the Currents, and the Skill of the Pilots, got off again, and continued their Course. *Scylla*, he says, lies near the Cape, formerly call'd *Cenys*, now *Scyleum*, and by the Vulgar *Scyglia*. It is continually ebbing and flowing with great Waves; and when it flows, comes with so much Violence, that if any Ships be in it, they are certainly dash'd against the Rocks. It does not ebb with so much Violence; but if Mariners do

do not take Care and observe the Current, they are certainly carried to *Charybdis*, which makes good the Saying of the Poets:

*Antea Charybdis adit qui vult evadere Scyllam,
Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.*

He thinks, that *Scylla* communicates by subterraneous Passages with the *Tyrrhenian*, or some other Sea; and that he himself, as also the Mariners, observ'd, that in the Bay of *Cujacium*, at the Promontory *Vaticanium* within the Bay, which is concave every Day, especially with an E. Wind; when *Scylla* flows, the Sea continually bubbles up; but when it ebbs with a N. E. Wind, 'tis tossed about like Whirlpools, which he thinks explains the Tides both of the *Tyrrheni* Sea, and of these Streights; for when the Tide comes in by the Streights of *Cadiz*, it communicates its Force to the *Mediterranean*, and to all the Friths and Tides in it, and particularly to this; and when it ebbs, those Tides decrease in like Manner.

2. *Bova*, a small Town on a high Mountain, 8 Miles from the Sea of *Sicily*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Rheggio*, who is Lord of the Place. It lies about 20 Miles S. E. from *Rheggio*.

3. *Girace*, near a small Gulph of the same Name, 32 Miles N. E. from *Rheggio*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that Town.

4. *Palepoli*, within a Mile of *Girace*, noted for the Ruins of the ancient *Locria*, the Capital of *Magna Græcia*.

5. *Squillace*, Lat. *Syllacum*, an ancient Town and Colony of *Magna Græcia*, 27 Miles N. E. from *Girace*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rheggio*, and honour'd with the Title of a Principality.

6. *Cantazaro*, about 18 Miles N. E. from *Squillace* on the Coast, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rheggio*, and the ordinary Residence of the Governour of the Province.

7. *Belcastro*, about 10 Miles E. from *Cantazaro*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Severina*, by some thought to be the Birth Place of *Thomas Aquinas*.

8. *Isola*, a small Town, about 16 Miles S. E. from *Belcastro*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Severina*.

9. *Crotone*, or *Crotona*, an ancient Town of *Magna Græcia*, said to be built by *Misul*.

Isa, 80 Years after *Rome*, and to have been 12 Miles in Circuit. 'Twas famous for Wrestlers, and the Birth-Place of *Milo*, so famous for that Exercise, who from hence was denominated *Crotoniates*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *St. Severina*, and is defended by a Castle built at the Mouth of the River, by the Emp. *Charles V.* It lies about 10 Miles E. from *St. Severina*. 'Tis now a small inconsiderable Town.

10. *St. Severina*, Lat. *Seberina*, near the River *Nesso*, 10 Miles W. from *Crotone*, and 10 N. E. from *Belcastro*, was formerly a considerable Town, but now remarkable only for being the See of an Archbishop.

11. *Taverna*, about 11 Miles N. W. from *Belcastro*, formerly the See of a Bishop, which was transferred to *Cantazaro*.

12. *Nicastro*, on the Confines of *Calabria Citerior*, 13 Miles W. from *Taverna*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rheggio*, but was almost ruin'd by an Earthquake in 1638.

13. *Monte-Leone*, formerly a considerable Town, near the Gulph of *St. Euphemia*, on the *Tyrrhen* Sea, but ruin'd by an Earthquake in 1638.

14. *Mileto*, or *Melito*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rheggio*. It lies 10 Miles from the *Tyrrhen* Sea, and 8 N. E. from *Nicotera*. It suffer'd much by an Earthquake in 1638.

15. *Nicotera*, on the Coast of the *Tyrrhen* Sea, 39 Miles N. E. from *Rheggio*, built from the Ruins of *Medama*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rheggio*, and was much damag'd by an Earthquake in 1638.

16. *Scyglia*, a large Town on the Streights of *Sicily*, about 12 Miles N. E. from *Rheggio*; 'tis honour'd with the Title of a Principality.

THE BASILICATA,

Has the *Capitanata* on the N. *Calabria Citerior* on the S. the Provinces of *Bari* and *Otranto*, with the Gulph of *Tarentum*, on the E. and the *Principato's Citerior* and *Ultrior* on the W. 'Tis 66 Miles from S to N. and 50 from E. to W. This Country, tho' mountainous, produces, Corn, Wine, Oil, Saffron, Cotton, Honey, and Wax.

The chief Places are, 1. *Civenza*, or *Aserenza*, Lat. *Acherontia*, or *Acherontus*, 55 Miles E. from *Salerno*, and 78 S. E. from *Naples*, is the Capital of the Country, and the

the See of an Archbishop, but small, and in a decaying Condition.

2. *Venosa*, 12 Miles N. W. from *Cirenza*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that City, and gives Title of Prince to the Family of *Ludoviso*. Some think the Poet *Horace* was born here.

3. *Lavieho*, Lat. *Lavellum*, or *Labellum*, 17 Miles N. W. from *Cirenza*, of which its Bishop is a Suffragan.

4. *Melfi*, 19 Miles N. W. from *Cirenza*, gives the Title of Prince to the Family of *Doria*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Rome*.

5. *Rapolla*, 3 Miles S. E. from *Melfi*, and 15 N. W. from *Cirenza*, the See of a Bishop, united to that of *Melfi*.

6. *Mura*, on the Confines of the hither Principality, 21 Miles W. from *Cirenza*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Conza*.

7. *Tricarica*, formerly a neat City, but almost destroy'd by an Earthquake in 1694. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Cirenza*, from which it lies 11 Miles S. E.

8. *Monte-Piloso*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Cirenza*, from which it lies 12 Miles E. 'Tis exempted from the Archbishop's Jurisdiction.

9. *Potenza*, Lat. *Potentia*, about 11 Miles S. W. from *Cirenza*, of which its Bishop is a Suffragan.

10. *Tursi*, or *Tursis*, a Town on a Mountain, 10 Miles W. from the Gulph of *Tarentum*, and 34 S. E. from *Cirenza*, of which its Bishop is Suffragan. It gives Title Duke to the Family of *Doria*.

The Islands of I T A L Y.

WE have already described the Island of *Corfica*, and shall begin with those on the Coast of *Tuscany*.

The first is *ELBA*, anciently call'd *Ilva*, *Atholia*, and *Athali*. It formerly belong'd to the Republick of *Pisa*, but was taken from them by the Family of *Appiani*, who likewise made themselves Masters of *Piombino*, and have possessed it ever since. This Island lies 10 Miles from the Coast of *Tuscany*, over-against *Piombino*. 'Tis about 40 Miles in Compass, and abounds with Iron Mines. The chief Places are, 1. *Porto-Longone*, a small Town with a good Harbour, on the N. E. Side of the Island,

defended by a strong Fortrefs on a Rock, where the King of *Spain* keeps a Garrison, tho' the Place belongs to the Prince of *Piombino*. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1646, and retaken 4 Years after by the *Spaniards*. 'Tis now in Possession of the Duke of *Anjou*, and has been several Times attempted in vain, in order to be reduced under the Obedience of King *Charles III.* 2. *Porto-Ferraio*, by some call'd *Cosmopoli*, is a small but pretty Town, and reckon'd the Capital of the Island. It has a good Harbour, and a strong Citadel, in which the Duke of *Tuscany*, who holds it as a Fief of the Crown of *Spain*, keeps a considerable Garrison.

The 2d is *PIANOSA*, which lies 4 or 5 Miles S. from *Elba*. It has been almost desert since the 16th Century that *Barbarossa* ruin'd it. It belongs to the Duke of *Tuscany*, who reaps very little Profit by it.

The 3d is *GORGONA*, which *Pliny* calls *Urgo*. It lies about 44 Miles off of *Leghorn*, and 32 N. E. from *Corfica*. It formerly belong'd to the *Pisans*, but now belongs to the Duke of *Tuscany*, is about 10 Miles in Compass, and has only one little Town defended by a Fort.

4. *GIGLIO*, Lat. *Agilium*, or *Iglium*, S. E. from *Elba*, and about 10 Miles from the Coast of *Tuscany*, is 25 Miles in Compass, and subject in Spirituals to the Abbot of *Tresfontana* near *Rome*.

5. *PONZA*, Lat. *Pontia*, on the Coast of *Naples*, 15 Miles off of *Gaeta*. 'Tis reckon'd Part of that Kingdom, but belongs to the Duke of *Parma*. 'Twas formerly a *Roman* Colony, a Place of Exile for People of Quality, and had a Town in it built by the *Volsi*, but is now considerable.

S A R D I N I A,

WAS anciently call'd *Sandalioris* and *Ichnusa*, and is said to have had its modern Name from *Sardus* the Son of *Hercules*, who brought a Colony hither. 'Twas afterwards subject to the *Carthaginians*, then to the *Romans*, from whom 'twas taken by the *Greeks*, and from them by the *Saracens*, with whom those of *Genoa* and *Pisa* disputed it a long Time; but Pope *Boniface VIII.* allow'd

low'd James II. of Arragon to make a Conquest of it, which he accomplish'd, but not without great Resistance from the 4 Princes of the Country, assisted by the Genoeſe and Piſani. The Emperor Frederic II. erected it into a Kingdom in the 13th Century for his Son Elizo, who died in Priſon at Bologna; but it never had any particular Kings who reſided in it. It lies betwixt the 27th and 29th Deg. of Long. and betwixt Lat. 39, and 41, 15. La Forreſt makes it 170 Miles from S. to N. and 92 where broadest from E. to W. Bleau agrees with him; but Moll makes the greateſt Length 135, and the greateſt Breadth about 52. The Soil is fruitful, and produces Corn, Wine, and Oil. With the former it ſupplies Spain, and a great Part of Italy. 'Tis computed that they have transported ſome Years 1000000 Buſhels. It abounds with Cattle, and Wild Beaſts for Hunting. Their Horſes are leſs than thoſe of Italy, but more nimble. They have no venomous Creatures, Lions or Wolves. The Air is not reckon'd very wholeſome. The Inhabitants are rude, lazy, and accounted uncivil to Strangers. 'Twas in old Times reckon'd to belong to Africa. The ancient Inhabitants were divided into the Corſi, Balari, Diagebrenſes, and Sardi Peſiti. 'Tis now divided into Cape Cagliari and Cape Logudori. The former is the Southern Part of the Iſland.

The chief Places are, 1. Cagliari, Lat. Caralis, or Caralis. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay near the S. E. Corner of the Iſland, call'd formerly Sinus Caraliannus. It ſtands on the Deſcent of a Hill, and has a very good Harbour form'd by Nature. The Town is large, handſome, populous, has a good Trade, is the See of an Archbiſhop, the Seat of an Univerſity, and the Reſidence of the King of Spain's Viceroy. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Citadel. The Archbiſhoprick is reckon'd one of the oldeſt in Chriſtendom, ſince the famous Lucifer, who was their Biſhop, aſſiſted at the Council of Milan in 355. 'Tis ſaid to have been firſt built by the Phœnicians.

2. Orifagni, or Oriſtan, lies on the Weſt Side of the Iſland, at the Bottom of a Bay of the ſame Name, 45 Miles N. W. from Cagliari, and was formerly call'd Neapolis. 'Tis the See of an Archbiſhop, has the Title of a Marquiſate, and was govern'd

by its own Princes, under the Name of Judges, who were famous when the Arragonians invaded this Iſland. 'Twas taken and ſack'd by the French in 1639, but well repair'd ſince. The Town is well built, and the Streets neat.

3. Villa d'Igleſia, Lat. Villa Eccleſia. It lies near the Bottom of a Gulph at the S. W. Corner of the Iſland, about 28 Miles W. from Cagliari, near the Place where the ancient Papulum ſtood. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of Cagliari, and is defended by a good Caſtle.

4. The Iſle of St. Peter lies 6 or 7 Miles W. from the S. W. Corner of Sardinia, is 25 Miles round, has a good ſafe Harbour, and ſeveral Villages well Peopled.

5. The Iſland of St. Antiachus lies at the Mouth of the Gulph of Villa d'Igleſia, is about 10 Miles long, 3 broad, has ſeveral Villages, and ſome Bays, with good Anchorage. The firſt of theſe Iſlands was anciently call'd Hieracum Accipitrum, and the 2d Enofis.

CAPE LOGUDORI,

Is the N. Part of the Iſland. The chief Places are, 1. Saffari, near the N. W. Corner of the Iſland, above 60 Miles N. from Orefagni. 'Twas taken and ſack'd by the French in 1527, and is now a neat large Town, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. It lies in a pleaſant Plain, about 10 Miles from the Sea, and is the See of an Archbiſhop.

2. Caſtel-Arragoneſe, a ſmall Town well fortified, 41 Miles N. E. from Saffari. It has a good Harbour, and is the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of Saffari.

3. Algeri, or Alger, the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of Saffari, from which it lies about 15 Miles S.

4. Boſa, at the Mouth of the River Boſa, 20 Miles S. from Algeri, the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of Saffari.

The Iſles of LIPARI,

Lie in the Tuſcan Sea, about 30 Miles N. from Sicily, to which they formerly belong'd; but were afterwards taken by the Kings of Naples, and now reſtor'd. They are about 8 or 9 in Number, and take their Name

Name from the biggest of 'em, which lies in the Middle, and is about 18 Miles in Compass. The Ancients call'd 'em *Eolie*, *Vulcania*, and *Liporea*; and the Poets fancy'd that *Eolus*, the K. of the Winds, had his Seat, and *Vulcan* his Forges, here. That next to *Sicily* is call'd *Vulcania*, because of a burning Mountain in it. The Town of *Lipari* lies almost in the Middle of an Island of the same Name. 'Twas sack'd by *Barbarossa*, who commanded the *Turkish* Fleet in 1544, but is since well rebuilt and fortified. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Messina*. It had formerly a burning Mountain, and hot Baths. The rest of the Islands are so little inhabited, that they are not worth insisting upon.

The Island of SICILY,

IS the greatest in the *Mediterranean*. 'Twas at first called *Trinacria*, because of its Triangular Form; afterwards *Sicania*, from *Sicanus* K. of the *Iberi*; and *Sicily*, from the *Siculi*, who settled there when drove from *Italy* by the *Aborigines*. The Poets sometimes call it *Æthusa*, because of the famous Mount *Ætna*. The *Cyclopes*, *Lestrigones*, and *Phæaces*, were the most ancient Inhabitants, according to *Justin*, *Thucydides*, and *Homer*. The *Cyclopes* dwelt about Mount *Ætna*. Next to them were the *Lestrigones* and the *Phæaces*, who liv'd in that Part of the Country called *Hypera*. *Cluverius* places the *Elimisi* in that now called the Valley of *Mazara*, and the *Morgetes* in the Valley of *Demonia*. The several People were govern'd by their own Princes, and never came under the Dominion of one till the Time of the *Romans*, who were call'd thither by the *Mamertins* or *Messinese* against *Hiero* K. of *Syracusa*, and his Allies the *Carthaginians*, who were drove out by the *Romans*, to whom this Island was afterwards of great Use. In the Decay of the Empire, 'twas subdued by the *Vandals*, who were drove from thence by *Belisarius*, General to *Justinian* Emperor of the East, in 535. Those Princes kept it till 828, that the *Saracens* possess'd themselves of it by Treachery. In 1074, they were subdu'd by *Robert Guiscard*, who call'd himself Count of *Sicily*. His Son *Roger* was made King by the Pope in 1139. His Daughter *Constance*

carried *Naples* and *Sicily* by Marriage to the Emperor *Henry VI.* in 1186. For the Remainder of the History, we refer to what we said of the Kingdom of *Naples*, P. 1590. They are govern'd at present by a Viceroy from the K. of *Spain*, who is chang'd every 3 Years, or continu'd as the King pleases. The Annual Revenue is about 4000000 of Crowns. The D. of *Anjou* still retains the Possession of it since he usurp'd the Crown of *Spain*. The Inhabitants are well shap'd, tawny, subtle, and witty, but revengeful, unconstant, and given to Theft and Murdery. The People of Quality are not so much given to those Vices. The Women are handsome, but said not to be extraordinary virtuous. *Cluverius* reckons it 200 Miles long, 180 where broadest, and the Circumference 600. *Moll* makes the greatest Length 172 Miles, and the Breadth 92. He places it betwixt Long. 31 and 35. and Lat. 37 and 38, 30. The Air is good and healthful, and the Soil so fruitful, that 'tis reckon'd the Storehouse of *Italy*. The chief Product is Corn, Wine, Fruit, Sugar, Honey, Wax, Oil, Saffron, Silk, and Physical Herbs. It has also Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron and other Metals, Salt. It has likewise Agats, Emeralds, Jasper, and Porphyry; and on the Coasts toward *Trapano* there's good Coral. 'Tis divided at present into the Vallies of *Mazara*, *Demonia*, and *Noto*.

The Valley of MAZARA,

Is the W. Part of the Island, about 75 Miles from S. to N. and 90 from E to W. The chief Places are, 1. *Palermo*, Lat. *Panormus*, *Panhermum*, and *Littus Pulchrum*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country in general, and of this Valley in particular. It lies on the N. Side of the Island, at the Bottom of a Bay, Long. 32. Lat. 38. about 45 Miles from the N. W. Point of the Island. 'Tis said to have been built by the *Phœnicians* about the Time when the *Greeks* invaded *Sicily*. 'Tis the usual Residence of the *Spanish* Viceroy, the See of an Archbishop, and inhabited by many of the Nobility. The City is large, the Houses magnificent, the Streets beautiful, and well provided with Fountains. They have a large and safe Harbour, defended by a strong Castle, and a Gar-

SICILIAE
ANTIQUAE
Descriptio

Sive TUSCUM
Acolia Insulae
caniae ac Liparae

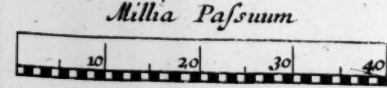
MARE THYRRENUM

MARE LIBYicum Sive
AFRICUM

SICULUM
MARE



Ac Sades Insulae
Phorbantia
Bucinna
Aponiana
Aegusa
Aparia
Hieract
Maritima



a. Garrison of *Spaniards*. A *Spanish* and *Dutch* Squadron were defeated at the Mouth of this Harbour by the *French* in 1676.

2. *Montreal*, Lat. *Mons Regalis*, about 4 Miles S. E. from *Palermo*, noted for a magnificent Church, built and richly endow'd by *William II.* of *Sicily* about 1186, when he procur'd it the Title of an Archbishoprick from the Pope. It has several other stately Houses; but the Town is small.

3. *Mazara*, or *Masara*, which gives Name to the Valley, Lat. *Mazarum*. It lies on the S. Side of the W. Part of the Island, 37 Miles S. W. from *Palermo*. *Cluverius* makes it 71, and *Sanfon* 61. 'Tis a neat, large, strong, and trading Town, has a good Harbour, well defended, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Palermo*.

4. *Gergenti*, Lat. *Agrigentum*, *Agragas*, and *Agrigonum*, by some called *Agrigento*, and *Sergento*. It lies on the same Coast, 46 Miles S. E. from *Mazara*. *Bleau* and *Sanfon* make it 60. 'Tis one of the ancientest Towns of the Island, was formerly reckon'd the greatest and richest, famous for Hospitality to Strangers, but infamous for Luxury. 'Twas 10 Miles in Compass; and thô now much less, having been ruin'd by the *Saracens*, 'tis still a neat and strong Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Palermo*. 'Twas the Residence of the Tyrant *Phalaris*, in whose Reign *Perillus* invented the Brazen Bull to torment Men, and was the first tortur'd by it himself. 'Tis defended by a strong Fort on the N. Side, into which there's but one Passage.

5. *Marsala*, on the W. Side of the Island, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Mazara*, near Cape *Coco*, anciently call'd *Lilybaeum*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the Town of that Name, and had an excellent Harbour, which was choak'd up by the Emperor *Charles V.* to prevent the *Turks* making Use of it.

6. *Trapani*, Lat. *Drepanum*, or *Drepana*, anciently a famous Mart Town, with a noble Harbour, about 12 Miles W. from *Marsala*. *Cluverius* makes it 18. 'Twas fortified by *Hamilcar*, Father to *Hannibal*, who made it the Seat of War against the *Romans*, till he was order'd to surrender it by the *Carthaginians*. *Venus* had a Temple, and *Anchises* was buried, upon Mount *Eryx*, now *Monte di Trapano*, which lies near the Town.

7. *Castel a Mare*, about 40 Miles N. from

Mazara, at the Bottom of a Bay, has a good Harbour at the Mouth of a River.

There are several Islands which lie near the W. Point of *Sicily*, but not so considerable as to merit a Description.

The Vally of DEMONA,

Is the most Northerly of the three, about 70 Miles from S. to N. and 120 from E. to W. The chief Places are, 1. *Messina*, anciently call'd *Zancle*, and had its present Name from the *Messenians*, who settled in *Sicily* about the 84th of *Rome*. It lies near the most Northerly Point of the Island, upon the Streights call'd by its Name. *Messina* places it 120 Miles N. E. from *Palermo*. *Cluverius* makes it 149, and *Sanfon* 140. It disputes Precedency with that City. The Philosopher *Anaxilas* and *Agathocles* were Tyrants here. 'Twas afterwards subdued by the *Mamertins*, and they call'd the *Romans* to their Assistance, who settled a Colony here. It suffer'd much by the Contentests betwixt the *French* and the *Arragonians*, and was recover'd from the *Saracens* by *Roger the Norman* in 1060. The Emperor *Charles V.* fortified it with 14 Bastions and 4 Forts in 1535. It revolted by the Intrigues of the *French* in 1674, and held out against *Spain* till 1678, when being weary of the *French* Yoke, they return'd to their Allegiance. The City is large, neat, populous, and has a great Trade in Corn, but especially in Silk, which is much valued all over *Europe*, and upon that Account their Harbour, one of the best in the *Mediterranean*, is much frequented. The private Houses are fine, and the publick Buildings magnificent, especially the Viceroy's Palace. They have an Arsenal well furnish'd with Arms and Ammunition. 'Tis dignified with the See of an Archbishop.

2. *Diveto*, a large Town, built from the Ruins of *Naulochius*, near the Coast, about 10 Miles N. W. of *Messina*.

3. *Milazzo*, or *Milazzo*, anciently *Mile*, built on a Cape upon the same Coast, about 25 Miles N. W. from *Messina*, is a large Town with a good Harbour.

4. *Tindaro*, Lat. *Tindarium*, on the same Coast, 16 Miles S. W. from *Milazzo*, formerly a considerable Town, but drown'd by an Inundation; so that nothing of it remains but a Church and a Tower.

5. *Patti*, Lat. *Pattæ*, or *Patfa*, on the same Coast, about 37 Miles S. W. from *Messina*. *Sanfon* makes it 45, a small Town, populous, with a good Harbour, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Messina*.

6. *St. Marco*, on the same Coast, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Patti*, is a very ancient City, by some taken for *Catalata*, and by others for *Agathyrsum*.

7. *Cesaledi*, or *Cesalu*, *La Cephaledium*, at the Extremity of a Cape on the same Coast, about 57 Miles S. W. from *Patti*, is a neat City, of good Trade, with a safe Harbour, defended by a Castle, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Messina*.

8. *Nicosia*, a large Town on a Mountain, towards the Confines of the Valley of *Noto*, 38 Miles S. E. from *Cesaledi*.

9. *Catanata*, *Catana*, or *Ciena*, on the E. Side of the Island, near the Side of a Bay, 32 Miles S. W. from *Messina*. *Cluverius* and *Sanfon* make it 58. 'Twas built by the *Chalcidenses*, fortify'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* and was a considerable Town with a good Harbour, but suffer'd so much by the Eruptions of Mount *Ætna* in 1669, and 1693, that most of it is now in Ruins. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Montreal*.

10. Mount *Ætna*, lies about 10 Miles N. W. from *Catana*; but the Foot of the Mountain lies much nearer. The Name is deriv'd from the Greek Word *Αἴθρ*, to burn. 'Tis now called *Monte Gibello*, and by Contraction *Mon Gibello*. *Bleau* gives a large Description of it from *Faxellus's* Account of *Sicily*, in Substance as follows: Some reckon the Circumference of the Mountain to be about 100 Miles; but *Faxellus*, who view'd it himself, says, there are two Ways up to it, the shorter being 20, and the longer 30 Miles from *Catana* to the Top. This Ascent is divided into three Parts: That which begins from the Foot of the Mountain at the Shore, to the Abbey of *St. Nicholas*, is 12 Miles, and abounds with Towns and Villages; and on the W. and S. there are many large Villages, that are call'd the Vineyards of *Catana*. All this Part is filled with burnt Stones thrown out from the Mountain, which being dissolved by Time and Rain, make the Ground very fruitful. The Ascent above this is very pleasant, abounds with Vines,

other Fruit-Trees of all Sorts, large Corn-Fields, and spacious Pastures, which are so fat, that they are forced to bleed the Cattle that feed on them frequently, lest they should burst. There are abundance of Fountains and Streams which run down from the Mountain, some of which have been filled up by Eruptions. The Middle Region from the Abbey upward is about 10 Miles, and filled with black Stones thrown out by the Eruptions, of which the Inhabitants make Mill-stones. Above them are Woods of Fir, Beech, and Pines, which seem to reach the Sky, and to be almost unpassable. In some Places there are Clefts which issue Smoak, and many little Hills which have Vorago's on their Tops, surrounded with Trees. Above these there is another Ascent of about 12 Miles, cover'd with Snow in the Winter, and in which there is a continual Frost during the Summer, which is so much the more strange, because the Top of the Mountain continually sends forth Flames and Smoak. Then there follows a Valley from which there rises an high Mountain, that the People call the *Asses Back*. There is a winding Ascent on the Right of this for two Miles, when they come to another on the Left, called the *Corn Mountain*. Betwixt these there is a Valley where there is no Water, so that *Faxellus* and his Companion were forced to dig Snow from under the Sand to refresh their Horses. From this they ascended another Hill, on the Top of which they found the Ruins of a Furnace of Brick, where they lodged all Night, and made a Fire of Wood that they gather'd. During the Night, they had a full Prospect of the Fire and Smoak which issued from the Top of the high Mountain. Their Guides falling asleep, they were almost killed with Cold before they awak'd; and while they themselves slept a little, their Horses not being able to endure the Cold, broke loose, and went down to a more temperate Part of the Mountain. When Day came, *Faxellus* and the rest went up the remaining Part of the Mountain on Foot with their Guides, and under the Summit they found a small Valley with a Lake formed by the melted Snow. Then turning to the Left, they climb'd up the Summit, that is about half a Mile high; but the Way so sandy and rugged,

that

that it took them two Hours Time. From hence they saw the Sun rise a great Way below them, had a View of all *Sicily* and the *Firth*, with the neighbouring Parts of *Italy*. Then walking thro' a sandy Plain, abounding with Clefts that issued Smoak, they came to the great Vorago, that is about 4 Miles in Circuit, but grows narrower as it descends. They view'd it during the Intervals of the Smoak, and crept to the very Brink of it, where looking down, they perceived it to be rugged within, and the Sides to be incrust'd with Sulphur. They heard a terrible Noise by the Flames within, sometimes resembling the boiling of a great Chaldron; and at other Times the Flames made such a Noise in the Caverns, that it filled them with Terror, and made them repent the Rashness of their Undertaking. Sometimes there issued pure Flame, and at other Times a thick Smoak with Alhes. He would not have his Readers think it strange that his Account differs in some Things from those of *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and others, because the continual Eruptions have made, and continue still to make, great Changes. Sometimes Streams of Fire run down from the Mountain, which at other Times sends forth great Quantities of burning Stones, with Increase and Decrease. In 1537, the Top of the Mountain fell into the Gulph, which made the Vorago broader, and the Summit lower. The Time when he view'd it was the End of July 1541. The most considerable Eruptions recorded in late History are those of 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1554, 1669, and 1693.

11. *Taormina*, a small Town, well fortified, about 30 Miles S. from *Messina*, on the Coast. It was formerly the See of a Bishop, taken by the *French* in 1676, and quitted by them the Year following. It is suppos'd to be the *Tauromenium* of the Ancients.

The Valley of N O T O,

Lies S. from that of *Demna*, is 75 Miles from S. to N. and about 130 from E. to W. The chief Places are, 1 *Noto*, Lat. *Nes*, *Nes*, *Nesum*, and *Netum*. 'Tis a large and populous Town on the Top of a Mountain, surrounded with high Rocks, towards the Southern Point of the Island, about 6 Miles

from the *Ionian* Sea, and 10 from the Point of Cape *Passaro*.

2. *Syracusa*, Lat. *Syracusa*, and *Saragosa*, about 20 Miles N. E. from *Noto*, and 35 S. E. from *Catanea*. It was anciently a famous and great City, said to have been built by *Archias* a *Corinthian*, and consist'd of 5 Wards, in all about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles in Compass. It was Capital of a famous Republick in the Time of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and was grievously oppressed by *Agathocles*, and several Tyrants of the Name of *Diomyfius*. It held out a Siege of 3 Years against the *Romans* in the first *Punick* War, by the singular Art of the famous Mathematician *Archimedes*, who was unhappily murder'd by a barbarous Soldier, as drawing a Scheme when the Town was storm'd, to the great Regret of the *Roman* General *Marcellus*, who gave Orders to save him; but he was so intent upon his Work, that he did not perceive the Soldier when he came into his Room, nor answer'd him when he spoke to him. It had begun to retrieve Part of its ancient Lustre, when it was almost entirely ruin'd by a terrible Earthquake in 1693. But the Conveniency of its two Harbours on the S. and N. Side of the Peninsula *Ortigia*, upon which it lies, has encouraged the Inhabitants to rebuild it as fast as they can. Its Situation is very strong, so that it was reckon'd impregnable, being accessible only by one Gate on the Neck of the Isthmus. It was formerly an Archbishoprick, but is now Suffragan of *Montreal* in the Valley of *Mazara*.

3. *Augusta*, or *Agauſta*, on the Coast, about 20 Miles N. from *Syracusa*, had its Name from the Emperor *Frederic* II. who founded it in 1229. It was a large, strong, and neat City, and inhabited by the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* when they were drove out of *Rhodes* by the *Turks*, till 1530, that the Emperor *Charles* V. gave them the Island of *Malitha*. It was very strong, being situated on an Island joined to the Continent by a Wooden Bridge, and commanded by a Fort. The *French* took it after a stout Resistance in 1675, and deserted it 3 Years after. *Cluverius* thinks it to be the *Xiphonia* of the Ancients. It was almost totally destroy'd by the Eruption of Mount *Etna* in 1693; but may probably be rebuilt, because it has a large and a safe Harbour.

The Island of M A L T H A.

WE chuse to describe this Island here, tho' it be nearer the Continent of *Africa* than of *Europe*, because it formerly held of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. It was anciently called *Melita*, *Maltache*, or *Maltachia*, *Ogygia*, *Calypso Insula*, and *Hyperia*; but the two latter are doubted. It is commended by *Ovid* for Fruitfulness and Riches, and by others for its excellent Wool. It is debated, whether this be the Place where *S. Paul* suffer'd Shipwrack, because *Constantine Porphyrogenitus* thinks it was at *Melita* in *Illyria*: But *Brietima* is of another Opinion. It is divided from *Sicily* by a dangerous Sea, and (according to *La Forrest*) lies in Lat. 34. 4. and Long. 34. 45. is about 7 Leagues long, 4 broad, and cut in the Sides with frequent Bays. *Thevenot* places it in Lat. 38. Long. 44. *Ray* places the Old Town Lat. 35. 15. according to *Abela*, a Native, who describ'd it in a Book called, *Malta Illustrata*, and says, it lies about 60 Miles S. from *Sicily*: But such Authors as would have it to be Part of *Africa*, place it nearer the Coast of *Barbary*: *Thevenot* and he agree, that it is 20 Miles long, 12 broad, and 60 round. 'Twas anciently govern'd by Kings of its own. It came afterwards to the *Carthaginians*, then to the *Romans*, and at last to the *Saracens*. *Roger Count of Sicily* took it from the King of *Tunis* in 1089, and it depended on that Kingdom till 1530, that the Emperor *Charles V.* gave it in Fee to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*.

This Order, which has done so much Service to *Christendom*, began, says *La Forrest*, before the Journey of *Godfrey of Bouillon* to the Holy Land. Some Merchants obtain'd Leave of the Caliph of *Egypt* to build a House at *Jerusalem* for themselves, and the Pilgrims of their Nation. In 1104, during the Reign of *Baldwin I.* those Hospitallers enter'd into a Vow, and took a black Habit, with a Cross of 8 Points upon it. They were afterwards join'd by many Persons of Quality, who chang'd the Name into Knights, and admitted none among them but People of Quality and good Character. After *Jerusalem* was taken in 1187 by the *Saracens*, the Knights retir'd to *Margat* in *Phanicia*,

which they were forced to abandon, and went to *St. John d'Acree* or *Ptolemais*, which they were forc'd to leave in 1291, and retire to the Island of *Cyprus*, where they continu'd till 1309, that they took the Isle of *Rhodes*, from whence they were called Knights of *Rhodes*. The *Turks* having taken that Island in 1522, they retir'd to *Sicily*, and from thence came hither, as above-mentioned. The Order divided themselves into 3 Estates in 1130, viz. Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. The Knights are to be Noble by 4 Descents on both Sides; the Chaplains are to be Noble, or at least of a considerable Family; and the Servants the like, or at least of a Family rais'd above the Vulgar. Their Government is a Mixture of Monarchy and Aristocracy. The Grand Master, who is chosen by the Knights, represents a Monarch; he coins Money, grants Pardons, confers Benefices, and has the Title of Eminence. Their Aristocracy consists in what they call their Sacred Council, where the Grand Master has only two Votes, and can determine nothing without the Advice of this Council, which is compos'd of those call'd the Great Crosses, the Conventual Bailiffs, the Grand Priors, and the Capitulary Bailiffs. They have another call'd the Compleat Council, which consists of the Great Crosses, two of the oldest Knights of each of the 7 Languages or Nations of which they are compos'd, viz. *Provence*, *Auvergne*, *France*, *Italy*, *Aragon*, *Germany*, and *Castile*. *Great Britain* formerly made the 8th, but ceased to be so since the Reformation. *Thevenot* says, the Island is low, and the Soil a soft Chalky Rock; yet produces good Fruit, as Figs, Melons, &c. which require no Care but to preserve them. *La Forrest* says, they have excellent Wine; but *Thevenot* says, the Grapes are only good for eating. They have little Corn, except a small Quantity of Wheat and Barley, but are supplied from *Sicily*. They have Oil, Olives, and Figs, Cummin-Seed, of which they export 3000 Cantars per Annum, of about 116 Pounds English each; Annise-Seed, of which they export Annually 1000 Cantars; and Cotton, of which they export 1400 Cantars per Annum in the Husk. They have also Indigo, and a kind of a Maf called *Percella*, which makes a good Calfation-Dye. They have

have as good *Roses* and *Honey* as any in the World, whence some derive the Name from the Greek Word *Méxi*, which signifies *Honey*. The Air is clear, but very hot, so that there's no walking in the Sun; and they are much troubled in the Night with *Musketoos*. The People live to a great Age, and always drink Ice with their Wine. The most common Distempers are, Head-aches and sore Eyes. The People are brown, and said to be revengeful. Their Women are handsome, familiar, and cover their Faces with thin Mantles. No venomous Beasts will live in the Island, which they ascribe to *St. Paul's* Blessing when he was shipwreck'd there. They shew the Cave where they pretend he resided, and reckon the Earth of it an Antidote against Poison. But since there's no venomous Creature in this Island, and that the Scripture tells us, that a *Viper* fasten'd on *St. Paul's* Hand, some argue from hence, that 'twas *Melita* in *Ilyricum* where he was shipwreck'd; for the People's wondering that he receiv'd no Hurt shews, that they had poisonous *Vipers* there. They have abundance of Wild-Fowl and Birds of Prey, especially *Falcons*, of which the Grand Master makes a Present every Year to the Viceroy of *Sicily*, in Token of Homage. The Inhabitants speak both *Arabic* and *Italian*. They have several Ports and Creeks, but the chief are those called the *Great Haven*, and *Marfa Mouchet*. In the former lie the great Gallies of the Order, and all such Vessels as make any Stay at *Malta*. 'Tis shut up at Night with an Iron Chain. The other is for Ships to perform their Quarantine before they come to the Town; for the Corsairs and others that stay but a little, because 'tis difficult to get out of the great Harbour. Soon after this Island was given to the Knights, the Sultan *Soliman* resolv'd to extinguish them: He sent a great Army, who took the Castle of *St. Elmo*, cut off the Garrison, and attack'd the Isle of *Sengle*; but they were so much annoy'd by the Castle of *St. Angelo*, that after 4 Months Siege, the Loss of 15000 Soldiers, 8000 Mariners, and having spent 78000 Cannon-shot, they were forced to retire in September 1565. The Knights, after their Retreat, built a new Town upon the Neck of Land where the Castle of *St. Elmo* stands. They call'd

it *Valetta*, from the Name of the Great Master, and fortified it so well, that 'tis now reckon'd one of the strongest Places in the World. The other two Parts of the Town are the Isle of *Sengle*, and that call'd the *Burrow*, which together, says *La Forrest*, make a very large City. Besides its Fortifications, which are very strong, 'tis defended by the Castles of *St. Elmo*, *St. Angelo*, and *Torre del Bocca*. The two Harbours are about 1500 Rods from one another, and in that call'd *Marfa Mouchet* there's an Island with an Hospital. The new Town, call'd *Valetta*, consists of 20 Streets, 8 of which extend in Length, and 12 in Breadth. They lie all in straight Lines, but are uneven, because built on a rocky Ground, and have no other Pavement but the Rock. The Houses are built of white Stone, are flat Roofed, and rather commodious than lofty. In the Summer, they place their Beds upon the Roofs for the Conveniency of the Air. Upon a Survey in 1632, the Houses were found to be 1891, and the Inhabitants 10744; but 'tis considerably increas'd since. They have but two Gates, one to the Harbour, and another to the Land-side. The Outworks take in a great Space of Ground, for the Security of the Country People in case of an Invasion, and all their Works are vaulted. They have Markets every Morning, where Provisions are sold very cheap. That Part of the Town called *Sengle* is built on a small Peninsula in the great Harbour, contains about 994 Houses, and 4050 Souls. They call it *Citta Invitta*, i. e. the Invincible Town, since the *Turks* were baffled before it. That call'd the *Burgo del Castello a Mare* is also built on a Neck of Land in the same Harbour. It contains about 782 Houses, and 3063 Souls. 'Tis called *Vittoriosa*, since it repulsed the *Turks* in 1565. Betwixt this *Burrow* and *Sengle* lies the Harbour for the Gallies; and on the Point of the Isthmus stands the Castle of *St. Angelo*, separated from the Town by a Canal cut on purpose, for its greater Strength. They have also a Suburb called *Birmula*, which contains 642 Houses, and 2788 Souls. They have many fine Churches, the chief being that of *St. John*; on one Side of which there's a lovely Piazza, with a Fountain at each Corner. 'Tis a large Structure, pretty high, pav'd with fine Marble,

ble, and adorn'd with many Colours taken from the Infidels. Here they pretend to have *S. John Baptist's* Right Hand, and other Relicks. There are several large Squares in the Town, and fine Palaces; the chief of which is that of the Grand Master, which looks into a large Square, in the Middle of which there's a noble Fountain, which throws up great Quantities of Water, very high, and supplies the whole Town. There's a Magazine here of Arms for about 35000 Men, very well kept. The Conservatory and Treasury are also fine Palaces, and their Inns are well built. The Hospital is a noble Structure, and the Hall for the sick Knights is hung with Tapestry, where they are attended by other Knights, and serv'd in Plate. Poor Travellers are entertained here till they can get Passage to the Places whither they are bound, and their Charges are born during their Voyage. The Jesuits have a fine House and a College here. The Great Masters are buried in the Church of *St. John Baptist*, where they have noble Tombs, and the Church is beautified with many rich Chappels and Altars. There's a constant Watch kept on the Castle of *St. Elmo*, who set up Flags for every Ship they see approach towards the Points from which they come, and lesser or bigger as the Ships are in Size. 'Tis also used for a Prison of State. There are certain Caves near it hew'd out of the Rock, where they always keep a Twelvemonth's Provisions. Each of the 7 Orders have their Colleges and Halls, where they dine and sup, and the Head of those Halls is Grand Prior of his Nation, who is a Member of the Privy Council, distinguish'd from the rest by a large white Cross embroider'd with Silk on their Breasts. The Palace of the Great Master has peculiar Apartments for Winter and Summer, and noble Stables well furnish'd with great Horses. The Prison for Slaves is a large square Building, where they lodge at Nights. *Ray* says, when he was there, there were 2000 belonging to the Order, besides those abroad

in the Gallies, and 200 belonging to private Persons. The Government, he says, is very easy, which makes the Inhabitants flourishing and courteous to Strangers. When the Great Master appears abroad, he is attended by some Knights, and 2 or 3 Pages, of whom he has 24. All the Knights uncover before him, except those of the Great Cross: He wears a black short Gown with hanging Sleeves. The Knights, when at home, wear what Habit they please; but when abroad with the Gallies, wear the Habit of their Order. *Ray* says, there were about 3 or 4000 of them when he was there, and the Rule of Precedency is the Time of their Admission.

The Old Town, formerly call'd *Melita*, now *Citta Notabile*, lies about the Center of the Island, was anciently large and populous, but now contains only 565 Houses, and about 2620 Souls. The Grand Master has a Palace near it built in Form of a Castle, with Gardens, Orchards, and good Water-works. The whole Island has about 30 or 40 large Villages, 26 Parish-Churches, and is reckon'd able to raise 25000 Men. They have abundance of Springs, which *Ray* thinks are supplied by Rain. The Breed of their little Dogs is quite lost; but their Cats are still much esteemed. They have abundance of petrify'd Shells and Fish-Bones.

Five Miles W. from *Melita* lies the Isle of *Gozo*, about 12 Miles long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, is well cultivated, tho' somewhat mountainous, and produces much Wheat. It has many good Fountains, and was very populous before the *Turks* carried off 6000 People from it in 1565. 'Tis subject to the Isle of *Melita*, and contains about 500 Houses, and 3000 People. Near this lies the little Isle of *Gominot*, about 5 Miles in Circumference, and well manur'd. It has a Fort opposite to another on the Isle of *Gozo* for Defence of the Channel. There are some other little Islands in the Neighbourhood, but not worth describing.

C H A P. XXXVII.

The Venetian Dominions on the East Side of the Adriatic, and in the Ionian Sea.

THese are inserted in the Map of *Turkey* in *Europe*; but we chuse to describe them here, because they lie next to *Italy*, and that we think it most proper to finish that Part of *Europe* which belongs to Christian Princes and States, before we come to the Dominions of the *Turks*.

The *Venetians* possess in these Parts, *Morlachia*, a great Part of *Dalmatia*, the *Morea*, with other Parts of *Greece*, and many Islands in the *Ionian* and *Aegean* Seas.

M O R L A C H I A,

IS by some Geographers made Part of *Croatia*. 'Tis about 80 Miles long, and 30 where broadest. It has *Istria* on the W. *Dalmatia* on the E. *Croatia* and *Bosnia* on the N. and the Gulph of *Venice* on the S.

The only Places of Note in it are, 1. *Zeny*, or *Zgna*, on the Coast, about 38 Miles S. E. from *St. Veit* in *Istria*, and 40 S. from *Carelstas*. 'Tis a pretty Town with a Harbour, and a strong Castle, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Spalato*.

2. *Novigrad*, about 21 Miles S. E. from *Zgna*, formerly a considerable Place, purchas'd from the *Hungarians*.

This Country was Part of the ancient *Liburnia*, and claimed by the *Turks* as a Dependence of *Hungary*, which made them put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor *Ferdinand*, who entertain'd the *Uscages* Pirates in the *Adriatic* Gulph against the *Turks*. These Pirates became at last very powerful, and made *Segna* the Place of their Retreat. They were about 2000 in Number, and very serviceable to the House of

Austria both against the *Venetians* and *Turks*; but Archduke *Ferdinand* was obliged to suppress them in 1615 by the *Venetians* and *Dutch*. Since which, they have no more been heard of.

D A L M A T I A,

HAD its Name from *Delmin*, or *Delminium*, a City in *Illyricum*, and was anciently the E. Part of *Proper Illyricum*. 'Twas formerly of much larger Extent than now, and comprehended *Croatia*, *Servia*, all *Liburnia*, and some neighbouring Countries at a considerable Distance from the Sea, their Boundaries reaching from the River *Titius*, now *Il Kerk*, to the *Drilo*, now the *Drino*, on the other. They continued a Kingdom till after the 12th Century. The Country abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, and Sheep, which bring forth twice per Annum. 'Tis now divided betwixt the *Venetians* and the Republick of *Ragusa*, who possess the Coasts, and the *Turks*, who possess the Inland Parts.

The *Venetian Dalmatia* is divided into the Continent and the Islands.

The chief Places of the Continent are, 1. *Zara*, Lat. *Jadera*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, about 180 Miles S. E. from that City, and 135 S. E. from *Trieste*, Long. 35. 15. Lat. 44. 4. 'Twas formerly reckon'd the Metropolis of *Liburnia*, Part of *Illyricum*. It belong'd to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, but was sold by K. *Ladislaus*, together with *Novigrad*, &c. to the *Venetians* in 1409 for 100000 Ducats. 'Tis the Capital of *Dalmatia*, and of a County of its own Name. It stands in an Island, and is join'd to the Continent by a Bridge defended by a strong Castle.

Castle. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and lies near the Ruins of the ancient *Jadera*.

2. *Nona*, Lat. *Enona*, about 17 Miles N. W. from *Zara*, stands on a Cape almost encompassed with the Sea, is well fortified, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara*.

'Tis divided by a small Streight from the Island of *Pago*, which lies W. of it, and has a small Harbour.

3. *Scardone*, at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, is famous for being often taken and retaken during the last Wars betwixt the *Venetians* and *Turks*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Spalato*, defended by a strong Castle, and lies 35 Miles S. E. from *Zara*.

4. *Sebenico*, a well fortified Town on the same Coast, 42 Miles S. E. from *Zara*. *Moll* makes it but 32. 'Tis defended by a Castle on a steep Rock near the Mouth of the *Kerka*, and so strong, that the *Turks* could never take it. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara*.

5. *St. Nicholas*, a strong Castle 3 Miles E. from *Sebenico*.

6. *Salona*, at the Bottom of a Gulph, formerly a considerable Town, but ruin'd by the *Slavonians*; so that nothing remains but its Harbour and a few Houses. It lies 40 Miles S. E. from *Sebenico*.

7. *Trau*, Lat. *Tragurium*, a small Town with a Harbour in a little Island of the same Name, which is join'd to the main Land by a Wooden Bridge, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Spalato*, and lies 25 Miles S. E. from *Sebenico*.

8. *Spalato*, 10 Miles E. from *Trau*, 62 S. E. from *Zara*, and 32 from *Sebenico*, Lat. *Spalatium*, and *Aspalatum*, is said to derive its Name from the Palace here, to which the Emperor *Dioclesian* retir'd when he abdicated the Empire in 304. It had its Rise from *Salona*, 4 Miles N. E. from it, is a large, fine, strong, and populous Town, has one of the best Harbours on the Coast, and is the See of an Archbishop, who has the best Revenues in *Dalmatia*. *Anthony de Dominis*, the Archbishop of this Place, came to *England* and turn'd Protestant in the Reign of *K. James I. of Great Britain*; but returning again to the Church of *Rome*, he was put into the Inquisition at *Rome*, and died in it. The *Turks* have frequently attack'd this City, but in vain.

9. *Cliffa*, anciently *Andetrium*, a strong Castle built on a Rock, 10 Miles N. E. from *Spalato*. 'Twas taken from the *Turks* in 1648, and confirm'd to the *Venetians*, with Part of the adjacent Country, by the Treaty of *Candie*.

10. *Ciclut*, a Fortress on the River *Narentka* or *Narento*, a little below the Town of the same Name. It lies about 38 Miles S. E. from *Spalato*.

11. *Rijano*, formerly a Bishop's See, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, but now ruinous; so that the See is transferred to

12. *Castel Nuovo*, on a Gulph, 8 Miles S. W. from it, and 47 S. E. from *Ragusa*. 'Tis a strong Place, was taken by the *Venetians* in 1287. Since which, they have always kept a strong Garrison in its Castle, called *Salimanega*, which stands on the Side of a Mountain among inaccessible Rocks.

13. *Catara*, or *Catara*, on the E. Side of the same Gulph, 40 Miles S. E. from *Ragusa*, is defended by a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill, which, with 17 Villages, has been subject to the *Venetians* since 1420. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Bari*, but formerly of *Ragusa*. Some take it to be the ancient *Ascrovium*.

14. *Budua*, a small City almost encompassed by the Sea, 20 Miles S. from *Catara*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Antivari*, and is well fortified against the *Turks*, by whose Dominions 'tis almost encompassed.

The *Dalmatian* Islands belonging to *Venice* are, 1. *Cherso*, a small Island, about 12 Miles in Compass, on the Coast of *Istria* and *Morlachia*. The Ancients call'd it *Crexia*, and *Cresso*, being one of the *Abstrides* in the Gulph of *Carnero*. It has a Town of the same Name, with a Harbour, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara*. The Town lies about 10 Miles S. from *St. Veit*.

2. *Osera*, or *Osero*, S. E. from *Cherso*, to which 'tis join'd by a Bridge of Wood. The Ancients call'd it *Aboris*, and *Abysrium*. It has a Town of the same Name, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara*.

3. *Veglia*, or *Curitta*, lies betwixt *Cherso* and the Coast of *Morlachia*, from which 'tis separated by a Channel of 5 Miles broad.

It has a Town of the same Name, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara*. 'Tis defended by a Castle, has a good Harbour, and lies about 16 Miles E. from *Osero*. The Island is about 55 Miles in Compass, and has been subject to the *Venetians* since 1430.

4. *Pago*, or *Gissa*, lies S. E. from *Arbe* and *Veglia*, two Miles from the Coast of *Morlachia*. 'Tis noted for the Shelves which encompass it, and has a Town of the same Name, with a good Harbour. The Island is about 16 Miles long, and 46 round.

5. *Arbe*, lies betwixt *Pago* and *Veglia*, is about 15 Miles long, and 8 where broadest. It has a Town of the same Name, which is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Zara*.

6. *Grossa*, or the Great Island, lies S. E. from *Osero* about 35 Miles, and 8 from the Coast of *Dalmatia*, is about 30 Miles long, and 6 where broadest, has a small Town of the same Name, defended by a good Castle.

7. *La Coronata*, is separated by a small Streight from *La Grossa*, is about 15 Miles long, and 4 broad, and has a small Town of the same Name.

8. *La Lissa*, betwixt *Coronata* and *Corzola*. 'Tis fruitful and well inhabited, about 6 Miles long, and 3 broad, but of difficult Access.

9. *Lexina*, lies betwixt *Corzola* and the Coast of *Dalmatia*, is above 50 Miles long, and 10 broad. It has a Town of the same Name on the N. W. End, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Spalato*.

10. *Corzola*, lies off of the Coast of *Ragusa* about 6 Miles, is the most populous of all the *Dalmatian* Islands, has a Town of the same Name, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Ragusa*, 5 or 6 Villages, and several Castles. There are many other lesser Islands on this Coast belonging to the *Venetians*, which we can't insist upon.

Dalmatia belonging to *Ragusa* is inclos'd by the *Venetian Dalmatia* and *Turkish Dalmatia*, and formed into a small Republick. 'Tis about 75 Miles where longest from E. to W. but of a very unequal Breadth, the broadest Place being about 36, and in others from 20 to 10, 8, 6, and 3. It has been a free Republick for many Ages, under the

Protection of the Grand Seignior, to whom they pay 25000 Crowns of Gold *per Annum*. Their Government is Aristocratical. The Duke or Governor is changed every Month, and the Officers every 6 Weeks. The Gentry dare not lie out of the Town without Leave of the Senate; Strangers are lock'd up at Nights; the Gates are not open'd till the Sun rises, and shut again when it sets. This Country is divided into the Continent and Islands.

The chief Places are, 1. *Ragusa*, or *Dobronica*, their Capital, about 60 Miles S. E. from *Spalato*. *Bleau* makes it 100. 'Tis suppos'd to be the ancient *Epidaurus*, is the Seat of the Government, and the See of an Archbishop. It suffer'd much by an Earthquake in 1667, but is since well rebuilt, and is a large and fine City, with noble Structures. Sacred and Profane. 'Tis well fortified with good Bulwarks, and has a noble well frequented Harbour, defended by the Fortrefs of *St. Nicholas*. They have a Garrison of 200 Men, and the Burghers keep constant Guard. It has the best Trade of any Town on this Coast; and tho' the Country be not fruitful, yet the Inhabitants are rich, because of their free Government. The *Turks*, who are their Protectors, took Care to preserve their Sovereignty by the Treaty of *Carlowitz* against the *Venetians*, who envy them. They boast of being more ancient than *Venice*, and put themselves under the Protection of the *Turks* before they had any Footing in *Christendom*.

2. *Old Ragusa*, about 15 Miles S. E. from the other. Some take this to be the *Epidaurus* of the Ancients. 'Tis a small Town with a good Harbour, but has of late been much neglected.

3. *Stagno*, or *Stagnogrande*, upon the Isthmus of the Peninsula of *Sabioncello*. It lies 20 Miles N. W. from *Ragusa*, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of that City, with a well frequented Harbour.

The Islands are, 1. *Meleda*, which lies W. from *Ragusa*, is about 25 Miles long, and 8 where broadest, and has a small Town of the same Name. 2. *Augusta*. 3. *Casola*, and some others not worth insisting on. *Corzola* formerly belong'd to them, but is now subject to the *Venetians*.

The Venetian Dominions in the Ionian and Aegean Sea.

1. The Island of CORFOU.

It formerly belong'd to the *Greeks*, and was call'd *Corentis*, *Corcyra*, and *Pheacia*. It lies off of the Coast of *Epirus*. *Sanfon* makes it about 43 Miles long, and 15 where broadest. Others make it 50 Miles long, and 110 in Compass. 'Tis said to have been first planted by a Colony of *Corinthians* in the 51st of *Rome*. It belong'd afterwards to the Kings of *Naples*; but the *Gr. ek* Inhabitants surrender'd themselves to the *Venetians* in 1386, and in 1401 *Ladislaus* K. of *Naples* confirm'd their Title to it for 30000 Ducats. 'Twas anciently fam'd for Naval Force, and *Jupiter* had a Temple in *Cassiope*, a Town there, now call'd *S. Maria de Cassiope*, or *Calopo*. 'Tis one of the most populous Islands of *Greece*; for besides two Cities, it contains near 100 Villages. It produces excellent Oil, Honey, Wax, Citrons, and other Fruits.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Corfou*, Lat. *Urbs Coreyra*. 'Tis small, but so strong by its Situation in a Peninsula on the E. Side, and by its Fortifications, that the *Turks* besieg'd it in vain with a formidable Army in 1573. It has a good Harbour, an Arsenal well furnish'd, and is the See of an Archbishop of the *Latin* Church, who has a very magnificent Cathedral. The *Greeks* have likewise a very fine Church there, where they pretend to have the Body of *S. Spiridion*, to which they pay a great Veneration. The City lies about the Middle of the Island, on the E. Side, about 12 Miles W. from *Baſia* in *Epirus*.

2. *Cassiope*, or *S. Mary de Calopo*, lies on the same Side of the Island, 12 Miles N. W. from *Corfou*. 'Tis a small Town, but has a considerable Trade, and a good Harbour, and lies about 6 Miles from the Coast of *Epirus*. There are several other Islands about *Corfou*, but not worth describing.

2. The Island of St. MOURA,

Anciently call'd *Leucadia Neritos*, &c. It lies about 70 Miles S. E. from *Corfou*, on

the Coast of *Achaia*, from which 'tis separated by a Canal of a Mile broad, and is supposed to have formerly been joined to the Continent. *Moll* makes it but 35 Miles S. E. from *Corfou*, and a Peninsula; but *Sanfon* and *Cluverius* make it otherwise. *Sanfon* reckons it about 22 Miles long, and 15 where broadest. *La Forrest* says, 'tis as fruitful and populous as *Corfou*, and join'd to the Continent by a Bridge, which brings Water from the Continent into the City of the same Name, called anciently *Leucas*, *Neritos*, and *Neratum*. It lies upon the Canal, on the N. E. Point of the Island, is well fortified, and the See of an Archbishop. The *Turks* took it from the *Venetians* in 1479; but the latter recover'd it in 1684.

3. CEFALONIA,

On the same Coast, 16 Miles S. E. from *St. Moura* according to *Moll*, and but 6 according to *Sanfon* and *Cluverius*. It lies over against the Coast of *Achaia*, opposite to the Mouth of the Gulph of *Corinth* or the *Le-panto*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 120 Miles in Compass. *Sanfon* makes it 50 Miles long, and about 28 where broadest. 'Twas anciently called *Samos*, *Melana*, *Teleboa*, and *Tapsia*. 'Tis mountainous, yet abounds with Wine, Oil, Honey, Wax, Wool, and Silk, with which the Inhabitants drive a great Trade. The ancient Inhabitants are said by *Homer* to have follow'd *Ulysses* in his Expedition against *Troy*. *Anthony*, *Cicero's* Fellow Consul, was banish'd hither, and began to build a City, which he never finish'd. It has been subject to the *Venetians* since the Beginning of the 13th Century. It has a City of the same Name, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Corfou*; but the Inhabitants follow the *Greek* Church. The Town lies at the Bottom of a Bay on the W. Side of the Island, and has a tolerable Harbour. The other Places of Note are, *St. Nicholo*, on the same Bay, about 7 Miles S. E. from *Cefalonia*; *Catano*, on the same Bay, about 7 Miles S. from *Cefalonia*; *Dulichio*, on the W. Side of the Island, 18 Miles N. W. from *Cefalonia*; *Aſſo*, a strong Fortrefs on a steep Mountain, on the Canal of *Viscardo*, 25 Miles N. W. from *Cefalonia*. Betwixt this Island and the Coast of *Achaia* lies the ancient *Ithaca*, the Birth-place of *Ulysses*, now called

called *Itache*, *Thiati*, and *Little Cefalonia*, because it depends on the Greater. *Sanfon* calls it *Val Compare*. 'Tis about 20 Miles in Circuit, and has some well Peopled Villages. It lies about 12 Miles E. from *Cefalonia*.

4. Z A N T E,

Anciently call'd *Zacynthus*, or *Ilyria*, lies S.E. from *Cefalonia*: *Moll* says 15, and *Sanfon* 9 Miles. 'Tis separated from the *Morea* by a Canal of about 12 M. broad. 'Tis about 60 Miles in Compass; and besides the City of the same Name, has about 40 Villages. *Sanfon* makes it 23 Miles long, and about 20 where broadest. It produces *Muscadine*, and other excellent Wine. The Inhabitants dry most of their Grapes, which are exported to *England*, *Holland*, and *France*, where they are known by the Name of Raisins of *Zant* or *Corinth*. They have also good Olives. The City of *Zant* stands on a Mountain at the Bottom of a Bay, on the N. Side of the Island. It has a good Harbour, defended by a strong Castle, where the *Proveditor*, who is always a Noble *Venetian*, resides. The Inhabitants are rich, and many of 'em People of Quality. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Corfu*. Most of the People are of the Greek Church; but the *Venetians* have built several Popish Churches, in order to establish that Religion. Those who come from the *Levant* are not suffer'd to land here till they have perform'd their Quarantine.

The two little Islands now called *Strivali*, and by the Ancients *Strophades* and *Clota*, lie about 35 Miles S.E. from *Zant*, and have nothing remarkable but a Convent of Greek Monks in the largest, which is about 1½ League in Circuit. They lie off of the Coast of the *Morea*.

The Places belonging to the *Venetians* in the *Archipelago* or *Aegean Sea* are, 1. Two Fortresses in the Isle of *Candie*, which were confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

2. They have a Tribute from the Island of *Millo*, which lies N. from the Island of *Candie*; but the Property belongs to the *Turks*.

3. *Tenos*, now called *Tine*, or *Titte*, which lies W. from *Delos*, and 7 Miles S.E. from *Andros*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Ophiussa* of the Ancients. The only Town in it is called *Tena*, on the N. Side of the Island. It is well built, and is the See of a Bishop, who holds Communion with the Church of *Rome*. 'Tis about 35 Miles in Compass, and has been subject to the *Venetians* above 300 Years.

The M O R E A,

Anciently called *Peloponnesus*, from *Pelops*, the Son of *Tantalus* K. of *Phrygia*, according to some, and the Greek Word Νῆϋ; had its present Name from the Mulberry Trees that abound in it. 'Tis a Peninsula join'd to *Achaia*, from which it lies S. by the Isthmus of *Corinth*, which is about 6 Miles broad, betwixt the Gulph of *Corinth* or *Lepanto*, and that of *Engia*, anciently *Saronicus Sinus*. This Isthmus is about 16 Miles long, according to *Cluverius*. The Peninsula is every where else surrounded by the Sea. 'Twas formerly called *Argos Achaicum*, to distinguish it from *Argos Pelasgicum* or *Theffaly*. 'Twas likewise called *Egialia*, from *Egialus* a King of the *Sicyonians*; and *Apia*, from *Apis* a King of *Argos*. *Cluverius* places it betwixt 35 and 38 Deg. of Lat. and betwixt 40 and 45 of Longitude. The greatest Breadth he makes about 184 Miles, and the greatest Length about 238: But neither the Breadth or Length are equal, because they are frequently cut with Bays. *Moll* makes it considerably less both in Breadth and Length. 'Tis reckon'd the noblest Peninsula in *Europe*, if we consider the Courage and Virtue of its ancient Inhabitants, the Power of their States, the Splendor of their Cities, and the Fruitfulness of their Soil, which produces Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, excellent Fruits of all Sorts, and every Thing that can contribute to the Necessity or Pleasure of Life. The Poets, who found Matter here for their Fancies to work on, made it the most famous Part of *Greece*.

Their Mountains abound with Game, and Medicinal Plants. The most remarkable of them are, 1. *Mont Cyllene* in *Arcadia*, where *Maia* is said to have brought forth *Mercury*.

2 U 2

2. *Mana*.

2. *Manalus*, consecrated to the God *Pan*, and had its Name from *Manalus* the Son of *Lycaon*. 3. *Mintke*, now *Oline*. 4. *Nonacris*, where the River *Syx* takes its Rise. 5. *Taygetus*.

Their chief Rivers are, 1. *Carbon*, or *Orpheus*, anciently called *Alpheus*, fam'd for taking off Spots of the Skin. To this River the Poets ascrib'd a miraculous Course thro' the *Ionian* Sea, till it intermix'd with the Fountain *Arethusa* in *Sicily*; whereas it rises in Mount *Stymphalus*, and receiving many other Rivers, falls into the Gulph of *Arcadia*. 2. *Eurotus*, now *Valali Patamos*, which rises in Mount *Chronicus*, and falls into the *Laconicus Sinus*, now *Golpho de Colochina*. 3. *Inachus*, now *Planiza*, which rises near Mount *Stymphalus*, and falls into the *Argolicus Sinus*, now *Golpho de Napoli*. 4. *Parmissus*, or *Pamissus*, which rises near Mount *Taygetus*, and after a winding Course falls into the *Sinus Messeniacus*, now *Golpho de Cornu*. 5. *Syx*, rather a Well than a River, whose Waters are so cold, that they frequently kill those who drink of them, and therefore was feign'd by the Poets to be a River of Hell. The Water of it is said to be of so corroding a Nature, that nothing but the Hoof of a Mule is able to contain it. 'Tis suppos'd *Alexander the Great* was poison'd by it. This Fountain lies in *Arcadia*, and runs with a Stream into the River *Alpheus*, as *Acheron* does about 10 Miles above its Mouth. The Inhabitants are warlike and ingenious, as were their Ancestors, who maintain'd a War against the *Athenians* for 27 Years; of which we have an Account in *Thucydides* and *Xenophon*. *Pausanias* reckons but 3 Nations here, the *Achaïans*, *Arcadians*, and *Dorians*. *Cluverius*, in his Map of it, divides it into *Corinthia*, *Sicyonia*, and *Achaia Propria*, which take up the N. Part of the Country; into *Elis* and *Messenia*, which take up the W. Side; *Arcadia Cispæa* and *Transpæa*, which take up the Middle; and *Argia* and *Laconica*, which take up the E. Side. The most remarkable States were, the *Lacedæmonians*, *Corinthians*, *Sicyonians*, *Argives*, *Arcadians*, and the *Elides*, who all make a great Figure in History. The *Roman* War of *Peloponnesus* began in the 323d of *Rome*, and lasted till the 350th. Upon the Declension of the Empire, it came to the Family of the *Comneni*. The Emperor of the

East, *Emanuel Comnenus*, divided it at his Death among his 7 Sons, whose Successors, tho' appointed by the Emperors, were called *Despotes*, and had a sort of absolute Power; and the next of Kin being seldom put by, it became Hereditary. From them it came to the *Paleologi*, the last of whom quitted it to the *Venetians*, from whom the Great Turk *Mahomet II.* took it in 1463; but they recover'd it in the last War, and had it confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Carlowitz* in 1699. 'Tis now divided, 1. Into the Dutchy of *Clarenza*, or *Chiarenza*, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of *Lepanto*; on the S. by *Zaconia* and *Belvedere*, and contains the old Districts of *Achaia Proper* and *Sicyonia*. 2. *Belvedere*, divided from *Chiarenza* on the N. by the River *Carbon* or *Alpheus*, has the Sea of *Sapienza* on the S. *Zaconia* on the E. and the *Ionian* Sea on the W. It contains the ancient *Messenia* and *Elis*. 3. *Zaconia*, or *Braccio di Mena*, the largest of the Four, has *Chiarenza* on the N. the Sea of *Sapienza* on the S. *Zaconia* on the E. and *Belvedere* on the W. It comprehends the ancient *Arcadia* and *Laconica*. 4. *Zaconia*, or *Romania Minor*, has the Gulph of *Engia* on the N. that of *Napoli* on the S. *Clarenza* on the W. and the *Egean* Sea on the E. It comprehends the ancient *Argia*, *Sicyonia*, and *Corinthia*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Patras*, Lat. *Patra*, by the Turks called *Badra*, and *Balubathra*, on a Hill near the Sea, towards the N. W. Corner of the Island, about 10 Miles S. from the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. *Pausanias* says, 'twas founded by one *Eumelus*, a skilful Husbandman and Architect, who call'd it *Arva*; and being afterwards enlarg'd by *Patreus*, he call'd it *Patras*. Some Maps have it *Patraso*, and *Paleo Patra*. 'Twas ruin'd in the Wars betwixt the *Ætolians* and *Gauls*, but restor'd by *Augustus*, who made Use of its Harbour, conferred many Privileges on it, invited People thither from the neighbouring Towns, and call'd it *Colonia Augusta*, *Arva Patrensis*. 'Tis a large, strong, and populous City, and the Inhabitants are reckon'd good Seamen. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, who has 1000 Churches under his Jurisdiction; and his Predecessors, as they say, were honour'd with the 2d Place in General Councils. The People were first converted by the Apostle.

Apostle St. *Andrew*, before whose Time they worship'd *Diana*, and Annually sacrific'd a beautiful young Man and Maid to her. 'Tis said, this Apostle was crucified here, by Order of *Egeus* the Roman Proconful. The Harbour is defended by a strong Castle on a Hill, under which there's a Valley well planted with delicious Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, and tall Cedars. Here's a famous Cyprets Tree, said to be the oldest and biggest in the World, being 18 Foot round, with Branches stretching out 20 Foot long. In the Time of the *Despotes*, this Town had the Title of a Dutchy, and was sold by the last of 'em to the *Venetians* in 1408. The *Turks* took it in 1463. The famous *Andrew Doria* retook it in 1533. The *Venetians* lost it again next Year, and the *Turks* kept it till 1687, when 'twas taken by the *Venetian* General *Morofini*. This City gives Name to the Gulph that lies betwixt it and *Cefalonis*.

2. *Clarenza*, the Capital of the Dutchy, stands upon the same Gulph, 25 Miles S. from *Patras*: *Cluverius* makes it near 50; supposed to have been the ancient *Cyllene*, formerly a Town of great Note, subject to its own Princes, and had a good Harbour, which is now choak'd up with Sand. 'Twas the chief Emporium of *Ehis*, and, according to *Mela*, the Birth-place of *Mercury*, who was therefore called *Cyllenius*; but others say, he was born on *Mont Cyllenus* in *Arcadia*, as has been mention'd already. 'Tis now inconsiderable.

3. *Caminisza*, on the River *Evenus*, 12 Miles S. from *Patras*, suppos'd to be the *Olenus* of the Ancients, built by *Olenus* the Son of *Puleon*. 'Twas formerly the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Patras*.

4. *Modon*, anciently called *Methone*, and by the *Turks* *Matum*. It lies near the S. W. Corner of the Island: *Moll* says 75 Miles; others 140, *Cluverius* 120. 'Tis a strong Town, with a good Harbour, and has a considerable Trade. The *Venetians* have restor'd their Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Patras*. 'Twas one of the 7 Cities *Agamemnon* promis'd to *Achilles*, and then possessed by *Menelaus* K. of *Lacedemon*. *Agrippa* landed here during the *Aetian* War with *Anthony*, and killed *Bochus* King of *Mauritania*. It suffered much by the *Hyrians* in the Time of *Trajan*, who granted it many Privileges,

that were confirmed by *Constantin the Great*. It came afterwards under the Emperors of the East. The *Venetians* took it in 1204, but lost it next Year. They took it again in 1206, but lost it some Time after to the *Genoese*. They recover'd it again, and kept it till 1498, when the Great Turk *Bajazet II.* took it after a long Siege with an Army of 150000 Men. The *Venetians* retook it in 1659, lost it in the War of *Candia*, and retook it in 1686.

5. *Coron*, Lat. *Corona*, 18 Miles E. from *Modon*, on the Bay of its own Name. 'Twas anciently a *Theban* Colony, called *Pedasus* and *Epea*. It had the present Name from a Bra's Coronet found in digging its Foundations. It lies on a Neck of Land, and is defended at the Entrance of the Isthmus by a large Tower; and towards the Sea, 'tis defended by a Wall flank'd with strong Towers. The Gulph is a safe Harbour, and the adjacent Country yields store of Fruit, Oil, and Silk, of which the Inhabitants make great Advantage. 'Twas taken by the *Genoese* in 1204, recover'd soon after by the *Venetians*, taken by the *Turks* in 1498; retaken by *Andrew Doria* in 1532, but recover'd by the *Turks* soon after, from whom General *Morofini* retook it in 1685, after an obstinate Siege. *La Forrest* says, 'tis the See of a Greek Bishop.

6. *Messeniga*, 10 Miles N. W. from *Coron*, a small Place, built from the Ruins of the ancient *Messene*.

7. *Calamata*, about 20 Miles N. from *Coron*, defended by a strong Castle, which was taken by the *Venetians* in 1659, and demolish'd by them when they retook it in 1685. The Town is not populous, but well inhabited.

8. *Navarino*, Lat. *Navarinum*, and *Pylus Messeniaca*, is a very ancient Town, and lies about 22 Miles N. W. from *Coron*. 'Tis divided into Old and New: The former stands on a Rock that juts out into the Sea, and is very strong by Nature and Art. The latter is on the Side of a Hill, defended by strong Walls, and a Citadel with 6 Bastions, built by the *Turks* in 1572, they having taken it in 1498. 'Tis the best and most capacious Harbour of the *Morea*; so that the Turkish Fleet rendezvous'd here when they went against *Candia* in 1644. General *Morofini*, with a Fleet of 200 Sail, made the old

Town

Town surrender in 1686. The new Town held out some Time after, but surrender'd upon the Defeat of the Serafquier by General Coningsmark.

9. *Castel-Tornese*, by the *Turks* called *Clementzi*. 'Tis a small Town near the Cape of *Tornese*, 50 Miles N. W. from *Navarino*. *Cluverius* makes it 88. 'Twas anciently called *Chelonates*, and stands on a rising Ground that overlooks a pleasant Country. *Moll* places it 30 Miles S. E. from *Patras*. General *Morofini* took it in 1687.

10. *Belvedere*, the ancient *Elis*, Capital of a Dutchy, is a large Town on the River *Peneus*, about 10 Miles from the Coast, and 12 S. from *Castel Tornese*. 'Twas famous for excellent Horses, was named *Calloscopum* by the *Greeks*, and *Belvedere* by the *Italians*, because of its pleasant Situation.

11. *Ciparissa*, now *Arcadia*, formerly a great City, with a good Harbour, but decay'd. It lies about 30 Miles N. from *Midon*. It gave Name to the *Ciparissus Sinus*, now the Gulph of *Arcadia*.

12. *Longanico*, the ancient *Olympia Pifa*, on the River *Alpheus*, about 18 Miles from its Mouth. 'Twas anciently noted for the *Olympic Games* instituted by *Hercules*, and celebrated every 5 Years in the neighbouring Fields, wherein the bravest Youths of *Greece* contended for the Prize; the obtaining of which they reckon'd the greatest Honour. From hence came the Way of reckoning Time by the *Olympiads*. It lies about 66 Miles S. of *Patras*.

13. *Mistra*, or *Misistra*, the ancient *Lacedemon* or *Sparta*. *Moll* places it about 10 Miles N. from the Gulph of *Colochina*, anciently the *Laconicus Sinus*. *Cluverius* places it 30 N. W. from it, on the River *Eurotas*, with whom *Sir George Wheeler* agrees, and 100 Miles S. from *Corinth*. Some place the ancient *Lacedemon* about 4 Miles further. 'Twas first called *Lelegia*, from *Lelex* its first King, Cotemporary with *Cecrops*, the first King of *Athens*, from which it lies 132 Miles S. W. 'Twas called *Lacedemon* from the Name of his Successor, and *Sparta* from his Wife, or from *Spartus* the Son of *Phoroneus* King of *Argos*, whom some make its Founder. Authors reckon it to have been built in the Time of the Patriarch *Jacob*, near 1000 Years before *Rome*. *Polybius* says, 'twas of a round Form, and about 48 *Greek*

Stadia or 6 *English Miles* in Compass. Few Cities ever came near it for Military Glory, which made the Name of the *Grecians* famous. They contended with *Athens* for Superiority, and subdued most of *Greece*. They were no less famous for Wisdom and Politicks, by the Rules of Government which were left them by the great *Lycurgus*; so that the *Romans* sent a solemn Embassy to be informed of their Laws, that they might settle their Commonwealth upon the same Foundation. This City produced many great Men, who filled the History of *Greece* with their noble Actions. They were govern'd for many Ages by two Kings together, under the Inspection of 12 *Gerontes* or Senators, and afterwards of 5 Magistrates called *Ephori*, who had Power to call their Kings to an Account if they transgressed the Law. The last of their Kings was *Cleomenes*, who broke the Power of the *Ephori*, and was conquer'd by *Antigonius Dofen* King of *Macedonia*, who annex'd this State to his Monarchy about 230 Years before Christ, and 1300 after the Foundation of this City; the Ruins of which, that testify its ancient Magnificence, are still to be seen in and about *Mistra*, which is the See of a Bishop, and is divided into 4 Parts, the Town, the Castle, and two large Suburbs; one of them call'd *Mefchorion*, or the Middle Borough; and the other *Hexocorion*, or the Outer Borough, which is divided from the rest by the River *Eurotas*, now called *Valali Potamos*. The Castle, now call'd *To Castrum*, lies on the Top of *Mont Taygetus*, and so strong, that they pretend 'twas never taken by open Force. Within the Castle stood formerly the Temples of *Diana Lipatharia*, *Minerva Panacheiada*, and the Monument of *Euripilus*, Son to *Evemon*, who assisted in taking *Troy*. The Town lies on the S. Side of the Castle, consists of two large Streets, and several small ones which cross them. In the old Market-place there's a curious Fountain, a Church built from the Ruins of *Minerva's* Temple, and 4 Marble Structures, the most considerable Remains of its Antiquities, viz. the *Persian* Gallery, built in Remembrance of the Victory over the *Persians* at *Plataea*; the Temples of *Helena*, *Hercules*, and *Venus Armata*. The Cathedral Church called *Panagia*, or *All Holy*, is a noble Structure. The Roof,

with 7 Domes, is supported by Marble Pillars, and the Pavement is curious Mosaic Work. The Bishop's Palace is a fine Structure, and the Monastery of the *Pandaneffis* has a Church which exceeds the Cathedral for Beauty, tho' not so large. In the Middle Borough there's another *Panagia*, more sumptuous than the former. Here also the *Turks* had their finest Mosque, for building of which they made use of many of the noble Antiquities of *Lacedemon*. Without the Walls, the *Droma's* where the Youth perform'd their Racing, Wrestling, and other Sports, may still be seen, with the *Platan* or Grove of plain Trees, whose Shade is very pleasant. When this City came under the Emperors of the *East*, they made it an Appannage to one of their Sons, who were called *Despotes of Sparta*. 'Twas taken by the Sultan *Mahomet II.* about 1460. The *Italians* storm'd the Town 3 Years after; but not being able to take the Castle, were obliged to march off. The *Venetians* had the like ill Success in 1473; but General *Morofini*, after he conquer'd the rest of the *Morea*, oblig'd both the Town and Castle to surrender. At the Mouth of the River *Eurotas*, lay the Town *Gythium*, the Port of *Lacedemon*, where *Themistocles* intended to have burnt their Fleet; but the *Athenians*, by the Advice of *Aristides*, rejected the Proposal as dishonourable. This Town was afterwards taken by *L. Quintius* the *Roman*. Near this Place lies the Promontory anciently called *Tenarum*, which is the most Southerly Part of the *Morea*, and was noted for a Town of the same Name, with a Temple of *Neptune*. There are many Caves and Dens in this Mountain, which the Poets fancy'd to be the Entrance into Hell, by which *Dis* descended to fetch back his Wife *Euroides*. On the other Side the Bay lies the Promontory *Malea*, now called *Cape Maleo*, dangerous for Sailors, because of frequent Winds, which served for an Excuse to those of *Corcyra*, that they could not pass this Cape when they lay in the Gulph with their Fleet, expecting whether *Xerxes* or the *Greeks* should have the better at Sea, that they might join with the strongest. Off of this Cape lies the Island *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, which *Chilon* the *Lacedemonian*, one of the 7 wise Men of *Greece*, wish'd sunk in the Sea, because it lay so

conveniently for any who had a Mind to invade the *Lacedemonians*; and accordingly *Damaratus*, a traiterous *Spartan*, advis'd *Xerxes* to seize this Island, to hinder the *Lacedemonians* from joining the rest of the *Greeks*.

14. *Malvasia*, or *Napoli di Malvasia*, lies on the S. E. Side of the Island, about 75 Miles S. E. from *Mistra*, and 22 N. W. from *Cape Maleo*. 'Twas the *Epidaurus* of the Ancients. It lies upon a Rock in the Sea, join'd to the Continent by a Wooden Bridge. 'Tis a Place of great Strength, being inaccessible but on one Side, and defended by a triple Wall. 'Tis one of the best Harbours in the *Archipelago*, commanded by a strong Fortrefs, and much frequented by Merchant-Ships for *Malmsey Wine*, which grows here and in the Neighbourhood. They have Fountains enough in the Rock to supply the City and Gardens. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and has a Suburb inclos'd with a strong Rampart. 'Twas founded by a Colony from *Argos*, and much frequented, as some say, on Account of the Temple of *Esculapius*, call'd the *Epidaurian* Deity; but others say, that Temple stood in *Epidaurus*, a Town of *Argia*, now called *Pigadia*. 'Twas taken by the *French* and *Venetians* from the *Greek* Emperors, who having recover'd it, the *Venetians* retook it afterwards. The *Turks* attempted it in vain *Anno 1536*; but they deliver'd it to Sultan *Solyman* to procure Peace, and recover'd it again in 1690, it being the last Place in the *Morea* which held out against them. They have since fortified it so much, that it seems to be impregnable.

15. *Zarnata*, a strong Fortrefs on the W. Side of *Zaccania*, 30 Miles S. W. from *Mistra*, and not far from the Gulph of *Coron*. It stands on a Hill, and is defended by Towers and other Fortifications. The *Venetians* took it in 1685, while the Captain *Bassa* looked on, and durst not relieve it.

16. *Chielefa*, a strong Town about a Mile in Compass, on a Rock, 20 Miles S. E. from *Zarnata*, 15 N. from *Cape Matapan*, and about 2 Miles from the Sea, near where the ancient *Vitula* stood. 'Tis surrounded with Walls, flank'd with Towers, and stands on a steep Rock. 'Twas formerly noted for Trade and a good Harbour, which is now choak'd up. General *Morofini* took it in 1685; and

and the *Turks* endeavouring to regain it next Year, were routed, and lost all their Artillery and Baggage.

17. *Cape Matapan*, is that formerly called *Tenarium Promontorium*, being the most Southerly Part of the *Morea*.

18. *Colochina*, Midway between that Cape and *Misera*, is noted only for giving the present Name to that Gulph or Bay anciently called *Laconicus Sinus*.

19. *Megalopolis*, the ancient Metropolis of *Arcadia*, and the Birth-place of *Polybius* the Historian, lies about 52 Miles N. W. from *Mistira* or *Lacedemon*, near the River *Alpheus*, at the Foot of a Mountain, much about the Center of the *Morea*, and is now only a small Town called *Leontari*, dignified with the See of a Bishop.

20. *Napoli di Romania*, anciently called *Nauplia*, from *Nauplius* the Son of *Neptune*, and *Anaplia* by the modern *Greeks*, is Capital of the Dutchy of *Seccania*, or *Romania Minor*, lies near the Side of a Bay in the *Argolicus Sinus*, now called *Golpho di Napoli*, near the Mouth of the River *Inachus*, about 55 Miles N. E. from *Lacedemon*, and 62 S. E. from *Corinth*. 'Twas sold by the *Greeks* to the *Venetians* in 1383, and attack'd in vain by the *Turks* under *Mahomet II.* in 1460, and *Soliman II.* in 1537; but they were obliged to surrender it for the Sake of a Peace in 1539, and it continued the Seat of a *Turkish* Sangiac till 1686, when it surrender'd to Count *Cuningmark*, after General *Morofini* had defeated the *Seraskier*. It stands on a small Promontory, and is only accessible by a narrow stony Way between the Mountain *Palamida* and the Shore. It has a safe and spacious Harbour, capable of receiving a great Fleet; but the Entrance so narrow, that only one Galley can enter at a time. The Harbour is defended by a strong Citadel, about 100 Yards from the City, which is capable of sinking all Ships that enter it. 'Tis the most populous City of the *Morea*, the Seat of the Governor, and the See of an Archbishop, who was translated hither from *Corinth*. 'Tis inhabited by 60000 *Greeks*, besides others, and is one of the best Places of Trade in the *Levant*.

21. *Argos*, *Argo*, or *Argos Peloponnesiacum*, formerly the Metropolis of *K. Agamemnon*, and the Country of *Argia*, lies about 60 Miles N. from *Lacedemon*, and 30 N. W.

from *Napoli di Romania*, on the River *Inachus*, now *Nais*. 'Twas a very stately and magnificent City, till *Perseus* remov'd the Seat of the Government to *Micene*. It became afterwards a Commonwealth, and had a Share in all the Wars of *Greece*. It has nothing remarkable now but a Citadel, and the Palace of their Bishop, tho' once the Capital of a Kingdom, from the Year of the World 2197, to 2741. 'Twas bought by the *Venetians* in 1388, taken from them by *Mahomet II.* in 1463, and recover'd by General *Morofini* in 1686. 'Twas called *Argos Peloponnesiacum*, to distinguish it from *Argos Amphiloichium* in *Epirus*, *Argos Pelasgicum* in *Thessaly*, and *Argos Hippium* in *Achaia*, famed for excellent Horses.

22. *Micene*, lies about 10 Miles N. from *Argos*, was built by *Perseus*, and continued the Metropolis of the Kingdom above 300 Years. 'Tis now reduced to a small Village of about 20 Houses.

23. *Corinth*, anciently called *Ephyra*, now *Corintho*, and *Coranto*, and by the *Turks* *Gereme*, stands about the Middle of the Isthmus, between the Gulph of *Lepanto* and *Engia*, about 100 Miles N. from *Lacedemon*, 65 almost W. from *Athens*, 40 N. from *Argos*, and about 8 W. from the ancient *Cenchrea*. Authors say, it had Kings from the Year of the World 2643 till 3275, when they created Annual Magistrates, by whom they were govern'd for 121 Years, till *Lepidus*, after the Death of his Son *Periander*, one of the 7 Sages of *Greece*, made himself Master of it in 3426. They afterwards recover'd their Liberty, and continued a long Time the Capital City of *Achaia*, and the Glory and Ornament of *Greece*, for which it contended with *Athens* and *Lacedemon*. Their commodious Situation betwixt *Lecheum* or *Lechus* on the W. Side of the Isthmus, and *Cenchrea* on the E. Side, which were both good Port Towns, contributed much to its Trade and Riches; for by the former they had a Trade with *Europe*, and with the latter by *Asia*. 'Tis famous for the Two Epistles writ by *St. Paul* to the Church there: But growing luxurious by their Wealth, so as to become insolent, and to contemn their Neighbours, this brought on a War with the *Athenians* and *Corcyreans*, and at last occasion'd the *Peloponnesian War* with the *Romans*; for having put Indignities

upon the Roman Ambassadors, and the Romans being jealous of their Growth, they sent *A. Lucius Mummius*, who burnt it Anno Mundi 3908, and the Riches they found there laid the Foundations of those Divisions, which afterwards ruin'd their own Republick. Some say, the *Corinthian* Brass had its Rise from the Mixture of Metals which were burnt down at this Time, when their Statues of Gold, Silver, and Brass, were melted together. But others say, that this Metal was known long before that Time. We may guess at their Lewdness by the Respect they put upon lewd Women, for whose Preservation and Increase they put up publick Prayers to *Venus*. *Julius Caesar* rebuilt and repeopled this City, by sending thither a Colony of *Veterans*. 'Twas afterwards ruin'd by *Alaric* the Goth, and sold by its Despot to the *Venetians*, from whom 'twas taken by *Mahomet II.* but they recover'd it in 1687, after the *Turks* had kept it about 229 Years. 'Tis now a ruinous and inconsiderable Town, tho' of a large Extent, because the Houses stand at a considerable Distance from one another, with Gardens of Lemons and Oranges betwixt them. The Castle, formerly called *Acro Corinthus*, stands on a high Rock, accessible only by one narrow and difficult Passage, by which one must enter thro' two Gates. *Spon* and *Wheeler* say, it contains 6 Greek Churches, with 3 *Turkish* Mosques, and the Walls are about 3 Miles in Circuit, from whence there's one of the finest Prospects of the World, viz. both the Gulphs on each Side the Isthmus, Mount *Parnassus*, the *Helicon*, the Country of *Sycionia*, several Islands, *Athens*, and the above mentioned Port-Towns on both Sides the Isthmus. The Fountain *Pirene*, where the Poets say *Argosus* drank, lies on the Top of the Rock, where there are above 200 Wells or Cisterns. There are two lesser Castles join'd to the great one; one of them called the *Jews* Castle, because formerly inhabited by Jews. This City is the See of an Archbishop, whose Cathedral is called *St. Nicholas*, where our Authors saw some MSS. and among others a Liturgy of *S. Chrysostome* on parchment rolled up. In their Time it had above 1500 Inhabitants. We must refer to those Authors for the ancient Monuments of this City; the Isthmus, which is

but about 6 Miles broad, was attempted to be cut by *Demetrius*, *Julius Caesar*, *Calligula*, *Nero*, and by one *Herodius Atticus*, a private Man. There was a Wall built cross it from *Lecheum* to *Cenchrea*, called by the Greeks *Hexamilion*, because 'twas 6 Miles long. The *Ionians* formerly built a Pillar here with Greek Inscriptions, telling on which Side *Ionis* and *Peloponnesus* lay. The *Isthmian* Games were celebrated here once in 5 Years; Some say in Honour of *Phalamos*, the Son of *Athamas* K. of *Thebes*, and his Mother *Ino*, who leap'd into the Sea with her Son in her Arms, to avoid the Fury of her Husband, who in a mad Fit had killed his other Son, and, as the Poets say, were received by *Neptune* among the Divinities of his Train. *Potter*, in his *Antiquities of Greece*, says, they were instituted by *Theseus* in Honour of *Neptune*; the Ruins of whose Temple, with those of a Theatre and Stadium, are still to be seen here. The Wall across the Isthmus has been several Times built and demolished by the *Turks* and *Venetians*. The neighbouring Country abounds with Villages, and produces Wheat, Barley, excellent Oil and Wine, with abundance of Cattle.

24. *Sycion*, now called *Basilica*, or *Vasilica*, lies about 15 Miles S. W. from *Corinth*, near the River *Asophus*, and was the Capital of the ancient Kingdom called *Ionis*, *Aegialia*, and *Demetrius*. 'Tis frequently mentioned by the Poets, and is noted for excellent Oil, fine Marble, and several Monuments of Antiquity, but now lies in Ruins.

25. *Nemea*, a Village with a Grove, about 25 Miles S. from *Corinth*, famous for the Games there celebrated in Honour of *Hercules*, who slew in the neighbouring Wood, the Lion, whose Skin he afterwards wore, or, according to others, in Honour of *Archemorus*, slain by a Serpent. 'Tis now called *Trissina* by the *Turks*.

26. *Maina*, a small Town well fortified, with a Harbour, on the Gulph of *Colochina*.

27. *Zonchio*, near the Cape of the same Name, 5 Miles from *Navarin*, supposed to be the ancient *Epitalium Thyrum* or *Thyroneffa*.

28. *Navarin*, a strong Town on the Descend of a Hill. It lies on the Gulph of

Arcadia, anciently *Cyparissus Sinus*, defended by a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill.

29. *Arcadia*, a small but strong Town, with a good Harbour, betwixt *Patras* and *Navarin*.

30. The Castle of *St. Mary*, on the Mouth

of the Gulph of *Lepanto*, being one of the two which defends the Mouth of that Bay, supposed to be the ancient *Rhium*, over against the *Anti-Rhium*, which defends the Mouth of the Gulph on the Side of *Epirum*.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

H U N G A R Y.

TABLES or DIVISIONS of the Kingdom and States of the Crown of HUNGARY. By M. Sanson, Geographer in Ordinary to the French King.

Under the Crown of HUNGARY were formerly comprehended,

The Kingdom of	Hungary
	Transilvania
	Moldavia
	Valachia
The Dominions of	Croatia
	Bosnia
	Dalmatia
	Servia
	Bulgaria

HUNGARY is now divided into Towns.

That formerly called,	Betwixt the Rivers of the Danube and the Drave	Buda
TURKISH HUNGARY,		Gran
but reconquered, where are,		Stul Weissenburg
		Kanyfia
		Plindenburg
		Koppan
		Symontherna
		Zygeth
		Petsche
		Zegnard
		Mochacz
		Schambeck
		Wahl
		Polyfia

The Kingdom of HUNGARY still.

TURKISH HUNGARY still.

Betwixt the Rivers of the Danube and the Drave still.

Towns.

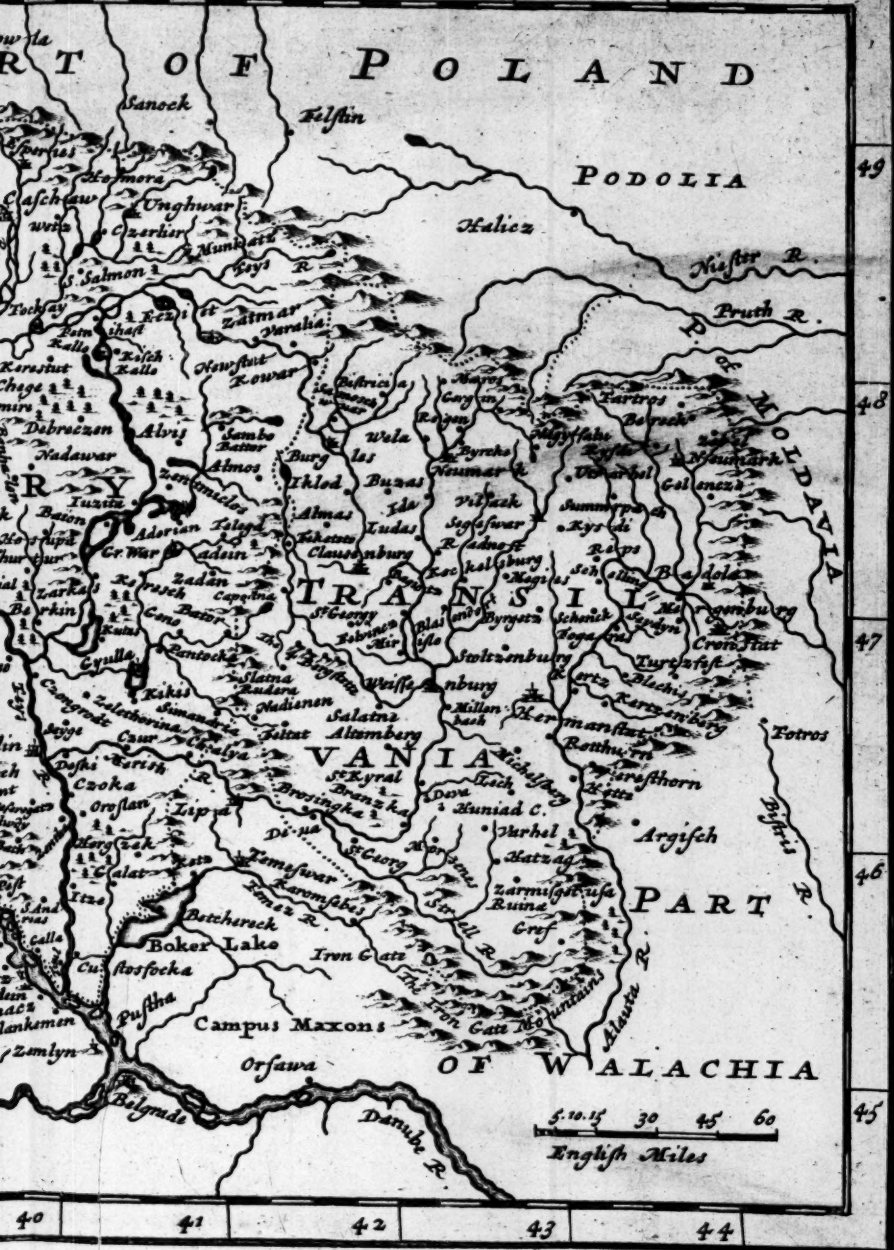
Paltra
Vauxon
Lauck
Kopuf
Berinswar
Tolna
Zygethfer
Adom
Martenwaser
Dombo
Cherge
Babolcha
Harta
Newhaufel
Agria
Erla
Pest
Zohneck
Saged
Bachmanster
Colocz
Wexen
Fristat
Gakata
Gokern
Seigdin
Hatwan

Betwixt the Danube and the Theysse.

The



HUNGARY
and
TRANSILVANIA.
By H. Moll Geographer.



HUNGARY.

1629

The Kingdom of HUNGARY still.

The Kingdom of HUNGARY still.

**TURKISH
HUNGARY**
continued.

Betwixt the
Danube and
the Theysse
still

Towns.

Hevecz
Zeglet
Retzkemet
Monstor
Bodrock
Bath
Kaska
Genghes
Agacz
Temeswar
Chenad
Thurthur
Bekyn
Erfenlo
Tyona
Berkzerck
Busolzin
Zeverinam
Karansches
Sydowar
Aracha

Betwixt the
Theysse, Da-
nube, and
Transylvania

Presburg
Dorn
Transchyn
Freyfist
Arwa
S. Martin
Schainta
Walffpruck
Bomohz
Neytrach
Chremnitz
Liebeten
Newfol
Alsfel
Teplitz
Konigsberg
Bersenburg
Leina
Novigrad
Palanka
Giarmat
Holoku
Burack
Setzen
Filleck
Dyozdiox
Budnick
Dorn

Betwixt Tur-
kish Hungary
and Poland,

That former-
ly call'd,
CHRISTIAN
HUNGARY;
where are,

**CHRISTIAN
HUNGARY**
still.

Betwixt Tur-
kish Hungary
and Poland
still.

Towns.

Smisnicz
Leutsch
Kascha Casso-
via
Eperies
Saros
Barzed
Onoth
Tokay
Chege
Nagkalo
Dorraszen
Bathor
Zatmar
Ugogh
Maromarus
Rona
Pereczack
Ungthwar
Semlyn

Betwixt the
Danube and
the Drave.

Komorra
Rab
Zerdabel
Sumarein
Altenburg
Newstall
Oedenburg
Musom
Scheffreg
Rothentur
Eberaw
S. Gotthard
Ob Limbach
N. Limbach
Salewar
Karpornack
Gergewar
Gefel
Gigliget
Tihan
Wozan
Wesprin
Eschenek
Papa
Gefles
Dotir
S. Martin
Konanza
Meriges

SCLAVO-
NIA is Part
of *Hungary*,
and is divided
into that for-
merly call'd,

**TURKISH
SCLAVO-
NIA**, where
are

**CHRISTIAN
SCLAVONIA,**
where are

The Part
which be-
longs to its
Prince.

**TRANSIL-
VANIA,**
where are

The Part
which be-
long'd to
the Turks.

Towns.

Poſega
 Gradiska
 Szerem
 Walkomar
 Sereck
 Peterwaradin
 Salankemen.

Semlyn
Baricz
Kelpen
Wark
Nisna
Eseck
Walpo
Soppia
S. Gwara
Sepronitz
Passaw
Segowina
Warasdin
Coprantz
Zagrabia
Agam
Weistritz
Ramig
St. Martin
Gordena
Gronitz

Hermanstat
Weissenburg
Clausenburg
Newmarck
Gronstat
Zatmar-Ba.

Radna
Burglos
Tarnburg
Kocklbürg
Medwisch
Scheffspierg

Gygis
Kydy
Repicz
Ufwarhel
Czyck
Vnsarhel
Orbay
Neustat
Mergenburg
Roltensburn
Stoltzenburg

**TRANSIL-
VANIA**
continued.

The Turkish
Part Still.

In that Part of *Transylvania*
which belong'd to the *Turks*,
are _____

MOLDA-
VIA, which
is divided in-
to.

**MOLD A-
VIA.**

**BESSA-
RABIA.**

Towne.

Offenburg
Millenbach
Varhel
Berenfayd
Kerabanja

Warsz.
Gyula
Vilafwar-
Lippa
Calya
Domba
Zymandria
Zercad
Euecz
Wama
Hofupa
Ofupa
Zekelheid
Adorian
S. Job
Zanto
Matom
Tilkeley
Paukola
Telrat
Silmas
Varalca
Solmes
Arad

Soczona
Jaffy
Chotczyn
Czarnowieś
Pruth
Sereb
Skeia
Moldawia
Trefczort
Arxad
Tebis
Mienitb
Kybroth
Pudna
Romanuwasar
Cwarax
Balach
Vastuy
Galacz
Prouna
Falaşin
Schlecz

MOL₂

MOLDAVIA still.	BESSARABIA still.	Towns.
		Brady
		Oribow
		Lapuczna
		Stepanoffe
		Perlexin
		Margozell
		Tekin
		Akierman
The Places most considerable of Bessarabia are —		Kilia Nous
		Kilia Stari
		Oczakow
		Korchowa
		Palankow
		Olanefta
		Tiraz
		Tarifto
		Tiraspo
		Meczek
		Obliczica
		Rofene
		Machowinetz
The least considerable are —		Wara
		Bialigrod
		Rebyck
		Nivos
		Glisto
		Lesk
		Straucho
		Spera
		Carfyt
		Luzow
		Strauicho
		Falonara
		Ofica
		Targowifco
		Braifow
		Ermiftat
		Jolonicz
		Rotentorn
		Vafiglio
		Sandur
		Rebnick
		Offen
		Buchorefch
		Telcz
		Chobibcz
		Foora
		Longenow
		Argifch
		Pitsek
		Alauta
		Zularna

VALACHIA still.	Within Land still.	Towns.
		Arain
		Zula
		Pes
		Calafat
		Ris
		Cholewic
		Gulla
		Briolono
		Florx
		Brakilew
		Siffeg
		Karlftatt
		Zeng
		Terfaccz
		Jablonicz
		Oftrowina
		Nowigrad
		Olofchbatz
		Janitfg
		Kerfrina
		Pettrina
		Choffowitz
		Novigrad
		Wibitz
		Velay
		Udrwigine
		Xuonigrad
		Oftrowitz
		Lapatx
		Unackz
		Toplitz
		Bufchawitz
		Novigrad
		Gonftanza
		Dubitz
		Nabin
		Sterniza
		Camengrod
		Nemo
		Zara
		Zebenica
		Traw
		Spalato
		Abmiffa
		Giffa
		Catara
		Budoa
		Rifne
		Paffrowia
		chio
		Salona

CROATIA

DALMATIA

Christian, has

Turkifh, has

Christian Dalmatia has the Coast of Dalmatia belonging to the Venetians, which contains

DALL

1632

H U N G A R Y.

Towns.

DALMATIA
still.The Coast of
CHRISTIAN
Dalmatia be-
longing to
the Venetians
still.

Conocessa
Clissa
Scardona
Urania
Zara Vecchia
Velin
Tin
Xeruo
Novigrad
Xalengrad
Obroaz

Vegio
Pago
Arbe
Cherso
Osero
Grande
Sansego
Incoronada
Promota
Scarda
Iste
Melata
St. Michel
Patina
La Brazza
Lefina
Cuzola

The Islands belonging to the
Venetians, are

The Republic of Ragusa, has

Ragusa
Stagno
Trebugno
Sabioncello
Ragusi Vecchio
Ombla

TURKISH DALMATIA
contains,

Narenza
Antivari
Dolcigno
Scutari
Drinasto
Castelmuro
Melanto
Mofar
Glimovo
Sfinga
Dernisch
Scodran
Gazichio
Urania
Metromich

TURKISH DALMATIA
still.

Towns.

Tegleracz
Virgova
Starigrad
Chinchio
Bagnaluch
Jaczsa
Saraio
Trina
Warbosma
Kressow
Rator
Wanyalska
Wama
Lernax
Waxicz
Klatfch
Tetze
Prataiz
Bekhel
Grauine
Dobacz
Tuffin
Tschafma
Luemicz
S. Saba
Samandria
Milerew
Zebornick
Protie
Kralen
Cetina
Uracboaz
Strava
Sterniche
Cracwatz

Within Land,

BOSNIA, has

On the River
Save,

Arky
Barka
Swynar
Kowacz
Gradiskia.

Under the
Government
of Buda,

SERVIA has,

Belgrad
Semendria
Tausenberg
Posaruez
Sumancz
Novibazar
Ibar
Nissa
Rafena
Jagodina
Sibarad

SERVIA

SERVIAS still.	Towns.	Towns.
Under the Government of Buda still.	Sitintza	Sophia
	Cruczelicz	Giusfendit
	Toplica	Uscopia
	Karvingrad	Crattow
	Pristina	Trigovista
	Carmoniza	Mitrouaz
	Siabirino	Barnovitz
	Brakles	Uiaza
	Plecze	Telexar
	Cranze	Turnovo
	Slatina	Hrasgrad
	Wiuar	Zelina
	Drinawer	Liwitz
	Zamobicz	Provan
	Belchova	Dizia
	Czono	Tutraca
	Isperovich	Bra
	Orach	Prova
	Pistimo	Filibir
	Cumirza	Silistria
	Watehm	Nicopol
	Neuement	Viddin
	Lodino	Bodon
	Cepeliza	Oramo
Under the Government of Bofnia,	Xeran	Axiopoli
	Servinza	Risow
	Ternoviza	Defter
	Jobagni	Chiusfenge
	Delmino	Toni
	Chifura	Culiac
	Afochia	Varna
	Erona	Mosembria
	Drin	
	Bracco	

BULGARIA has,

On the River Danube,

On the Coast

N. B. The Parts of this Table which belong to the several Potentates, are taken Notice of in the Description.

HUNGARY is by the Natives called *Magyar*, and by the *Slavonians* *Wagierska*. *La Perest* says, it contains that formerly called *Lower Pannonia*, and the Eastern Part of the Upper; but *Pannonia* was much larger, and comprehended *Carniola*, *Croatia*, *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, a great Part of *Austria*, *Sclavonia*, *Bosnia*, Part of *Servia*, and most of present Hungary. 'Twas one of the first Conquests of *Philip of Macedon*, and was entirely subdued by his Son *Alexander the Great*. After his Death the *Gauls* took it from *Ptolemy the Thunderer*, Brother to *Ptolemy Philadelphus* King of Egypt. *Julius Caesar* conquered great Part of it from the *Gauls*, and *Augustus* much more, for which he triumph'd on the first of the 3 Days allowed him for that End at Rome. *Tiberius* subdued it entirely, with *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, *Austria*, *Bohemia*, and some other neighbouring Countries. In the Time of the Romans 'twas divided into *Pannonia Superior*, or *Prima Consularis*, and *Inferior*, or *Secunda Consularis*. The former lay West, and comprehended *Carniola*, *Croatia*, and *Windismark*; the latter lay East, and contain'd *Bosnia*, *Sclavonia*, and that Part of Hungary between the *Drave*, the *Danube*, and the *Raab*. Some derive the Name from the *Pannonii*, its ancient Inhabitants. Upon the Decay of the Empire, 'twas

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'twas invaded by the *Goths* in the 3d Century. They were expelled by the *Lombards*, and they by the *Huns*, a People of *Asiatic Scythia*, who in the Time of *Valentinian III.* ravaged a great Part of *Europe* in the 5th Century, and from them the Country receives its present Name. They were govern'd by Chiefs, whom they call'd indifferently Dukes and Kings, till the Time of *St. Stephen*, who was crown'd *An. Ch. 1000*, or 1020, of which we shall give a further Account in their History. The first mention'd in History is *Balamir*, or *Balampar*. About the latter End of the 3d Century, *Attila*, call'd *The scourge of God*, was one of his Successors, and died in 453. For 291 Years after there's no certain Account of the Succession till 744, that the *Huns*, under the Conduct of *Alme*, made an Irruption into the Country, and *St. Stephen* their first King was the 5th of his Descendants. *Cluverius* bounds it with the *Carpathian Mountains* on the N. which divide it from *Poland* and *Russia*, on the S. with the *Drave*, on the E. with *Transilvania* and *Valachia*, and on the W. with *Stiria*, *Austria*, and *Moravia*. Some place it between Lat. 45. and 49. and Long. 38. 44. But *Moll*, betwixt Lat. 45. and 50. and Long. 35. and 45. including *Transilvania*; the greatest Length being about 360, and the greatest Breadth about 220 Miles.

The Air is temperate, but in many Places unwholesome, because of frequent Fogs; and that the Water of most of their Rivers, except the *Danube*, is stinking.

The Frequency of their Rivers contributes to the Fruitfulness of their Soil, which scarce yields to any in *Europe*. They have Plenty of all Sorts of Corn and generous Wine, and such a vast Number of Cattle, that they export Annually 80000 to *Austria*, besides what they do to other Parts. They have Store of Venison and Wild-fowl, so that Boars, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, &c. which are Dainties elsewhere, are common among their Boors, for all have the Privilege of Hunting and Fowling. They have Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Metals, besides Salt, Baths, and hot Springs, &c. of which in their proper Places. Their chief Rivers are, the *Danube*, which runs thro' the Middle of the Country. The *Tibiscus* or *Theysse*, which also runs through it,

and lies further E. and the *Temex*, which both fall into the *Danube*, betwixt *Peter Waradin* and *Belgrade*. The *Raab*, which rises in *Stiria*, and falls into the *Danube* near *Januarin* or *Raab*; the *Drave*, which rises in the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, and falls into the *Danube* near *Erdoedy* the old *Teutoburgium* and *Essek*, after a Course of 300 Miles; and the *Save*, which falls into the *Danube* at *Belgrade*; and on the N. Side they have the Rivers *Waag* and *Gran*, which rise from the *Carpathian Mountains*, and fall into the *Danube*, besides many other of lesser Note. They have several considerable Lakes, of which in their proper Places. The Country in general, especially upon the *Danube*, is so level, that *Dr. Brown* says he travelled 400 Miles from *Vienna* to *Belgrade*, almost in continued Plains.

This Country has been honour'd by the Birth, Transactions, and Death of many Emperors. *Trajan*, *Caracalla*, *Galenus*, *Constantius*, *Aurelianus*, *Probus*, *Gratianus*, *Maximianus*, and *Valentinianus*, were born here; and because the Roman Armies were frequently in this Country, abundance of Roman Medals and other Antiquities have been found in it. The Ancients write many fabulous Things concerning the Wonders of this Country, and those which were subject to it, for which we refer the curious to *Briettius*, and the Authors he quotes. The ancient Inhabitants were said to be of a terrible Aspect, and without Beards, their Mothers burning them when they were young with hot Irons. They lived after the Manner of the *Tartars*, fought most on Horseback, were perfidious, cruel, and given to all Manner of Vice, but especially Drunkenness. They had few Houses, lived for most Part in Mountains and Woods, and cloath'd themselves with the Skins of Beasts, which they wore till they dropt off. The present *Hungarians* are a Warlike and politick People, but are generally said to be lazy, cruel, vindictive, gluttonous, proud, and rebellious, so that they scarce ever keep Peace with the *Germans* or *Turks*, whom they equally hate, though in their Manner and Habit they much resemble the latter. Their ancient Religion was Paganism, but they were converted in the Time of *K. Stephen*. The Reformation afterwards prevailed much among 'em, so that most

of them were *Lutherans* or *Calvinists*; but they were afterwards mixed with *Arians*, *Socinians*, and *Anabaptists*. Since the *Turks* first invaded them, they have had many *Mahometans* and *Jews*; and since they came under the House of *Austria*, the *Jesuits* have endeavour'd to exterminate the Protestants, and to make Popery the establish'd Religion, which laid the Foundation of the present destructive War. They are generally of a good Size, of a Manly Aspect, and ingenious; but being continually plagu'd with War, there's little Encouragement for Learning at Home; so that most of their Scholars are bred at *Vienna*, *Prague* or *Breslaw*. They have a Language peculiar to themselves, but in many Places speak *Sclavonic* or *German*, and most of their Gentry and Soldiery speak *Latin* as far as *Belgrade*. Their Horsemen call'd *Hussars* are much better Soldiers than their Foot call'd *Heidukes*, because they abound so with good Horses, that their Kings have brought 50000 to the Field. Their own Authors say, their Monarchy was Elective and Independant; but the *Germans* say, it held of the Empire. The Emperor, to whose Family 'tis now Hereditary, has 200 Ships and Gallies, which he makes use of on the *Danube* for the Defence of the Kingdom, and the *Turks* have as many; so that there never were such large Fleets, and so great Naval Engagements, any where at such a Distance from the Sea as has been upon the *Danube*. The Revenues of the Crown arise from their Mines and Imposts, that amount Annually to 224000 Ducats, which, at 10 s. apiece, comes to 112000 l. Sterling; but must needs be much sunk since the War. People of Quality contract their Children in the Cradle, from which they are not allow'd to dissent when they come to Age; and the Moveable Fiefs are inherited only by Males.

The HISTORY of their Kings.

1. **Stephen I.** Son to *Geisa*, one of their Dukes, was crown'd King A.C. 1000, and called Saint, because he introduc'd Christianity, for which the Emperor *Henry II.* declar'd him King, and gave him the County that his Wife brought in Dower. The

Emperor *Conrad II.* depriv'd him of his Crown by a Decree, but restor'd him on his Intreaty. He died in 1038.

2. *Peter* his Nephew succeeded, but was dethron'd by his Subjects, because of his bad Morals, and his too great Affection to the *Germans*, and they set up *Abu* in his stead. The Emperor *Henry III.* restor'd him in 1044; but his Subjects not liking him, killed him when a Hunting two Years after.

3. *Ovon*, or *Alba*, who usurp'd the Crown from *Peter*, was killed in Battle near *Javarin* in 1044. Some Years after his Death, his Corps was dug up entire, without any Marks upon it but those of his Wounds.

4. *Andrew I.* Cousin to *St. Stephen*, succeeded in 1046. He was defeated by *Albert* Marquis of *Austria* in 1050, and had such Differences with the Emperor *Henry III.* that Pope *Leo IX.* took a Journey into *Hungary* to determine them. But his Brother *Bela I.* assisted by *Bolislav* King of *Poland*, rais'd a War against him, and kill'd him in Battle in 1061.

5. *Bela I.* succeeded his Brother, married the Daughter of *Bolislav* K. of *Poland*, put to Death such *Hungarians* as revolted to Idolatry, and died in 1063.

6. *Solomon I.* succeeded at the Age of 5 Years, but was expelled by his Uncle *Bela*. He retir'd to the Emp. *Henry III.* who made an Alliance with him, and plac'd him on the Throne after *Bela's* Death. He was soon after dethron'd by his Cousins *Geisa* and *Uladiслав*, Sons to *Bela I.* but restor'd upon an Agreement with them. He took *Belgrade* with their Assistance; but falling out about the Spoil, they dethron'd him again, and forc'd him into a Cloyster, where he died in 1077.

7. *Geisa* succeeded in 1074, and alledg'd in Defence of his Usurpation, that *Solomon* design'd to have cut him off. He did nothing considerable, and died in his 3d Year.

8. His Brother *Uladiслав I.* succeeded in 1077, and was called a Saint because of his Piety. He married his Sister *Solomira* to the Prince of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*, who after her Husband's Death gave him those Principalities. He added *Bulgaria* and *Russia* to his Dominions, defeated the *Tartars* and *Poles*, took *Cracovia*, the Capital of the latter, and died in 1095.

9. *Coloman*, Son to *Geisa*, succeeded in 1095. He was Bishop of *Warradin* when chosen, and opposed by *Alme* his younger Brother, for which he put out his Eyes, and those of his Son *Bela*. He was successful in his War against the *Dalmatians*, but defeated by the *Russians*, and narrowly escap'd with his Life. He was a cruel Tyrant, as deform'd in Body as in Mind, and died in 1114.

10. His Son *Stephen II.* succeeded at 8 Years of Age, became a greater Tyrant than his Father, had War with the *Poles*, *Venetians*, *Russians*, and *Bohemians*, retir'd into a Cloyster to expiate his Tyranny, and died in 1131.

11. *Bela II.* surnam'd the *Blind*, because his Eyes were put out by his Uncle *Coloman*, succeeded in 1131, being recalled from his Exile in *Thracia* upon *Stephen's* Death. He had War with *Borissus*, a Bastard Son of *Coloman*, who disputed the Throne with him. Authors differ in this Prince's Character, for some call him a Saint, and others a Debauchee. He died in 1141.

12. *Geisa III.* succeeded, was a Prince of Learning and Valour, defeated *Henry D.* of *Austria*, who had taken *Presburg* from him, in a great Battle, and adorn'd the Churches with his Spoils. He made an Alliance with the Emperor *Henry III.* and *Lewis VII.* of *France*, and died in 1161: But here there must be a Mistake in Chronology, for the Emperor *Henry III.* died in 1056; tho' it may hold as to the K. of *France*.

13. His Son *Stephen III.* succeeded, was successful against the *Venetians*, and the Emperor of the *East*, had a Rebellion rais'd against him by his Uncles *Uladißlaus II.* and *Stephen IV.* but subdued them, the one being killed in a Battle, and the other dying soon after. *Uladißlaus* usurp'd the Crown about 6 Months, and *Stephen IV.* succeeded to his Usurpation, so that both of 'em are reckon'd in the Catalogue of the Kings of *Hungary*. *Stephen* died in 1172, soon after he had killed his Uncle *Stephen IV.* in Battle.

14. His Brother *Bela III.* succeeded in 1173. He dethron'd *Uldemir* of *Walachia*, and set up his own Son *Andrew* in his stead. He purged his Kingdom of Banditti, was successful in his War against the *Venetians*, and died in 1196.

15. His Son *Emeric* succeeded. His Brother *Andrew K.* of *Walachia*, or (as some say) *Hallacia*, rais'd a Rebellion against him, but without Success. The *Venetians* took the Town of *Saderon* from him, and he died in 1200, or 1203.

16. His Son *Uladißlaus III.* succeeded, was a good and wise Prince, escap'd several Ambushes laid for him by his Uncle *Andrew*, and died in his 6th Month.

17. *Andrew II.* Son to *Bela II.* and Uncle to *Uladißlaus III.* succeeded in 1205. He was called the *Hierosolimitan*, because he went in a Croisade to the *Holy Land*. He was first K. of *Hallacia*, and Enemy to the two last Kings. He was successful in War, especially in the *Holy Land*, where, some say, he stay'd two Years. Upon his Return, his Conduct made him odious to his Subjects; yet 'tis from him the *Hungarians* derive their Charter, by which they were impower'd to resist and dethrone their Kings if they did not govern according to Law.

18. *Bela IV.* succeeded after his Death in 1235. He was a valiant, but unfortunate Prince. His Son *Stephen* revolted against him, and the *Tartars* invaded his Country, which oblig'd him to retire to the Isles of the *Adriatic* for 3 Years. He was afterwards restor'd by Help of the Knights of *Rhodes*, and the Family of *Frangipani*, was successful in his War against *Frederic D.* of *Austria*, but unsuccessful against *Ottocarus K.* of *Bohemia*, and died in 1260.

19. His Son *Stephen V.* succeeded, was defeated by *Ottocarus* of *Bohemia*, forc'd *Myfia* to pay him Tribute, did afterwards overcome the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Bulgaria*, and died in 1272.

20. His Son *Uladißlaus IV.* succeeded, was a very debauch'd Prince, put away his Wife, entertain'd several Pagan Concubines, plunder'd the Church, and became so odious to his Subjects, that the Emperor would have depos'd him, and the Pope excommunicated him; but he despis'd them both, and was murder'd by the *Tartars* his Confidants in 1290.

21. *Andrew III.* Son to *Stephen V.* by a *Venetian* Lady, and therefore surnam'd the *Venetian*, succeeded. He disputed the Crown with *Charles Martel*, tho' he was crown'd by the Pope's Legate, which made many of the *Hungarians* desert *Andrew*; yet he maintain'd him-

himself in a Part of the Kingdom, and subdued most of *Austria*.

22. *Charles Martel* is by some put in the Catalogue of the Kings of *Hungary*, and by others not. The Emperor *Rodolph* design'd to improve the Difference betwixt him and *Andrew*, and to set the Crown on the Head of his own Son *Albert* Archduke of *Austria*; but was forc'd to desist, because Pope *Nicholas IV.* pretended that Crown was under the Protection of the Holy See. *Rodolph* married his Daughter to *Charles*, who died a little before *Andrew* in 1301. His Successor

23. *Wenceslaus*, called the IVth, because Son to *Wenceslaus III.* of *Bohemia*, was Nephew to *Stephen V.* of *Hungary*. He likewise succeeded his Father as K. of *Bohemia*, and was chosen K. of *Poland*, but assassinated at *Olmutz* when he went to take Possession of that Crown in 1305.

24. *Otto D.* of *Bavaria* succeeded after *Wenceslaus* laid it down, in order to take the Crown of *Poland*; but there being several other Competitors, *Otto* going to *Siebenburg* with a small Retinue, was surpris'd by the Wayvode *Ladislaus*, who forc'd him to renounce the Crown. After which he retir'd to *Bavaria*, where he died in 1310.

25. *Charles Robert*, a brave Prince, of excellent Qualities, mounted the Throne by Force, and was crown'd by Pope *Clement V.*'s Legate. The Palatine of *Thrichins* rais'd a Rebellion against him, but was defeated: After which, the whole Kingdom submitted. He join'd *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*, *Ladomeria*, *Russia*, *Comania*, *Bulgaria*, and *Bosnia*, to his Dominions, and died in 1342.

26. His Son *Lewis the Great* succeeded, and was so called because of his Success in War. While he was engaged with the *Venetians*, he march'd with a powerful Army into *Italy*, to revenge the Death of his Brother *Andrew* King of *Naples*, that was murder'd by his own Wife *Qu. Jane*, who retiring to her Dominions in *Provence* while *Lewis* besieg'd *Naples*, Pope *Clement VI.* procur'd an Accommodation, betwixt them. *Casimir K.* of *Poland* being dead, *Lewis* was chose in his Place, defeated those Lords who oppos'd him, and died in 1382.

27. *Mary*, Daughter to *Lewis*, succeeded, but was soon dispossest'd by her Cousin *Charles K.* of *Naples*, who alledged, that he was not of Age to govern: But *Elizabeth*,

Widow to *Lewis*, having a Mind that *Sigismund*, who had married her Daughter, should reign, got *Charles* to be murder'd at *Buden* after 3 Years Reign. *Sigismund* in the mean Time was crown'd K. of *Hungary*; but some of his Subjects revolting, they call'd in *Bajazet* the Great Turk to their Assistance, who defeated the Christian Army near *Nicopolis*. After this, *Sigismund* wander'd about a long Time, and durst not own himself. He was at last taken and put in Prison; from whence making his Escape, he was crown'd by his Friends a second Time. His Brother the Emperor *Wenceslaus* declar'd him his Successor to the Crown of *Bohemia*: The *Hussites* oppos'd him; but were at last subdued, not without much Difficulty, by *Sigismund*, who was chosen Emperor.

28. *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Emperor *Sigismund*, having married *Albert II.* Archduke of *Austria* in 1438, he mounted the Throne both of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, defeated some Barons who oppos'd him, and after the Death of *Sigismund* his Father-in-Law was chosen Emperor. He sent Ambassadors to the Councils of *Constance* and *Basse*, to put an End to the Troubles of the Church, and died in his Way to fight the Great Turk *Amurath II.* who was coming to invade him, leaving his Wife great with Child of *Uladislaus V.*

29. *Ladislaus the Great*, D. of *Lithuania*, and K. of *Poland*, was chosen by the *Hungarians* after the Death of *Albert* in 1446. He was successful in his War against the Turks by the Conduct of his General *John Hunniades*: Upon which the Great Turk made Peace with him, his Affairs likewise calling him to go into *Asia*; but the Pope and other Christian Princes having a Mind to drive the Turks out of *Christendom*, perswaded him to break the Peace, which prov'd fatal to the Christians, whose Army was defeated near *Varnes*, and *Ladislaus* was killed there in the Flower of his Age in 1444.

30. *Uladislaus V.* Son to *Elizabeth*, succeeded in his Infancy; during which the Kingdom was govern'd by *John Hunniades*, who by some Authors is plac'd among their Kings. *Uladislaus* had War with the Turks, who attempted *Belgrade* in vain. He was a great Enemy to the *Hussites* in *Bohemia*, and died at *Prague* in 1458.

31. *Matthew Corvin*, Son to *John Hunniades*, was chosen after his Death. He had divers Competitors, and among others *George Podebrachius*, who had got himself chosen King of *Bohemia*. Some Hungarian Lords offer'd their Crown to the Emperor *Frederic IV.* and others offer'd it to the *Poles*. The *Turks* improving those Divisions, subdued *Bosnia* and Part of *Servia*. But *Matthew* having appeased the Disorders of his Kingdom, retook all he had lost, was successful in his War against the *Bohemians*, brought *Podebrachius* to an Agreement, and his Captains defeated 60000 *Turks*. He was at last oblig'd to a Truce with *Uladislaw VI.* Son of *Casimir K.* of *Poland*, who was chosen after the Death of *Podebrachius*. As *Matthew* was preparing to renew the War against *Bajazet* the Great Turk, the Emperor *Frederic* attack'd him: Upon which he invaded *Austria*, took *Vienna* and *Newstar*, came to an Agreement with the Emperor; and as he was turning his victorious Arms against the *Turks*, died in 1490.

32. *Uladislaw VI.* Son to *Casimir K.* of *Poland*, being crown'd King of *Bohemia* by his Father's Assistance; after the Death of *Podebrachius*, made an Agreement with *Uladislaw V.* and succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Hungary* by Cunning. He had 3 Competitors, viz. *John*, the natural Son of his Predecessor, *Maximilian* of *Austria*, and his own Brother *Albert*; but he got the Advantage of all of them by his Arms and Treaties. His Success was of no long Duration, for he had many Wars, and died in 1516.

33. His Son *Lewis II.* succeeded at 7 Years of Age, under the Guardianship of the Emperor *Maximilian*, and *Sigismund K.* of *Poland*. This Prince seem'd to be born to Misfortunes, for he was brought forth without a Skin, had a Beard at 15 Years of Age, at 18 his Hairs were grey, and he died in his 20th, being drown'd in a Morass near *Mohatz*, where he lost a Battle against the *Turks* in 1526.

34. *John de Zapol*, Wayvode of *Transylvania*, was crown'd K. of *Hungary* by Part of the People, while others chose *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, who married *Anne* of *Bohemia* and

Hungary, Sister to *Lewis*, defeated *John* near *Tockay*, and oblig'd him to retire into *Poland*. He put himself afterwards under the Protection of *Soliman* the Great Turk, by whose Assistance he maintain'd the War a considerable while, till he made an Agreement with *Ferdinand*, and left him in peaceable Possession.

35. *John*, Son to *John de Zapol*, by *Elizabeth* of *Poland*, called afterwards *Sigismund*, was crown'd K. of *Hungary*, and supported by the *Turks*, who possessed themselves of his chief Towns. The Queen his Mother distrusting the Conduct of *Martinsius* her chief Minister, quitted the Crown to *Ferdinand* in 1551, on Condition that she should have the Principality of *Ratibor*, *Oppalen*, and *Monsterberg*, with an Annual Pension of 25000 Crowns, and 150000 owing for her Dowry; but perceiving the Bargain was not like to be kept with her, she treated with the Grandees of *Hungary* about restoring her Son. The Wayvode of *Pallachia*, who promis'd her Assistance, being assassinated soon after, it broke all her Measures, and her Son *John Sigismund* Prince of *Siebenberg* was poison'd afterwards in 1571.

36. The Emperor *Ferdinand I.* being thus in full Possession, was succeeded by his Son

37. *Maximilian* in 1563. He by

38. *Radolph* of *Austria*, his Nephew by his Brother Archduke *Charles*, in 1572. He by

39. His Brother *Matthias* in 1610. He by

40. The Emperor *Ferdinand II.* Son to *Maximilian*, in 1618. He by

41. His Son the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* in 1625. He by

42. *Ferdinand IV.* his Son in 1647. He by

43. The Emperor *Leopold* in 1685. He by

44. His Son *Joseph*, crown'd King of *Hungary* in 1687, and Emperor in 1705, who, including some of the Cotemporary Kings above-mentioned, is reckon'd their 46th King.

For the Reigns of the Kings of the House of *Austria*, we refer to our former History of the Emperors.

The Government of Hungary.

THE States of this Kingdom are,
 1. The Prelates. 2. The Barons;
 3. The Gentlemen. 4. The Royal Towns.
 The Prelates, Archbishops and Bishops, are
 Secular Princes as in *Germany*, and do their
 Homage as Secular States. The Arch-
 bishop of *Gran* is their Head, Chancellor
 and Primate of the Kingdom, and born Le-
 gate of the Papal See.

The Court consists, 1. Of the King.
 2. The Palatine, who is next to the King,
 and had formerly a very large Power. This
 Officer was appointed by their 1st K. *Stephen*
 about 1001. After him come the chief
 Officers who compose the Tribunal of the
 Judges of the Court. 3. The Judge of the
 Court, or Vice-Palatine, who superintends
 the Affairs of the Court and Justice; and
 has under him 4 Protonotaries, called Chief
 Judges. 4. The Ban or Governor of *Crea-*
tia. 5. The Great Chancellor. 6. The
 Chancellor of the Court. 7. The Great
 Master of the Household. 8. The Great
 Treasurer. 9. The Great Chamberlain.
 10. The Keeper of the Crown. 11. The
 Great Judge of the Royal Towns. 12. The
 Great Master of the Horse. 13. The Great
 Cupbearer.

After them come the Counts and Ba-
 rons. Most of those great Lords are Go-
 vernors or Captains of Counties or Circles,
 of which, says the *Atlas Historique*, there are
 74 in *Hungary*. Each of those Governors
 has the Administration of Justice in his
 County, and calls together the Gentry every
 Month to determine Affairs. Each Count
 has under him a Viscount, a Judge, several
 Protonotaries, Assessors, and Fiscals.

The Free and Royal Towns have the
 same Power within their Districts as the
 Governors of Provinces have in theirs.
 The ancient Gentry have also very great
 Privileges.

The States of *Hungary* have a Right to
 meet three times a Year at their General
 Diet or *Roux*, which is called by the King
 or the Palatine. Besides those General
 Diets, they have one called an *Ostavel*, or
 Middling Sort of Assembly, and particu-
 lar Diets for determining Differences be-

twixt any of the States, and the lesser Af-
 fairs of the Kingdom. The General Diets
 are held at *Preiburg*, in that called the *House*
of Lords; and the Diets of the 2d Order are
 held at *Edenburg*, in that called the *Provin-*
tial House, where Deputies from *Croatia*,
Dalmatia, *Sclavonia*, and the Principality of
Transylvania, assist.

Their Fundamental Laws, or *Magna Char-*
ta, consist in a Decree made by their King
Stephen and K. *Andrew II.* with those granted
 by *Charles I. Sigismund*, and *Ladislaus the*
Posthumous, or *Uladislaus VI.* They were
 confirmed by K. *Ferdinand*, and in the Diets
 of 1681 and 1687. But K. *Andrew's* Char-
 ter was made void when the present Empe-
 ror *Joseph* was chosen King of *Hungary*.

The Chancery of *Hungary* and *Transilva-*
nia is constantly kept at *Vienna*. The Bishop
 of *Nitra* is always Chancellor for *Hungary*,
 and there's another for *Transylvania*.

At present, the greatest Part of the
 Kingdom follows Prince *Ragotzki*, and the
 whole is in a miserable Condition by reason
 of the long War.

Their Church is govern'd by two Arch-
 bishops; 1. The Archbishop of *Gran*, whose
 Suffragans are, the Bishops of *Agria*, *Nitra*,
Raab, *Vaccia*, *Eius*, *Charabes*, and *Vesprim*.
 2. The Archbishop of *Coloeza*, whose Suf-
 fragans are, the Bishops of *Agram*, *Warra-*
din, *Szerem*, *Alba Julia*, *Chonad*, *Bosnia*; and
Posega.

Their GEOGRAPHY.

THIS generally divided into *Upper* and
Lower Hungary, and *Sclavonia*.

UPPER HUNGARY contains 34 Coun-
 ties, viz. *Presburg*, *Transchyn*, *Arva*, *Turcz*,
Neytra, *Bary*, *Sag*, *Nowigrad*, *Heweex*, *Baroad*,
Pest, *Zolnoch*, *Bath*, *Brodrock*, *Temeswar*, *Gba-*
nad, *Czongrad*, *Toburtur*, *Chege*, *Kolo*, *Zath-*
mar, *Maromarusi*, *Ugogh*, *Beregh*, *Unghwar*,
Zemlin, *Aba Vivar*, *Sarros*, *Czepust*, *Gemi-*
nar, *Ternaw*, *Gomer*, *Sol*, and *Lipsch*.

1. PRESBURG;

Lies on the N. Side of the *Danube*, and
 has *Austria* on the W. is about 45 Miles
 where longest, from E. to W. and 35 where
 broadest, from S. to N. is about 10 Miles
 The

The chief Places are, 1. *Presburg* or *Pozson*, Lat. *Pozonium*, *Pisonium*, and *Plexum*, on the N. Side of the *Danube*, about 47 Miles E. from *Vienna*. It lies on the Side of a Hill, is well built, a pleasant City, and the Capital of *Upper Hungary*; as well as of its County. 'Tis well fortify'd, and has a strong Citadel on the Top of the adjoining Mountain with 4 Towers, in the strongest of which they keep their Crown, which the *Legendaries* say was presented by an Angel to *K. Stephen*. 'Tis very populous, and much frequented by *Italian* Merchants, who have adorned it with Houses built after the Manner of *Italy*. The Primate of the Kingdom has a Palace in the Suburbs, with Gardens, Walks, Fountains, &c. The Cathedral is possessed by the *Jesuits*, and they have many other Churches, among which there's a fair one belonging to the *Lutherans*. The *Malcontents* endeavour'd to seize it 1683; during the Siege of *Vienna*, but were defeated by the Duke of *Lorraine*, who took their Ammunition and Baggage. 'Tis the Place where their general Assemblies meet, and where their Kings are crown'd.

2. *Tyrnau*, about 90 Miles N. E. from *Presburg*. 'Tis also call'd *Tyrn*, *Dyrn*, and *Zombat*, and lies on a River of the same Name. The Archbishop of *Gren*, and his Chapter, resided here, while his Metropolis was possessed by the *Turks*. 'Tis also the Seat of an University, the only one left in *Hungary*, says *La Forrest*. In 1414, 12 Jews and 2 Jewesses were burnt alive here for stifling a Christian Infant, opening its Veins, drinking Part of its Blood while it expired, and reserving the rest to other Uses. They confessed, 'twas their Custom to offer the Blood of a Christian to God once a Year, and that 'twas then the Turn of the Jews of that City.

2. TRANSCHYN,

Lies N. from the County of *Presburg*, E. from *Moravia*, and S. from *Poland*; is about 50 Miles long, and 40 broad.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Transchyn*, on the River *Waag*, over which it has a Bridge. Lies about 50 Miles N. E. from *Presburg*, is Capital of the County, and noted for Baths and Mineral Waters. The Town

stands on the Top of a rocky Hill, is seen at a great Distance, and defended by a strong Castle, that makes it almost impregnable. The Baths lie about a Mile from the Town, and are much frequented. The hot Waters are so common hereabouts, that the People find 'em by digging Pits; and some of 'em so near the Banks of Rivers, that while they are sweating in the Baths, they can reach their Hands into the cool Rivers.

2. *Leopoldst*, built by the late Emperor in 1665, after *Newhausel* was taken by the *Turks*. 'Tis a strong Fortrefs, and lies on the *Waag*, 10 Miles S. from *Transchyn*.

3. The County of ARVA, or CROUA,

Lies N. E. from *Transchyn*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, is about 24 Miles E. and W. and 12, where broadest, S. and N. The only Town is *Arva*, 24 Miles N. E. from *Transchyn*, at the Foot of the Mountain. 'Tis Capital of the County, and defended by a Castle on a Hill. *C. Teckley's* Father died here while the Town was besieged by the Imperialists, having sent off his Son before-hand in the Habit of a Peasant.

4. The County of TUROGZ, or STREZEN,

Lies S. from the County of *Arva*, and E. from *Transchyn*, is 27 Miles S. and N. and about 25 E. and W.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Turocz*, Capital of the County, 30 Miles N. E. from *Transchyn*.

2. *Cremnitz*, a small Town, and reckon'd the chief of the Berg, or Mine-Towns. It lies 35 Miles S. E. from *Transchyn*; has several Suburbs, and is defended by a strong Castle, supposed to stand upon the highest Ground in *Hungary*. 'Tis famous for its Gold Mine, which has been work'd on 900 Years, and is the richest of the 7 in those Parts. *Dr. Brown* says, 'tis 10 English Miles long, has a horizontal Passage, call'd the *Erbflach*, 800 Fathoms long, and the Depth is 170. They are let down to it in Leather Seats fasten'd to the End of a Cable, by the turning of a Wheel, to which the other End of the Cable is fixed. This Mine has 6 Perpendicular Shafts or Pits, by which they

they let the Miners up and down; one of 'em is 150 Fathom high: They are all lin'd with Planks, to prevent the falling in of the Earth; most of the Veins run to the N. and E. and the Miners direct themselves by a Compass. The Gold Ore is of several Colours, but the white with the black Spots is accounted best. They try the Ore by pounding a considerable Quantity, and washing it in a small River which runs by the Town, and is divided into several artificial Channels, which run continually over the Ore, and washes the earthy Part from the Metalline. There have been Pieces of pure Gold found in this Mine, as broad as the Palm of ones Hand. They convey the Ore to the Bottom of the Pit, from whence 'tis drawn up, in a little Chariot with Four Wheels, with a Tongue of Iron at the Bottom, which being fitted to a Channel of Wood cut in the Middle of each Passage, can't alter its Course, so that a little Boy easily drives the Chariot before him thro' those dark Passages without any Light, till he comes to the Bottom of the Pit, from whence 'tis drawn up, turns it out, and goes back the same Way. These Chariots contain betwixt 3 and 400 Weight of Ore. The Ore is carried from the Mines to be washed in the River much after the same Manner. They are sometimes troubled with pernicious Damps which kill their Men, but they have several Inventions by Tubes and digging of Passages to purify the Air. They have also Vitriol of several Colours, and Antimony of Gold in this Mine; besides several Sorts of Chrystal, some of which are yellow. We must refer to the Doctor for their Methods of pounding, washing, and melting the Ore. In the same Hills there's a Mine of Vitriol, and some of 'em abound with Gold Dust. Some place this Town in the County of *Sol* or *Newfol*. There's a Mint here where Gold Ducats, and other Pieces, are coin'd; and they make *Aqua Fortis* from the Calx of the Vitriol Mine.

5. The County of N E Y T R A,

Lies E. from the County of *Presburg*, and S. from that of *Thurocz*, and has its Name from the River *Neytra* that runs through it. 'Tis about 45 Miles E. and W. and about 30, where broadest, S. and N.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Neytra*, on the River of that Name, about 18 Miles S. E. from *Leopoldstat*, 'tis Capital of the County, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Gran*.

2. *Newhausel*, or *Owar*, on the same River, 15 Miles S. W. from *Neytra*, and 7 N. E. from the *Danube*. It lies in a marshy Plain, and is very well fortify'd. The Works are in Form of a Star with 6 Points, each of 'em defended by a high-rats & Bastion; surrounded with a large wet Ditch. The late Emp. added a Citadel to it, call'd *Leopoldstat*. The Town has but 2 Gates, each of 'em defended by a Half-Moon. 'Twas formerly the chief Bulwark against the Turks on this Side. They took it after a long Siege and great Loss, in 1663. 'Twas recover'd by the late Duke of *Lorrain* in 1685, after defeating the *Serassquier*. The Town was taken by Storm after 40 Days Siege, and the D. found 100 Brass Cannon, with a Booty of immense Value in it.

3. *Schynia*, a strong Fort of 4 Bastions, on the *Waag*, about 9 Miles W. from *Neytra*.

4. *Gutta*, about 12 Miles W. from *Newhausel*, at the Conflux of the *Waag* and *Danube*; is a strong Fortification; rais'd by the late Emperor.

5. *Swartz*, another Fort within a Mile of *Newhausel*, with a good Garrison. They have Boats here hollowed out of one Piece of Wood, with which they pass the greatest Rivers.

6. *Schells*, another Fort, not far from *Newhausel*, about half a Mile from which there's a Concavity in the Earth, which burns continually, like *Solfaterra* near *Naples*.

7. *Friestadt*, on the E. Side of the *Waag*, 4 Miles N. E. from *Leopoldstat*, a large handsome Town, with a noble Castle and good Baths, but suffered much by the Incursions of the Turks.

8. *Banco*, about 15 Miles from *Friestadt*, where there are 15 hot Baths, whose Waters cast out a white Sediment, and die Copper and Silver in an Instant as black as Ink. There were formerly more of 'em, but they are spoiled by the overflowing of the *Waag*. *Bellitz*, noted also for hot Baths. This Country was tributary to the Turks when the Doctor was there, and the Inhabitants were obliged to pay them 4 d. a Head

per Ann. for themselves, their Children, Servants, Sheep, black Cattle, and Horses.

6. The County of B A R S, lies

Lies S. from *Neytra*, is 36 Miles where longest, and 22 where broadest.

Their chief Places are, 1. *Bars*, or *Baisenberg*, its Capital built on a Hill near the River *Gran*, about 16 Miles N. E. from *Newhausel*.

2. *Barcam*, at the Conflux of the *Ibela* and *Danube* opposite to *Gran*, 30 Miles S. E. from *Newhausel*, noted for a great Victory over the Turks by *John III. King of Poland*, and the late Duke of *Lorraine*, in 1683, upon which the Town surrender'd that same Day.

3. *Schemnitz*, which some place in the County of *Neytra*, lies 36 Miles N. E. from *Newhausel*, and 21 from *Bars*, a neat City, the fairest of all the 7 Mine-Towns. It stands on a rocky Hill, which makes the Streets uneven. The *Lutherans* have three handsome Churches here. The Town is defended by 3 Castles, from one of which the Inhabitants are diverted by all Sorts of Wind Musick 3 Times a Day; another of 'em serves as a Watch-Tower, where there's a constant Guard, who give Notice of the Approach of Enemies by firing a Culverin. This Place is famous for 6 Silver Mines, of which those of *Winschacht*, and the *Trinity*, are the best. Dr. *Brown* says, the last is 70 Fathom deep, and has a rich Ore, from whence they sometimes extract Gold; for the Manner of which we refer to the Doctor, who went so far in this Mine, that he enter'd at one Side of a Hill, and came out at another. The Ore is covered with a white Clay, which he supposes to be the *Lac Lune*. He went down in to the *Winschacht* by a Ladder of 300 Steps, and at the Foot of it he saw a large Wheel turned by the Fall of Subterranean Waters, and gives Motion to several Engines, by which the Water is pump'd from the Bottom of the Mine, to the Foot of a Hill, from whence it runs into a Valley. They have 200 Men constantly at work here. Some Places of it are very cold; but where they work 'tis so very hot, that the Miners are naked. They are sometimes killed by Damps, to prevent which, they have Tubes

to let the Air out or in at Pleasure. The black Ore is the richest, mix'd with a shining yellow *Marcasite*, which makes the Ore fluid; but if it exceeds in Quantity, preys upon the Silver. There's likewise a red Substance which grows to the Ore, and is called *Cinnabar of Silver*, which ground with Oil, makes a better Vermilion than the common *Cinnabar*. Some of the Ore yields half Silver, and is so rich as to be cut with a Knife; other Part of it scarce yields half an Ounce in a Hundred Weight, and they reckon it very rich if it yields 20; for their Way of melting, and trying it, we refer to the Doctor. Most of this Ore contains some Gold, which they separate by dissolving it in *Aqua Fortis*. These Mines do likewise yield Chrystals, and Amethyllis. The Doctor observes, that the so much Silver be dug here, all the current Money of the Country is mixed with Copper. Near to *Schemnitz* there's a high perpendicular Rock, part of which from the Top to the Bottom is of a shining blue Colour, mixed with green and yellow Spots, very beautiful to the Eye, and looks like an entire Mass of *Lapis Lazuli* finely polish'd.

4. *Glashtitten*, 7 Miles from *Schemnitz*, formerly noted for a rich Gold Mine, which has been lost since *Bethlehem Gabor* Prince of *Transylvania* invaded that Country, the Inhabitants having stop'd up the Entrance when they fled. It has also excellent hot Baths, some of which have convenient Structures built over them, and handsome Steps to go into them. The Springs are transparent, have a red and green Sediment, and leave a stony Crust upon the Wood and Seats under Water, which gilds Silver if left in it. The Sweating Bath is the best, the Springs being drain'd thro' a Hill before they fall into the Bath; at one End of which there's a Stove, with several Steps to go up to it, so that by chusing a Seat higher or lower, they may sweat more or less as they please. The Sides of the Bath are covered with a red, white, and green Substance, by the Exhalations of the Springs.

5. *Eisenbach*, 4 Miles from *Glashtitten*, and 6 from *Schemnitz*, has 3 hot Baths, 2 of which are conveniently built; and the 3d made by the Water let out of the former, is called the *Snakes-Bath*, because of the

Multi-

Multitude of Snakes which come into it immediately, says Dr. Brown, as soon as 'tis filled with Water. These Baths have a red Sediment, and petrify Timber by their Exhalations.

7. The County of SOL, or NEWSOL,

Lies E. from the Counties of *Neytra* and *Bari*, is 28 Miles S. and N. and about 27 E. and W. The chief Places are, 1. *Newsol*, or *Sol*, called also *Befricia*, Capital of the County, on the River *Gran*, 42 Miles E. from *Leopoldst.* 'Tis noted for Mines of Silver. Dr. Brown says, 'tis a handsome Town, and has a spacious Piazza, at the upper End of which there's a fair Tower. The Town is defended by a Castle, in which there's a Church covered with Copper, possessed by the *Lutherans*. The greatest Copper Mines of *Hungary* are in the Neighbourhood of this Town, but the Copper is so strongly united to the Ore, that 'tis melted 14 Times before it produces Copper fit for Use; for the Way of melting it, we refer to the Doctor. At *Mismills* near this Town, they have Furnaces for melting the Copper, and extracting Silver from it. This is reckon'd the 3d of the Mine Towns, and has a good Market for Provisions. The Inhabitants speak *Hungarian*, *German*, and *Wendish*.

2. *Hermgrunde*, about an *Hungarian* Mile from hence, betwixt 2 Hills, is noted for a rich Copper Mine, the Ore yielding from 20 to 60 Pounds of Metal per Hundred Weight. The Miners go down into the Mines by Trees set upright, with deep Notches cut in them to rest their Feet upon. They are troubled with Damps; to prevent which, they blow up Passages in the Rocks. This Mineral produces white, green, blue, and red transparent Vitriol, and a green Sediment from green Water, called *Berg-Green*, used by Painters. They have also Stones of a beautiful Green and Blue, upon one Sort of which Turquoises have been found, and is therefore call'd Mother of Turquois. They have 2 Springs of Vitriolate Water, call'd *Old* and *New Ziment*, which turn Iron into Copper in 14 Days Time, with this Advantage, that the worst and least useful Iron is turned into the purest Copper, much better than

that of the Ore, which must run through many Fires before it be made useful, whereas this made of Iron is very malleable, and easily melted, as the Doctor found by Experience. He says, this Mine for its Number of Passages and Workmen, may be compared to a considerable subterraneous City. The Emperor has 120000 Pounds Sterling per Ann. from these Mines.

3. *Stubn*, 20 Miles N. W. from *Newsol*, and 14 from *Cremnitz*, noted for 7 hot Baths much esteemed and frequented. The Water is transparent, of a sulphurous Smell, has a green Sediment, colours the Wood over it green and black, but does not change Metals so soon as others. They lie in a fine Plain surrounded with Mountains, and are much of the same Degree of Heat as the King's Bath in *England*.

3. *Boinitz*, on the E. Side of the River *Neytra*, has 5 natural Baths of a gentle Heat, all covered with one large Roof, with convenient Seats for those who bathe.

5. *Alföls*, or *Alkenföls*, on the River *Gran*, about 8 Miles S. from *Newsol*, noted also for Silver Mines.

6 *Puggantz*, formerly a considerable Town, and the 4th of the Mine-Towns, but almost laid desolate by the Invasions of the *Turks*.

7. *Königsberg*, about 12 Miles S. W. from *Cremnitz*, the 5th of the Mine-Towns, lies on the River *Gran*, noted for a Mineral Water that has performed many Cures.

8. *Tillen*, another of the Mine-Towns of great Antiquity, but much decayed, because of the Failure of the Mines.

8. L Y P C Z E,

A County N. from *Newsol*, 33 Miles E. and W. and 27 S. and N. The chief Places are, 1. *Lyptze* its Capital, about 7 Miles N. E. from *Newsol*. 2. *Libeten*, 9 Miles N. E. from *Lyptze*, the 7th of the Mine-Towns. But the Mines are much decay'd, though they still yield some Copper and Silver.

9. The County of N O V I G R A D,

Lies S. from that of *Newsol*, along the Banks of the *Danube*, is about 28 Miles from E. to W. and 18 from S. to N. The chief Places are, 1. *Novigrad*, about 15 Miles

N. E.

N. E. from *Gran*, and 39 S. E. from *New-hausel*, is the Capital of the County, and well fortified. It has also a strong Castle built on a Rock, encompassed by a Ditch 34 Foot deep cut out of the Rock. 'Twas taken by the *Germans* in 1594, retaken by the *Turks* in 1663, but recover'd by the Emperor in the late Wars.

2. *Filleck*, 18 Miles N. E. from *Novigrad*, a strong Fortrefs on the Top of a rocky Hill, accessible only by a narrow Passage, which admits but one Man in Front. 'Tis fortified by a Castle and strong Walls, was taken by the *Turks* in 1560, retaken by the *Germans* in 1593, taken again by the *Bassa* of *Waradin* and the *Malecontents* in 1682, but recover'd by the K. of *Poland* in 1683.

3. *Vaccia*, or *Vatzen*, on the *Danube*, 10 Miles S. E. from *Novigrad*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Gran*. Over against this Town lies the Island of *St. Andrew* in the *Danube*, about 8 Miles long, and 3 broad.

10. The County of S A G,

Lies E. from the County of *Novigrad* and *Newfel*, is about 33 Miles S. and N. and 30 E. and W. The chief Places are, 1. *Sag*, or *Sag*, its Capital, on the River *Ibula*, about 9 Miles N. E. from *Filleck*, and 25 from *Novigrad*.

2. *Agria*, *Erlaw*, or *Eger*, on a River of the same Name, is by the *Atlas Historique* placed in this County, tho' others place it in the County of *Hawecz* or *Barzod*. It lies 39 Miles E. from *Novigrad*, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Gran*, and one of the strongest Places in *Hungary*. 'Tis regularly fortified, and defended by a Castle upon a Hill on the other Side of the River. *Soliman* II. besieged it in 1552 with 70000 Men, and batter'd it 40 Days with 50 Cannon. He lost 8000 Men in several Assaults, and was forced to draw off. *Mahomet* III. took it in 1596, with the Loss of 60000 Men in the Siege and Battle before it. The Imperialists took it in 1685, after 3 Years Blockade, wherein 10000 *Turks* died of Hunger and Diseases. Four Thousand of the Inhabitants marched out with the Garrison, 3000 stay'd and turn'd Christians, and many Christian Slaves were set at Liberty. The *Turks* left in it 150 Cannon, 7 Mortars, and great Store of Provision and Ammunition.

11. The County of B A R Z O D,

Lies E. from *Sag*, is about 57 Miles from S. W. to N. E. but of an unequal Breadth, the greatest being 21 Miles E. and W. The chief Places are, 1. *Barzod*, on the River *Horto*, about 42 Miles E. from *Sag*, and 65 N. E. from *Novigrad*.

2. *Tekay*, on the River *Bodrock*, about 32 Miles N. E. from *Agria*. 'Tis a strong Town, defended by a Citadel, and lies in a marshy Plain in an Island form'd by the *Trys* and the *Bodrock*. Prince *Ragotzki* put it into the Hands of the Emperor in 1660, after the Death of his Father, which was follow'd by the Loss of all *Transilvania*. The *Turks* took it with the Assistance of Count *Teckley* in 1682; but the Imperialists recover'd it in 1685. The best Wine in the Kingdom is produced in the Neighbourhood, which is much esteemed all over Europe, and sold at a great Price. Near this Place was found a Earth called *Bolus Toxicensis*, much esteemed for its Medicinal Virtue.

3. *Olosh*, a small City near the Conflux of the *Sago* and *Trys*.

12. The County of G O M E R,

Lies W. from *Barzod*, and E from *Newfel*, 36 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and 25 where broadest from S. to N. The chief Place is *Gomer*, on the River *Gais*, 33 Miles N. from *Agria*.

13. The County of T O R N A,

Lies N. E. from *Gomer*, is 33 Miles from N. E. to S. W. and 24 where broadest. The chief Places are, 1. *Torna*, on a rising Ground near the River *Sago*, about 32 Miles N. from *Agria*, and is well fortified.

2. *Zendre*, or *Zenders*, a small Town with a good Castle on the same River, about 7 Miles S. W. from *Torna*. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* and *Malecontents* in 1684.

14. The County of A B A V I V A R,

Lies E. from *Torna*, is 30 Miles long, and 24 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Abaviv*, about 8 Miles S. E. from *Torna*.

2. *Cassan*

2. *Cassovia*, or *Caschau*, near the River *Horto*, 13 Miles N. E. from *Abaujar*, and 16 from *Torna*. 'Twas formerly the Capital of *Hungary*, and tho' subject to its Kings, was govern'd in Form of a Republick. 'Tis well fortified, and has one of the most considerable Arsenals in the Kingdom. It received an Imperial Garrison in 1670; and being govern'd by a Deputy from the Emperor, is much frequented by Persons of Quality, so that 'tis one of the best built Towns in the Kingdom. The Inhabitants speak *Hungarian* and *German*, and have Sermons in both Languages by Turns in the great Church. The Air is unhealthful, and their Wine being ting'd with Chalk or Lime, causes Lameness in the Joints; but when carried abroad to *Poland* and elsewhere, purifies it self, is reckon'd very good, and brings them a great Trade. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* during the late War, but recover'd by the Imperialists in 1685. 'Tis defended by a good Citadel, and well fortified.

15. The County of GEWINAR,

Lies N. from *Torna*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, is 24 Miles E. and W. and 15 where broadest S. and N. The chief Place is *Schmelnitz*, or *Czelnick*, about 20 Miles N. from *Torna*, near the Head of the River *Hernack*.

2. *Leusich*, 9 Miles N. E. from *Czelnick*, is by some reckon'd in this County, and by others Capital of the County of *Czepus*, Part of which belongs to *Poland*. The Malecontents took this Town in 1681, the Imperialists retook it in 1685, and the Malecontents recover'd it in 1686. The Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, have a good Trade, and are very courteous.

16. The County of C Z E P U S,

Lies E. from *Gewinar*, is 20 Miles from S. to N. and as much from E. to W. Part of it belongs to *Poland*. The chief Place is *Kesinurck*, about 26 Miles N. from *Cassovia*.

17. The County of S A R O S,

Lies E. from *Czepus*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, is about 15 Miles S.

and N. and about 28 from E. to W. The chief Places are, 1. *Saros*, on the River *Horto*, about 4 Miles N. from *Esperies*, and 24 from *Cassovia*. 'Tis defended by a Castle, and gives Name to the County.

2. *Esperies*, or *Eperies*, on the same River, 4 Miles S. from *Saros*, and 14 N. from *Cassovia*. 'Tis a strong Town, was taken by Count *Tockley* in 1678, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1679. 'Tis famous for its Salt-Mines at two Miles distance. Dr. *Brown* says, the Mine is 180 Fathom deep, and lies for most part in an Earthy Ground. The Miners descend first by Ropes, and then by Ladders. The Salt Veins are so large, that entire Pieces have been found of 10000 Pound Weight, which they cut into square Pieces two Foot long, and one thick, and afterwards grind 'em betwixt two Stones. Tho' the Mine be cold and moist, the Salt is not easily dissolved. The Water in the Mines is so much impregnated with Salt, that when boil'd, it produces a bluish Salt, which the Country People give to their Cattle. The Salt dug out of the Mine is of several Colours and Shapes, some of a delicate Blue, others of a transparent Yellow, and some Pieces are so clear and hard, that they carve them into several Figures like Chrystal. Near this Mine there are two Fountains, the Water of which kills Birds and Beasts that drink of it, and are therefore walled up.

18. The County of U N G H W A R,

Lies E. from *Saros* and *Abaujar*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, is 36 Miles from S. to N. and 28 from E. to W. The chief Places are, 1. *Ungwar*, on the River *Ung*, which gives Name to the County. It lies 37 Miles S. E. from *Esperies*. 'Twas seiz'd by the Malecontents, who received an Imperial Garrison in 1685, after Count *Tockley* was detained by the *Turks*; and here the Imperialists found his Treasure and best Goods. Some derive the Name of the Kingdom from this Town, which is now inconsiderable, except for its Strength.

2. *Dobonka*, on the same River, 9 Miles S. W. from *Ungwar*.

3. *Warna*, about 16 Miles N. from *Ungwar*.

19. The County of Z E M P L I N,

Lies S. from *Ungwar*. The S. Part of it lies along the *Teyz*, 48 Miles in Length, and the greatest Breadth is 30. The chief Place is *Zemplin*, or *Zemlin*, near the River *Bodrack*, 14 Miles S. E. from *Cassovia*.

20. The County of CHEGE, or SAMBOLICK,

Lies S. from *Zemplin*, and E. from *Barzod*, is about 69 Miles from N. W. to S. E. and 28 where broadest. The chief Places are, 1. *Chege*, on the Conflux of the *Teyz* and *Agria*, about 27 Miles S. E. from *Agria*.

2. *Kalo*, upon an Island on a River of the same Name, which some make the Capital of a County. It lies 33 Miles N. E. from *Chege*, was taken in 1680 by the Malecontents, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1682.

3. *Little Warradin*, or *Kiswarda*, a small Town on the River *Kalo*, about 48 Miles N. E. from *Chege*.

4. *Eckiet*, a Fort in an Island of the River *Grafna*, about 54 Miles N. E. from *Chege*.

5. *St. George*, a Fortress in an Island of the River *Teyz*, about 27 Miles E. from *Agria*, and 10 S. W. from *Chege*.

21. The County of H E U E C Z,

W. from *Sambolick*, and S. from *Barzod*, is 26 Miles from S. to N. and 24 E. and W. The chief Places are, 1. *Heuecz*, on the *Sarwize* or *Tarna*, about 21 Miles S. from *Agria*.

2. *Hatwan*, or *Zadran*, a small City near the Frontiers of *Novigrad*, which some reckon in the County of *Pest*. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1596, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1683.

22. The County of P E S T,

Lies W. from *Heuecz*, and S. E. from *Novigrad*, is 57 Miles from S. E. to N. W. and 35 where broadest. 'Tis bounded by the *Danube* on the W. Side. The chief Place is *Pest*, on the other Side of the *Danube*, over against *Buda*, with which it communicates by a Bridge of Boats half a Mile long. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1541, and recover'd by the Imperialists in 1686. 'Tis a large Town, built in a square Forum, and by its fair Walls and Mosques gives a delicate Prospect at a distance.

23. The County of Z O L N O C K,

Lies S. E. from the County of *Pest*, is about 40 Miles long, and 26 broad. The chief Place is *Zolnock*, on the Conflux of the *Zaguia* and *Teyz*, about 48 Miles S. E. from *Pest*, and 40 from *Agria*. 'Tis a strong Town, capable of a Garrison of 4000 Men, and almost encompassed by the Rivers. 'Twas taken by *Soliman II.* after 3 Days Siege in 1552, when the Garrison of 850 Men shamefully deserted it, notwithstanding the Courage of the Governor, who being taken in the Castle, was civilly treated by the *Turks*, who at his Request pursued and cut off the cowardly Garrison. The Imperialists recover'd it in 1685, and *Pr. Ragotzki* took it in 1703. On the S. Side of this County lies the *Campus Cumanorum* of the Ancients.

24. The County of B A T H or B A I A,

Lies S. from *Zolnock*, is about 38 Miles along the *Danube*, and 25 where broadest. The chief Places are, 1. *Colocza*, or *Colonnitz*, Lat. *Colocza*, or *Stara Colossa*, on the E. Side of the *Danube*, about 50 Miles S. E. from *Pest*, and 40 S. W. from *Zolnock*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, the See of an Archbishop, was taken by the *Turks* in 1543, and recover'd by the Imperialists in 1686.

2. *Bath-Monster*, on the same River, about 23 Miles S. E. from *Colocza*, to which its Episcopal See is now united.

3. *Baia*, midway betwixt *Colocza* and *Bath-Monster*, a small City on the *Danube*, which gives Name to the County.

25. The County of B O D R O C K,

Lies along the *Danube*, about 60 Miles betwixt that River and the *Teyz*, and the greatest Breadth is about 33. The chief Places are, 1. *Bodrock*, on the *Danube*, about 17 Miles S. E. from *Bath-Monster*. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1552, but recover'd in 1686. 'Tis encompassed by good Pastures, which form the Desert of *Bacmeche*.

2. *Segedin*, or *Sygeth*, on the *Teyz*, about 27 Miles E. from *Bodrock*, and 38 S. E. from *Bath-Monster*, is a strong Town, the chief

chief of the County of *Bodrock*, taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1686, after Count *Veterani* defeated the *Turks* who came to relieve it.

26. The County of CHONAD,

Lies E. from the County of *Bodrock*, on the other Side the *Teyss*. 'Tis about 52 Miles from S. to N. but of an unequal Breadth, the greatest Breadth along the River *Merisch* being 40 Miles. The chief Places are, 1. *Chonad*, on the River *Merisch*, about 11 Miles E. from *Segedin*, which is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Colocz*.

2. *Lippa*, on the same River, a strong Place, taken by the *Turks* in 1551, retaken by the Imperialists in 1686, but restor'd to the *Turks* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, because reckon'd to belong to the County of *Temeswaer*. It lies about 55 Miles E. from *Chonad*.

3. *Titul*, a Fortress on the *Teyss* a little before it falls into the *Danube*, about 46 Miles S. from *Segedin*.

4. *Arad*, on the N. Side of the River *Merisch*, 24 Miles E. from *Chonad*, with a Bridge over the River. The Imperialists took it by Storm in 1685, and burnt it, after having cut off 1500 of the Grand Seignior's Guards who retir'd thither.

27. The County of TEMESWAER,

Which lies E. from *Chonad*, was left to the *Turks* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, and therefore we refer the Description of it to *Turkey in Europe*.

28. The County of CZONGRAD, or ORODI,

Lies N. of *Bodrock* and *Chonad* on both Sides the *Teyss*, is about 39 Miles from E. to W. and 24 S. and N. but taking in *Orodi*, is much larger. The chief Places are, 1. *Czongrad*, on the E. Side of the *Teyss*, where the *Kalo* falls into it, about 16 Miles N. from *Segedin*.

2. *Giula*, on the River *Beketekeress*, about 27 Miles E. from *Czongrad*. 'Tis a strong Fortress in a Peninsula on the Lake *Zarkad*, form'd by the River. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1566, but recover'd by the Imperialists during the late War.

3. *Grand Waradin*, by some placed in the County of *Kalo*, but by the *Atlas Historique* in *Orodi*, adjoining to or Part of the County of *Czongrad*, which the same Author makes 50 Miles S. and N. and 34 E. and W. The Town lies in an Island on the River *Keres*, 46 Miles N. E. from *Czongrad*, and 31 N. from *Giula*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Colocz*, fortified with a strong Castle on the E. Side, firm Ramparts, 5 Royal Bastions, a regular Ditch supplied by Water from the River; and within it there's another Inclosure, consisting of a high Wall and some Bastions, which serve instead of a Citadel. 'Twas taken by the *Crim Tartars* in 1242, fell under the Princes of *Transylvania* afterwards, was taken from them by the *Turks* in 1660, and recover'd by the Imperialists in 1692.

29. The County of THURTUR,

Lies N. from *Czongrad*, is about 30 Miles S. and N. and 30 where broadest E. and W. The chief Places are, 1. *Thurtur*, betwixt the Rivers *Teyss* and *Kalo*, about 28 Miles N. from *Czongrad*, is a small City, but Capital of the County.

2. *St. Nicholas*, near the *Teyss*, about 12 Miles S. from *Thurtur*. 'Tis a fortified Town, taken from the *Turks* by the Imperialists in 1686.

30. The County of KALO,

Lies N. from the County of *Thurtur*, and has its Denomination from the River which runs through it, is 48 Miles S. W. and N. E. and 36 from E. to W. Some make *Kalo*, that we mention'd before in the County of *Chege*, to be the Capital of this; but we rather follow the *Atlas Historique*, whose Map is the latest.

The only Places of Note we find here are, 1. *Debresin*, or *Debrezin*, 35 Miles N. W. from *Grand Waradin*. 'Tis a strong Fortress, was taken by the *Turks* in 1684, and retaken that same Year by the Imperialists. 'Tis noted for a *Schola Illustris*.

2. *Bichor*, which some place in the County of *Czongrad*, a small fortified Town, with a Bridge over the River *Kalo*, about 6 Miles N. from *Grand Waradin*.

31. The County of ZATHMAR,

Lies E. from that of *Kalo*, and N. from *Grand Waradin*, is about 51 Miles from S. to N. and 50 where broadest from E. to W. The chief Places are, 1. *Zathmar*, on the River *Samos*, about 27 Miles N. E. from *Little Waradin*, and 51 N. E. from *Great Waradin*. 'Tis almost encompassed by the River. 'Twas taken by the Turks in 1654, recover'd afterwards by the *Transilvanians*: Prince *Ragotzki* deliver'd it to the Emperor in 1660, after the Death of his Father. *Michael Abaffi*, Pr. of *Transilvania*, thought to have gain'd it by Correspondence; but those who should have deliver'd it to him were discover'd. Count *Tockley* took it in 1680, but the Imperialists recover'd it in 1682. 'Tis a very strong Place, and now made Capital of the Country.

2. *St. Job*, 33 Miles S. E. from *Zathmar*, a Place of Note, taken by the Imperialists in 1685.

32. The County of UGOGH,

Lies N. from *Zathmar*, is about 32 Miles long, and 16 broad. The only Place of Note in it is *Ugeggh*, near the Head of the *Teyz*, about 17 Miles N. E. from *Zathmar*.

33. The County of MAROMARUS,

Lies N. from *Ugeggh*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and *Transilvania*, is 36 Miles long, and about 12 broad. The only Places of Note are, 1. *Maromarus*, on the River *Iza*, on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*. 'Tis a strong Town, and has Salt-Mines in the Neighbourhood which resemble Marble, and a Fountain, says *Bosnius*, which changes Iron into Copper.

2. *Huff*, a small Fortrefs about 12 Miles N. E. from *Ugeggh*, and 27 from *Zathmar*.

3. *Sigeth*, about 3 Miles N. from *Huff*, a fortified Town, which was taken by the Malecontents in 1703.

34. The County of BERE G,

Lies N. W. from *Maromarus*, and E. from *Unguar*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, is about 40 Miles from S. to N. and

33 from E. to W. The chief Places are, 1. *Bereglas*, or *Berigia*, near the *Teyz*. 'Tis Capital of the Country, lies 24 Miles E. from *Unguar*, and about 28 N. from *Zathmar*.

2. *Mongatz*, or *Moncats*, near the River *Teyz*, about 11 Miles S. W. from *Bereglas*, and 24 N. from *Zathmar*. 'Tis one of the strongest Fortresses in *Hungary*, stands on a Rock encompassed with Morasses, and consists of three Castles one above another, each of them encompassed with a Trench cut in the Rock, and the higher commanding the lower. Princess *Ragotzki* held it out a considerable Time against a great Army of Imperialists, who were obliged to change the Siege into a Blockade, which continu'd for several Years; but she was at last brought to surrender in 1688, by Artifice rather than by Force, her Husband Count *Tockley* being in no Condition to relieve her.

LOWER HUNGARY,

Lies on the other Side the *Danube*, and is divided into the 14 Counties of *Comorra*, *Muszon*, *Sopron*, *Sarwar*, *Vesprin*, *Javarin* or *Raab*, *Strigonium* or *Gran*, *Alba*, *Pelyez*, *Egzard*, *Zigeth*, *Salawar*, *Zolna*, and *Barnywar*.

1. The County of COMORRA,

Lies on the S. Side of the *Danube*, E. from *Presburg*, and consists of a great many Islands form'd by that River and the *Raab*, about 28 Miles long, and 22 broad. The two chief Islands are the *Great* and *Little Schut*: The first lies next the great Stream of the *Danube*, is 13 French Leagues long, and 5 broad; the other is not so considerable.

The chief Place of Note is *Comorra*, or *Comarren*, Lat. *Crumeum*, or *Comaranium*, on the S. E. Corner of the Island. *Moll* makes it 32 Miles S. E. from *Presburg*; the *Atlas Historique* 38. 'Tis almost encompassed by the Rivers, and has a Bridge over the *Danube*. 'Tis very strong both by Nature and Art. 'Twas first fortified by K. *Matthew Corwin*; and after the Loss of *Gran*, was the chief Bulwark of *Christendom* on that Side. 'Twas besieged by Sultan *Amarath III.* in 1594, with a great Army and 60 Ships; but

but being repulsed with great Slaughter in all his Attacks, he attempted the Fidelity of the Governor the *Baron de Brown*, and sending 5 Men to him under Pretence of a Parley, offer'd him a great Bribe if he would surrender; which the Baron, though grievously wounded, rejected, cut of the Heads of 4, which he fixed upon Spears on the Walls, and sent the 5th back to tell his Master, that he should not find him a Traytor, like Count *Hardeck* who betray'd *Raab*; upon which the *Turks* were forced to break up the Siege. There's a pleasant Prospect from this City over the neighbouring Country and Rivers. *Dr. Brown* says, that in the innermost Castle he saw 3 ancient Tombs brought thither from *Senia* a neighbouring Village, which, by the Inscriptions, appear to have been those of some *Romans*. The Town is defended by 4 Bastions and a strong Fort, call'd the *Tor-toise*, because of its Figure.

2. The County of M U S Z O N,

On the S. W. Side of the Isle of *Schut*, is about 28 Miles long, and 16 where broadest. The only Places of Note are, 1. *Ovar*, or *Altenburg*; at the Conflux of the *Leitha* and *Danube*, in an Island about 50 Miles S. E. from *Vienna*; 'tis the Capital of the County, and well fortify'd.

2. *Muszon*, or *Mulzon*, which gives Name to the County, lies about 12 Miles W. from *Altenburg*, on the Side of the *New-Sidler* Lake, is fortified with a Castle, and difficult of Approach, because of Morasses.

3. The County of S O P R O N, or E D E N B U R G,

Lies E. from the Frontiers of *Austria*, and S. W. from *Muszon*, is 36 Miles where longest, and 30 where broadest. The chief Places are, 1. *Edenburg* or *Sopron*, about 5 Miles S. W. from the *New-Sidler* Lake, and 30 S. E. from *Vienna*. 'Tis the Place where the States of *Lower Hungary* assemble, and where several of their Queens and the present Empress were crown'd.

2. The *New-Sidler* Sea or Lake, in this Country, is 3 German Leagues broad, and 7 long, abounds with Fish, and is encompassed with many small Towns and Villages.

It has its Name from *New-Sidle* at the N. End of the Lake, about 7 Miles W. from *Muszon*; 'tis adorn'd with a good Castle and Square. Near this Place *Dr. Brown* says, they have a black Earth, of which they make Saltpetre: And near *Altenburg* there's a famous Quarry, in which he found a Substance of a middling Nature, betwixt a Clay and Stone, which the Inhabitants call *Liver-stones*; they are naturally impressed with the Figures of Trees and Leaves.

4. The County of S A R W A R,

Lies S. E. from *Edenburg*, is about 38 Miles long, and 26 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Sarwar*, on the Conflux of the *Raab* and *Gantz*, about 28 Miles S. W. from *Raab*, and 34 S. E. from *Edenburg*. 'Tis the Capital of the County.

2. *Kirment*, or *Kermein*, 19 Miles S. W. from *Sarwar*, on the *Raab*, supposed to be the *Cornadinum* and *Pretorium* of the Ancients.

3. *S. Godart*, about 2 Miles S. W. from *Kirment*, on the same River; is a ruinous Town, but noted for a great Victory obtained here over the *Turks*, by the *Imp.* in 1664, which brought the Infidels to a Peace that same Year.

5. The County of S A L A W A R,

Lies S. from *Sarwar*, and is bounded on the E. Side by the River *Mahr*. 'Tis 64 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. and about 28 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Salawar*, or *Kaniwar*, about 16 Miles N. W. from the Lake *Balaton*, or *Platten* Sea, the Capital of the County.

2. *Kanisha*, or *Kanisa*, near the Frontiers of *Stiria*, about 13 Miles S. E. from *Kaniwar*, and 12 W. from the *Platten* Sea. 'Tis a strong Town in the Middle of a Marsh. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1600, besieg'd in vain by Archd. *Matthias* in 1601, and Count *Serini* in 1664, but recovered by the Imperialists after a long Blockade in 1690, when the *Turkish* Governor, who surrendered it for Want of Provisions, told the *Imp.* General, that he yielded to him the strongest Fortress in the *Ottoman* Empire.

3. Stridey

3. *Stride*, a ruinous Town in this Country, noted for the Birth of the famous *S. Jerome*.

6. The County of VESPRIN,

Lies N. E. from *Salawar*, is about 40 Miles long, and 30 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Vesprin*, or *Weisburn*, near the N. E. End of the *Platten* Sea, about 70 Miles S. E. from *Edenburg*, and 37 almost S. from *Raab*. 'Tis defended by a Fort on a neighbouring Hill, surrender'd to Count *Teckley* in 1683, but recover'd soon after the raising the Siege of *Vienna*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Gran*, who is Chancellor to the Queens of *Hungary*, and has a Right to crown them.

2. *Papa*, on the River *Marehalte*, 22 Miles N. W. from *Vesprin*, and 16 S. E. from *Raab*. 'Tis a strong Town, was taken by *Soliman II.* in 1543, and retaken by Archd. *Matthias* in 1597. That same Year the Garrison consisting of *Lorrainers* and *Wallons*, betray'd it to the *Turks*, but were besieged by the Imperialists, and forced to save themselves by Flight in the Night-time. It surrender'd to Count *Teckley* in 1683, but was soon reduced by the Imperialists.

3. The Lake *Balaton*, or *Platten* Sea, in this Country, is the *Volcea* of the Ancients. is 48 Miles long, 7 or 8 where broadest, well stored with Fish, and is guarded with several Forts, which were of great Use to defend the Country from the Incurfions of the *Turks*. The River *Zarniza* issues from this Lake, and falls into the *Danube*, over-against *Bashmonster*.

7. The County of JAVARIN, or RAAB,

Lies N. E. from *Vesprin*, and S. E. from *Commora*, is 44 Miles long, and 25 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Javarin*, or *Raab*, about 18 Miles S. W. from *Commora*, 25 S. E. from *Presburg*, and 70 from *Vienna*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Gran*, and lies at the Conflux of the *Raab* and *Danube*. 'Tis fortified with 7 large Bastions, and 4 Cavaliers, or high Mounts which overlook them. 'Tis commanded by a neighbouring Hill which is undermined, and can be blown up at Pleasure; and at a Distance they have a Watch-Tower to discover the Enemies Approach. The *Turks*

besieged it in 1591, when in one Attack they lost 12000 Men, but 'twas betray'd at last by Count *Hardeck* the Governor, for which he was beheaded at *Vienna*. The Emperor *Rodolph II.* besieged it in vain Two Years after; but it was recovered in 1599, by 100 French Men under *M. Vaubecour*, says *La Forrest*; for the Imperialists and others say, 'twas recovered by a Stratagem of Count *Schwartzenburg*, Governor of *Commora*. The adjacent Country is plain. The Town has 2 Bridges, one leading to *Austria*, and the other to *Alba Regalis*. Dr. *Brown* saw several antick Weapons here, viz. long Clubs set with Spikes, for attacking and defending Beaches; Planks set with Hooks, to be fixed to the Outside of Earthen Works, &c. The *Turkish* Messengers stay here to receive their Dispatches from *Vienna*.

2. *Torta*, *Thata*, or *Lotis*, Lat. *Diodatum* and *Casarea*, a small Town, about 20 Miles from *Raab*, nearer the *Danube*. Count *Teckley* surpris'd it in 1683; but the Imperialists recovered it that same Year.

8. The County of GRAN, or STRIGONIUM,

Lies S. E. from *Raab*, is 37 Miles long, and 22 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Gran*, Lat. *Strigonium*, on the *Danube*, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Commora*, and 25 from *Raab*. 'Tis a very considerable City, was formerly the Seat of their Kings, is the See of an Archbishop, Primate and Chancellor of the Kingdom, and President of the Royal Council. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower, both of 'em walled. The lower Town commands the *Danube*. The Hill of *St. Thomas* which overlooks the Town, is also fortified. It has many noble Structures, of which the Cathedral of *St. Stephen*, the Archbishop's Castle, and the Palace, are the most considerable. It has Two large Towers, one towards the River, and the other towards the Country. These are join'd by a Wall fortify'd with several Redoubts. The Ditch is flank'd with hewn Stone; and besides, a Terrass encompassed with strong Palisado's, and 4. great Points like Ravelins. *Soliman II.* took it in 1543. Archduke *Matthias* besieged it in vain with 50000 Men in 1574. The *Turks* were rout-
ed

ed before it in 1595, and the Town taken by the Archduke. As this Siege, Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour-Castle in Wiltshire stormed the Water-Tower, and pull'd down the Turkish Banner, for which the Emperor Rodolph made him a Count of the Empire, and King James I. made him a Baron of England, which Honours are still enjoyed by his Posterity. The Turks retook it in 1606, the Imperialists recovered it in 1683, and the Duke of Lorraine and Elector of Bavaria defeated the Turks who came to besiege it in 1685. The adjacent Country is fruitful, and produces generous Wine.

2. *Piscograd*, or *Piszograd*, Lat. *Vetus Salina*, *Felix Lacus*, or *Lacus*, on the *Danube*, about 12 Miles S. E. from *Gran*, is a Town defended by a strong Castle, on a Rock of difficult Access, was taken by the Turks in 1605, surrender'd to the Duke of Lorraine in 1684, retaken by the Turks 18 Months after, who demolished the Fortifications when they restor'd it by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. Dr. Brown says it has Two Castles, that the Crown of Hungary was formerly kept in one of 'em, and that the lower Castle has been a fair Structure; and the Ruins of an ancient Fabrick of Arches of Square Stone are to be seen here. Below this City lies *Vaia*, formerly a Bishop's See, noted for the Defeat of the Turks by the D. of Lorraine in 1684, upon which it surrender'd. There are noble large Grapes in the Neighbourhood.

9. The County of ALBA REGALIS,

Lies S. from *Gran*, is 34 Miles long, and about 28 broad. The chief Place is *Alba Regalis*, call'd *Ekes-Feyewar* by the Inhabitants, *Stul-Weissenburg* by the Germans, and *Stelm-Biagrod* by the Turks, on the River *Zarwiza*, near the End of the *Platten* Sea, about 37 Miles S. W. from *Gran*, 35 from *Buda*, and 11 S. E. from *Vesprim*. It lies among Marshes, which cover it on one Side; and on the other, 'tis fortify'd with 3 Bastions, and other Works. 'Tis join'd to the firm Land by 3 Causeways, was formerly noted for the Coronation, Residence, and Interrment, of the Kings of Hungary, from whence 'twas call'd *Alba Regalis*. La Forrest says, 'tis a large well built City. Soliman II. besieged it in vain in 1543. The

Turks took it afterwards. The Emperor Rodolph II. recover'd it in 1601. The Turks retook it in 1602, and kept it till 1688, that 'twas surrender'd to the Imperialists after a long Blockade.

10. The County of PELYEZ,

Lies E. from *Gran* and *Alba Regalis*, is 34 Miles long, and about 18 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Buda*, or *Offen*, 'twas anciently call'd *Aquincum*, *Cursa*, and *Solva*, 'till *Buda*, Brother to *Attila the Hun*, called it by his own Name, and made it the Capital of the Kingdom, which it continu'd to be till the Turks seized it in the 16th Century. It lies on the Side of a Mountain which descends to the *Danube*, about 28 Miles S. E. from *Gran*, about 77 S. E. from *Presburg*, and 120 from *Vienna*. The River is here about $\frac{1}{4}$ League broad, and there is a Bridge of Boats betwixt this City and *Pest* on the other Side. 'Twas a large, rich, populous, and very strong City, adorn'd with magnificent Structures by *Sigismund* King of Hungary, *Matthew Corvin*, and others, when 'twas the Seat of the Hungarian Kings. At the Entrance of *Matthew Corvin's* Palace, there were 3 admirable Columns of *Hercules*, *Diana*, and *Apollo*, which *Soliman* the Turk cast into great Guns. The City decay'd much after it came into the Hands of the Turks. 'Twas taken by *Soliman II.* in 1526, retaken by Archduke *Ferdinand* the next Year. *Soliman* took it again in 1529, after 11 general Assaults. Archduke *Ferdinand* attack'd it in 1541, but *Soliman* obliged him to raise the Siege. Archduke *Matthias* besieged it in vain in 1598 and 1601. It continued in the Hands of the Turks till 1686, when 'twas taken by the D. of Lorraine, after ten Weeks Siege, tho' he attempted it in vain in 1684. He defeated the Turks who came to relieve it, took 8 of their Cannon, and 40 Standards. The Turkish Governor was slain on the Breach of the Wall, and all the Garrison was cut off, except 1600, who retiring to the Castle, beg'd Quarter; 3000 Turks were slain in the Storm, and 2000 taken, among whom there were several Officers of Note. The most sumptuous Structures now remaining in the Town, are their Inns, Mosques, Bridges and Baths.

They have 8 of the latter in and about the Town, of which Dr. Brown gives a particular Account. Some of 'em have convenient Structures over them; that call'd the Bath of the green Pillars is a very hot Spring, yet is used without mixing cold Water. It contains a petrifying Juice, which forms a gummy Stone, on the Sides of the Bath, and by the Streams of it there are long Stones like Iceicles form'd on the Heads of the Pillars, from which they hang down. This Bath is of a circular Figure, and the Cupola over it is supported by large Pillars, with divers Openings to let out the Exhalations. That call'd the Table-Bath, has a whitish Water of a sulphurous Smell, and is made use of both for Drinking and Bathing. That call'd the Bath of the Powder-Mill, rises in an open Pond, with which having mixed its Waters, they are clear and cold in one Part, and hot and whitish in another; and the Stream is convey'd from it to the Powder-Mill, from whence it has its Name. That call'd the Bath of the Saints is so hot near the Spring, that it can't be used till the Water is cool'd, by being convey'd into other Baths. That call'd *Caplia* has a noble Structure over it of an Octogonal Figure, the Water is very hot, and has a petrifying Juice. The chief is that call'd *Velibey*, which has a noble Cupola over it, with 4 more at the Corners of it over private Bathing-Rooms. It has a spacious Antichamber, and the great Cupola is supported by 12 Pillars, betwixt 8 of which there are Fountains of hot Water; and there are Cisterns with cold Water to be mixed with the hot, which can't otherwise be made Use of. The Water has a strong sulphurous Smell, and a petrifying Juice. Dr. Brown says of 'em in short, that they are the noblest Baths in Europe for the Largeness of their Springs, and the Magnificence of their Buildings; and that the beautiful and adyantagious Situation of this City might very well invite the conquering Huns to make it their Capital.

2. *Alloffen*, or *Old Buda*, lies a League above the other, and was anciently called *Herculea*.

3. *S. Margaret*, or *Ratzenmark*, a considerable Island in the Danube below Buda, which is about 23 Miles long, and about 8 broad. The only Place of Note in it, is *St. Martin*.

11. The County of EGZARD, or SEGZARD,

Lies S. E. from that of *Pelyez*, is 13 Miles S. and N. and 36 E. and W. The chief Place is the Town of *Dombe*, almost encompassed by the River *Zarwiza*, which lies about 24 Miles S. E. from *Alba Regalis*.

12. The County of ZIGETH,

Lies W. from the County of *Egzard*, and S. from those of *Asprin* and *Alba Regalis*, is about 48 Miles long, and 42 broad. The chief Place is *Zigeth*, on an Island in the River *A'ma*, about 45 Miles S. from *Stul-Weissenburg*, near the Frontiers of *Silavonia*, and 70 S. W. from *Buda*. 'Tis a very strong Town, encompassed with Marshes on three Sides; and on the Side of the firm Land there's only one Passage to it, defended by 2 large Bastions. 'Tis besides fortified with 3 Walls and 3 Ditches, and defended by a strong Castle beyond the Island. *Saliman II.* died of Grief in 1566, because he could not take this Town; but the Grand Vizier *Makomet* concealing his Death, publish'd in his Name through the Camp, That if the Town were not taken, he would put the whole Army to Death; which so animated the *Turks*, that they made furious Assaults upon the Town, and carried it in 3 Days after, notwithstanding the unparallel'd Resistance of Count *Serini*, who after he was forced out of the Town retir'd into the Island, and from thence into the Castle, where, after he had repulsed the *Turks* several Times, he sallied out with 24 Men, being all that were left, and was cut off with them. One of his Successors belieg'd the Town in 1664, but in vain, with the Imperial Army. In 1689, 'twas forced to surrender to the Imperialists after Two Years Blockade, and the Garrison was allow'd honourable Terms, and left 85 Cannon behind them.

13. The County of ZOLNA, or TOLNA,

Lies E. from *Zigeth* on the Danube, is about 40 Miles from E. to W. and 24 from S. to N. The chief Places are, 1. *Zolna*, or *Tolna*, near the Danube, about 46 Miles N. E. from

from *Zigeth*, and 10 S. W. from *Colocza*. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1555, and recovered'd by the Imperialists in 1686. 'Twas anciently called *Alsinum*, where the *Huns* defeated the *Romans*, and kill'd 40000 of them, after they themselves had been defeated at *Pentola*, or *Pontelli*, the ancient *Potentiana*, about 30 Miles further up the River.

2. *Batafek*, or *Batha*, a small City at the Conflux of the *Zarwiza* and *Danube*, 12 Miles S. E. from *Zolna*.

14. The County of BARANYWAR,

Lies S. from that of *Zolna*, is 76 Miles from S. E. to N. W. but of an unequal Breadth, the greatest being 30 Miles, and the least 12.

The chief Places are, 1. *Baranywar*, near the Conflux of the *Drave* and *Danube*, on a small River about 27 Miles S. E. from *Batafek*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, and gives Name to it.

2. *Mohatz*, or *Mohacz*, a small Town near the *Danube*, 12 Miles N. W. from *Baranywar*, remarkable for the Defeat and Death of *Lewis II. K. of Hungary* in 1526, where, with an Army of 20000, he engag'd 300000 *Turks*, which lost most Part of *Hungary*, and cost 200000 *Hungarians* their Lives, who were cut off by the *Turks* in following Rencontres. 'Tis no less memorable for the Defeat of the Prime Vizier and the *Turkish Army* by the D. of *Lorrain* in 1687, after a sharp Engagement, wherein 8000 *Janizaries*, with their Aga, were killed, 2000 were taken, 3000 drown'd, and their whole Army dispersed. The Elector of *Barvaria* had the Vizier's rich and sumptuous Tent; and there was found upon the Field of Battle 67 Cannon, 100 Quintals of Powder, 400 of Match, 8000 Cannon Ball, 3000 Bombs and Carcasses, 10000 Grenadoes, with a vast Number of Arms of all Sorts, 2000 Oxen, 500 Horse, and vast Quantities of Provisions. This Battle was fought on the same Ground where King *Lewis* was defeated, betwixt *Mohatz* and *Harsa*.

3. *Funffkirchen*, i. e. Five Churches, called by the Natives *Ortegiaczac*, a strong Town on the River *Keoria*, 30 Miles S. E. from *Zigeth*, and 35 W. from *Mohatz*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Gran*. It had its Name from 5 magnificent Churches, which it formerly contain'd. Some take it

to be *Antonin's Teutoburgium*; but some think that to be *Erdwid* on the other Side the *Danube*, at the Mouth of the *Drave*. This Town was taken by the *Turks* in 1543, and retaken by Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden* in 1686.

4. *Darda*, a Fortrefs near the Mouth of the *Drave*, about 8 Miles S. E. from *Baranywar*. It covers one End of the Bridge of *Esseck*, and was taken by the Imperialists in 1697; as was also *Siclor*, a fortified Town about 26 Miles W. from it.

S C L A V O N I A,

IS divided into the 6 Counties of *Pesega*, *Agram*, *St. Croix*, *Warasdin*, *Walpon*, and *Szerem*. It lies S. and S. W. from *Hungary*, betwixt the *Drave* and the *Save*, is about 214 Miles S. E. and N. W. and about 50 broad. 'Tis Part of the ancient *Pannonia*, and had its present Name from the *Slavi*, a *Scythian* Nation, who over-run that and the neighbouring Countries in the Time of the Emperor *Justinian*. The *Venetians* first put a Stop to the Current of their Victories, conquer'd this Country; and to keep the People under, oblig'd them to the hardest Labour their robust Bodies were capable of; so that from *Slavi*, some modern Etymologists would derive the English Word Slave. The Extent of their Language proves them to have been formerly a very considerable People. 'Tis reckon'd one of the 4 original Tongues of *Europe*, is spoke by the *Poles*, *Russians*, *Hungarians*, and thro' most of *Turkey* in *Europe*. Dr. *Heylin* says, 'tis spoke by 12 several Nations; and *Gesner* says, by 60. The Country became Tributary to the *Hungarians*, from whom 'twas conquer'd by the *Turks* in 1540, continu'd under them till the Battle of *Mohatz* in 1687, when 'twas reconquer'd by the Imperialists, and all except *Gradisca* resign'd to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

The Air is temperate, and they have Plenty of Corn, Cattle, and Pasturage. The People are robust and martial. Those who inhabit the E. Part on the Banks of the *Save*, as well as the *Servians*, are called *Rascians* or *Ratzians*, and frequently mention'd by that Name in the late Wars. As to their Religion, some follow the *Greek*, and others the *Latin Church*.

We shall take their Geography according to the Course of the Map, from N. W. to S. E.

1. The County of WARASDIN,

Lies S. W. from the County of *Salawar*, is 30 Miles from N. W. to S. E. and 18 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Warasdin*, on the *Drave*, 18 Miles S. W. from *Canisa*, near the Frontiers of *Stiria*. 'Tis Capital of the County, a small City, but well fortified.

2. *Copranitz*, 18 Miles E. from *Warasdin*, near the *Drave*, another small City, also well fortified.

2. The County of ZAGRAB, or AGRAM,

Lies S. from *Warasdin*, is 38 Miles E. and W. and 26 S. and N. The chief Place is *Agram* or *Zagrab*, on the *Drave*, 30 Miles S. W. from *Warasdin*, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Colocza*, and Capital of the County. 'Tis a populous City, has a fair Cathedral, good Walls, and other Fortifications.

3. The County of KREISS, or HOLY CROSS,

Lies S. E. from *Zagrab*, is 48 Miles S. and N. and 28 E. and W. The chief Place is *Kreiss* or *Holy Cross*, situate in a Marsh betwixt Mountains, at an equal Distance from *Warasdin* and *Zagrab*.

4. The County of POSEGA,

Lies S. E. from *Kreiss*, in the Center of *Sclawonia*, is about 70 Miles S. E. and N. W. and 48 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Posega*, Lat. *Pisentina*, or *Bassana*, upon the River *Orawa*, 15 Miles N. from the *Save*, and 55 S. W. from *Five Churches*. 'Tis the Capital of the County, and of all *Sclawonia*, and is a pretty good Town. 'Twas taken by *Soliman II.* in 1526, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1687. It contains about 1000 Houses, has good Walls, and other Fortifications, Jurisdiction over 400 Villages, and a good Trade. When the Imperialists came before it, the Turkish Garrison abandon'd it, and left behind them 5 Cannon, with store of Provision and Ammunition.

2. *Gradiskia*, or *Gradisca*, the *Servitium* of the Ancients, a strong Place on the *Save*, about 28 Miles W. from *Posega*, taken by the Imperialists in 1691, but left to the Turks by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

3. *Wirewiza*, or *Verovitzza*, a strong Place near the *Drave*, about 50 Miles N. W. from *Posega*. 'Twas taken by the Turks in 1526, but recover'd by the Imperialists in 1684.

5. The County of WALPON,

Lies S. E. from that of *Posega*, is 48 Miles long, but of an uncertain Breadth. The chief Places are, 1. *Walpon*, or *Valpo*, on a River of the same Name, about 37 Miles N. E. from *Posega*. 'Tis noted for being defended 3 Months against the Turks by a Lady, Wife to *Peter Piren* Governor of *Pannania*; so that they were obliged to raise the Siege with a very great Loss.

2. *Eseck*, Lat. *Murfa*, or *Marcia*. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, as may be seen by Part of an old Latin Inscription on one Side the Gate, where the Emperor *Elion's* Name is still to be read in fair Characters. It lies about 40 Miles E. from *Valpo*, near the Conflux of the *Drave* and *Danube*. 'Tis famous for its long Bridge, which is said to be 8565 Geometrical Paces long, and 17 broad. It extends from the River *Drave* to *Darda*, and crosses a great Marsh betwixt those two Places. Dr. *Brown* says, 'tis 5 Miles long, with Towers upon it at each quarter of a Mile, handsomely railed in on both Sides, and supported by large Piles of Wood, 9 or 10 in a Rank for each Arch. There are Stairs on both Sides to go down to the Marsh in dry Weather; and on the whole is a beautiful and stupendous Piece of Workmanship. By this Bridge, the Turks used to invade *Hungary*, &c. therefore Count *Sorini* in 1664 burnt a great Part of it. In 1685, Count *Lessly* set Fire to it again, and took the Town; but the Castle holding out, he blew up the Magazines and left it. Next Year, the Turks having begun to repair it, the D. of *Lorrain*, after taking *Buda*, march'd and destroy'd it. In 1687, the Turks deserted the City, and the Imperialists took Possession of it. The Turks attack'd it in 1690 with an Army of 15000 Men, but were repulsed. The City is large and populous, and well furnished with

with Inns and Shops. The Houses are of Wood, and the Streets, instead of being pav'd, are plank'd with Trees, which makes it very liable to Fire. *Magnentius* the Usurper, who murder'd *Constantin II.* was defeated by *Constantius* near this Place in 359.

3. *Walkowar*, or *Walko*, Lat. *Cornacum*, a strong Town on a Morass on the River *Walpon*, 12 Miles S. E. from *Esseck*.

6. The County of S Z E R E M,

Lies S. E. from that of *Walpon*, betwixt the *Save* and the *Danube*, is about 56 Miles long, and 36 broad. The chief Places are, 1. *Szerem*, *Sirmisch*, *Szereim*, and *Alsfirminum*; Lat. *Sirmium*, lies near the *Save*, 40 Miles S. from *Esseck*, says the *Atlas Historique*; but *Moll* makes it 57; had its Name from *Sirmus K.* of the *Triballi*, was the Metropolis of *Pannonia Inferior*, the Seat of the *Præfectus Prætorii Illyrii*, and the Residence and Birth-place of many Emperors. *Marcus Aurelius Probus*, and *M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus*, were born here; and the Emperor *Clodius*, surnamed *Gothicus*, died here of the Plague in 270, after he had conquer'd the *Goths*, *Sarmatians*, *Scythians*, and other Barbarians, who brought 6000 Vessels and 300000 Men against him. The Victory he obtain'd over them was so complete, that he cover'd the Country with their Dead, and the Banks of the Rivers with their Lances and other Arms. He burnt or sunk most of their Vessels, and the rest were cast away in a Storm. The Number of Prisoners was so great, that there was not a Province of the Empire to which he did not send *Goths* for Slaves. The Town is now inconsiderable in respect of what it formerly was. The Christian Faith was received here in the Time of the Emperor *Trajan*, and 'twas the See of a Bishop earlier than any Town in *Hungary*. *Photinus* was Bishop of this Place; and because he deny'd our Saviour's Divinity, two Councils were assembled here, one of 'em being all Orthodox, and the other Semiarians, in which he was condemn'd and depos'd. *Vetranio* or *Bertanio* was proclaimed Emperor here by the *Illyrian* Soldiers after the Death of *Constantine the Great*; but was deserted, and soon obliged to submit to *Constantinus*.

From hence to *Pesega*, along the Banks of the *Save*, being subject to the *Turks*, there's

no considerable Place, but only a small Town called *Brodt*, supposed to be the *Dobacha Casira* of the Ancients. It lies on the Mouth of the same River with *Pesega*, about 12 Miles S. from it, on the Banks of the *Save*, and is noted for a Victory obtain'd in its Neighbourhood over the *Turks* by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* in 1688.

2. *Salankemen*, near the *Danube*, 33 Miles W. from *Szerem*, noted for the Victory obtain'd there over the *Turks* in 1691 by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, when the *Turks* lost 25000 Men, and the Christians between 3 and 4000. There was taken in the Field 154 Cannon, the Vizier's Standard, with a great Number of Ensigns, 10000 Tents, 10 Wagon-load of Copper Money, with 66 Trunks of Copper and Silver Money, and 24 Chests with fine Apparel; and the Vizier himself was among the Slain, with many prime Officers.

3. *Peterwaradin*, suppos'd to be the ancient *Acuminium*, Lat. *Petropolis*, or *Petrovarodinum*, near the Banks of the *Danube*, about 10 Miles N. W. from *Salankemen*. The *Turks* made it their Head Quarters after the Loss of *Buda*, and kept a Bridge of Boats here over the *Danube*. 'Twas frequently taken and retaken during the late War, dismantled by the Imperialists in 1688, burnt afterwards by the *Turks*; but re fortified by the Emperor in 1691, and made a Place of great Strength.

4. *Carlowitz*, 5 Miles N. W. from *Peterwaradin*, on the Banks of the *Danube*; noted for the Treaty of Peace concluded there in 1698, betwixt the Emperor, the K. of *Poland*, the Czar of *Moscovy*, and the Republick of *Venice*, on the one Part, and the Grand Seignior on the other.

5. *Ilock*, a Town on the *Danube*, 10 Miles N. W. from *Carlowitz*, frequently mention'd in the late Wars.

6. *Zemlyn*, or *Semlyn*, betwixt *Salankemen* and *Belgrade*. It lies on the Banks of the *Danube*, about 10 M. from each, and was likewise frequently mention'd in the late Wars.

C R O A T I A,

Lies S. W. from *Sclavonia*, is by some reckon'd to have been Part of the ancient *Pannonia Superior*, and by others Part of *Illyricum*. After the Declension of the

Roman

Roman Empire, 'twas over-run by barbarous Nations, and afterwards grew a considerable Kingdom, which (according to *Baudrand*) extended from the River *Drave* to the *Adriatic Sea*, and was divided into 3 Parts; 1. *Croatia Interamnenfis*, between the *Drave* and the *Save*, the present *Sclavonia*. 2. *Croatia Propria*, or the present *Croatia*, between the *Save* and the Mountains *Rebins* and *Albins*. The 3d lay between those Mountains and the *Adriatic Sea*, which is *Morlachia*, already describ'd. Tho' that Monarchy be long since expir'd, the Emperor still retains the Title of King of *Croatia*. The present Boundaries are, the River *Save* on the N. *Morlachia* on the S. *Bosnia* on the E. and *Carniola* on the W. 'Tis reckon'd about 80 Miles long, and 80 broad. It produces Corn, Wine, Oil, and all other Necessaries for Life. The Inhabitants are called *Croats* or *Krabats*, are valiant, hardy, and good Soldiers, especially their Horsemen, who are entertained by many of the German Princes for their Guards. Their Foot, called *Uskokes*, are noted for their Agility of Body, and Swiftnefs of Foot. 'Tis divided into *Austrian* and *Turkish Croatia*.

The chief Places of *Austrian Croatia* are, 1. *Carlsbad*, upon the Head of a River which falls into the *Save*, 75 Miles E. from *Trieste* in *Istria*, and 105 N. W. from *Pofega* in *Sclavonia*. It had its Name from Archduke *Charles*, who caus'd it to be fortified in 1579. 'Tis a strong Fortrefs, always well provided with a good Garrison against the *Turks*, at the Charge of those of *Carniola*, to whom it serves as a Bulwark. 'Tis the Seat of the Ban or Governor.

2. *Siseg*, or *Sisaken*, supposed to be the *Sisa* of *Pliny* and *Antonin*, lies on the *Save*, 35 Miles E. from *Carlsbad*. 'Tis famous for the noble Resistance it made against the *Turks* in 1593, who having besieg'd it, in order to force their Way into *Germany*, the Inhabitants held out with great Gallantry, till some German Regiments came up, fell upon the *Turks*, and defeated them with the Loss of 8000 Men.

3. *Castanovitz*, a strong Castle of ancient Architecture near the River *Wanna* or *Unna*, 34 Miles W. from *Gradisca*, and 40 from *Carlsbad*. 'Twas taken by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* from the *Turks* in 1688. This River

Unna is the Boundary of the *Turkish* Dominions on this Side, according to the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

TRANSILVANIA,

HAS its Name from its Situation beyond the Forrests which divide it from *Hungary*, and comprehends that Part of ancient *Dacia* formerly called *Dacia Mediterranea*. The Natives call it *Erdely*, and the Germans *Siebenbergen*, from its 7 chief Towns. 'Twas govern'd by Kings till the Empire of *Trajan*, who defeated *Deceballus* King of the *Daci*, from whence he was surnamed *Dacicus*. Upon the Decay of the Empire, it became a Prey to Barbarians. The *Sarmatians* were the first, and after them the *Goths*, *Huns*, and *Saxons*. The latter settled there after they had been subdued by *Charlemagne*. The *Hungarians* mixed with them afterwards, and they were govern'd by Captains till 1002, that *Transilvania* was united to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, from which 'twas separated in 1541, when *Soliman II.* left it as a Principality to the Widow of *John Zapoi*, the last K. of *Hungary*. *John Stephen Sigismund*, their Son, gave it to the Emperor *Maximilian II.* about 1570. The great Men of the Country dreading the Indignation of the *Turk*, chose *Stephen Batori*, who was afterwards chosen K. of *Poland*. His Brother *Christopher*, who succeeded to this Principality, was succeeded by *Sigismund* his Son, who entirely deliver'd *Transilvania* by his Victories over the *Turks*: But some Time before his Death, fearing that it might again fall into the Hands of the Infidels, he quitted it to the Emperor *Rodolph II.* and retir'd to *Prague*, where he died in 1603. Two Years after a Revolt happen'd, because of Persecution: Since which Time, those who govern'd the Country by Election or Usurpation did some of them put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor, and others under that of the Grand Seigneur, till 1690, that *Michael Abaffi*, the last Prince of *Transilvania*, dying that Year without Issue, the Emperor seiz'd the whole, by Vertue of a Resignation made by that Prince and the States in 1688; and the *Turks* resign'd it to him by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. But since that Time, Prince *Ra-*

gotzki

gotzki has, at the Head of a great Army of *Transylvanians* and *Hungarians*, asserted his Pretensions to the Principality of that Country, which was possessed by two of his Ancestors, *Sigismund* and *George Ragotzki*, in the last Century.

La Forrest makes it 50 Leagues from S. to N. and 60 from E. to W. Others make it 68 long, and 62 broad. *Moll* makes it 105 Miles where longest from S. to N. and 120 where broadest from E. to W. It lies betwixt Lat. 45. and 49. and Long. 41. 44. The Air is very temperate; but the Water which passes through many Mines makes it unhealthful, tho' not so bad as *Hungary*. The Soil produces Corn, Fruit, and excellent Wine, with Honey and Wax. In their Mountains, which are very numerous, they have Mines of Gold, Silver, Salt, Lead, Quicksilver, and other Minerals. There are many Forrests in this Country, which abound with Wild Beasts, such as Buffola's, Elks, Wild-Goats, &c. Their most considerable Rivers are, the *Maros* or *Marisch*, the *Lolt* or *Alt*, and the *Samor*. Their Water is apt to occasion the Cholick and Sciatica; and their Wine having commonly a Tincture of Chalk or Sulphur, is said to promote the Gout. Their Wheat is extraordinary good and plentiful, shoots up to a great Height, and the Blade is as thick as that of an ordinary Reed. They have a Breed of stout and swift Horses, much esteemed in Foreign Countries, and so great Plenty of Black Cattle, that in Time of Peace a fat Ox may be bought for 12 or 14 s. They send great Drovers of 'em to *Austria*, where they sell at a good Price.

The Inhabitants consist of 3 Sorts of People, govern'd by different Laws and Customs; 1. The *Ciculi*, who claim the greatest Antiquity, and are supposed to be a Branch of the ancient *Scythians* drove out of *Pannonia* by *Attila* the *Hun*, or rather the Offspring of the ancient *Huns*, who being drove into that Corner, chang'd their Name, because 'twas become odious. *Briettius* says, the ancient *Ciculi* had a different Way of Dancing from other Nations, and set their Right Foot foremost; that the Characters they us'd in Writing had some Resemblance of the *Abyssinian*, *Syriac*, and *Hebrew* Letters; that they were of a fierce Aspect, kept their Hair long to make themselves terrible

to their Enemies; and all of them, the meanest not excepted, reckon'd themselves Noble, (as they do still) and performed the Offices of their Families by Lot. They were excellent Soldiers, and capable of Fatigue. They have made several Revolts in order to recover their Liberty, but without Success. They are divided into 7 Cantons, each of which is independant on one another, tho' subject to the general Laws of the Country.

2. The *Saxons*, supposed to be the Remains of the ancient *Daci*, and still call themselves *Decen* or *Detschen*. They use the same Dialect with the Inhabitants of *Lower Saxony*, but with such a Mixture of *Hungarian*, as makes it different from one another, tho' subject to the general Laws of the Province call'd the *Seven Towns*.

3. The *Hungarians* who live on the Frontiers of *Walachia*. The *Ciculi* and *Hungarians* are for most part *Calvinists*, and the *Saxons* *Lutherans*; but there's a Mixture of *Papists*, *Greeks*, *Photinians*, *Antitrinitarians*, and *Anabaptists*, among them. By the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, all *Transylvania* was yielded to the Emperor, according to its ancient Limits before the War with the *Turks*, in the same Manner as *Hungary*. The particular Places excepted are mentioned in the Description of them.

The Country inhabited by the *Saxons* is subdivided into 5 Counties, viz. the *Atland*, the *Landvordenwald*, the *Burckland*, the *Velnland*, and the *Nesnerland*.

The County of *Atland* contains, 1. *Hermanstat*, Long. 43. Lat. 46. 38. about 80 Miles N. E. from *Temeswar*, 95 almost E. from *Giula*, and 27 E. from *Weissenburg*. The *Latins* call it *Hermanopolis*, and *Cibinium*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, and was formerly the Residence of its Prince. 'Twas called *Hermanstat* from *Herman* a *Saxon*, who founded it; and *Cibinium*, from the River *Cibin* or *Seben*, on which it lies. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Colecza* in *Hungary*, from which it lies 170 Miles S. E. and is the Residence of the Governor of the Province. 'Tis surrounded with Fish-Ponds and Pools of Water, which makes it of difficult Access, and is defended by thick Walls flank'd with great Bastions, which altogether make it a very strong Place. The Houses within the Gates are generally well built,

built, and for most part cover'd with Slate, which in that Country is reckon'd an extraordinary Piece of Magnificence. The City is furnished with good Springs, and the Water of the River is conveyed thro' the Streets in small Channels. The Air is reckon'd unhealthful, and the Inhabitants are much troubled with the Gout, so that many of the best Houses lie desolate. The General Conventions and Courts of Judicature for the Country belonging to the Saxons are held here. The chief Trade of the Place consists in Cloth and Mead. Prince *Abaffi*, at the Solicitation of the late D. of *Lorrain*, receiv'd an Imperial Garrison here in 1687, and renounced the Protection of the Grand Seignior. The neighbouring Country is very hot in Summer, and cold in Winter. *Bleau* says, this City is a Granary for the whole Country, and that they keep their Corn under Ground many Years without Damage, which enabled 'em to hold out for 7 Years after the Death of *K. Lewis*. They had formerly a considerable Trade with *Greece*, but lost it during the War; and in *Bleau's* Time, they had a College with a good Library. There are several Places of Note in the Neighbourhood, as, 1. *Salzburg*, about a Mile distant; famous for its Salt Mines, which yield a considerable Revenue to the Prince. 2. *Michelsberg*, a strong Fortrefs on the Top of a Hill about a German League S. W. from the Town, where Arms and Ammunition for the whole Principality were kept. 3. *Helzen*, about the same Distance S. E. noted for a strong Castle, a Manufacture of Sicies and grey Cloth, and Plenty of Fruit, of which they make great Profit. 4. The *Red Tower*, on the River *Aluta*, about 3 Leagues S. E. from *Hermanstadt*, so called because built of red Stone. 'Tis made use of as a Watch-Tower to discover the Incurfions of the *Turks*. 5. *Gilsburg*, a Village 5 Miles from *Hermanstadt*, noted for Salt Mines. 6. *Agnebat*, or *Agnehtin*, on the River *Harbuch*, 4½ Leagues N. E. from *Hermanstadt*, one of the chief Towns of *Transilvania*, where Queen *Elizabeth* assembled a Diet in Defence of her Son against the Rebel *Morvincius*, but without Effect, the Rebellion being fatal to both.

The County of *Landvordemwald* lies W. from *Hermanstadt*, and contains, 1. *Millenbach*,

called otherwise *Sebeste*, or *Zaxeber*, the Capital of the County, about 7 German Leagues or 25 Miles S. W. from *Hermanstadt*, was the first Town built by the Saxons. Some place *Michelsberg*, already mentioned, in this County.

The County of *Burckland* lies N. E. from *Hermanstadt*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and contains, 1. *Cronstat*, or *Cranstat*, called by the Greeks *Stephanopolis*, by the *Italians* *Corona*, and by the Inhabitants *Brass*. It lies about 48 Miles N. E. from *Hermanstadt*, surrounded with fair and rich Vineyards. Some take it to be the *Pratoria Augusta* of *Ptolomy*. 'Twas built by the Saxons, by whom 'tis still inhabited, without any Mixture of other People; so that their peculiar Language is spoke here in its greatest Purity. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, has a good School, and the best Library in the Country. It has a great Fair once a Year. This is the furthest Province where they speak *German*, for beyond it the People use the *Slavonick*. In this Country lies the Forrest called *Zeidenwald*, which is 10 Miles long. The Country hereabouts is so marshy, that for a considerable Way the People must travel on Planks.

2. *Margenburg*, a small Town of good Trade upon the River *Olt*, about 12 Miles N. W. from *Cronstat*.

3. *Fogaras*, another small City on the River *Aluta*, about 25 Miles W. from *Cronstat*.

The County of *Velnland* lies N. W. from *Hermanstadt*, and contains, 1. *Segefwär*, called otherwise *Schepsburg*, or *Sebesburg*. It lies 35 Miles N. from *Hermanstadt*, at the Conflux of the *Kokel* and *Giorgen*, on the Front of a Hill, so that the Houses rise above one another in Form of an Amphitheatre. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower Town: The Upper is well fortified, but the Lower Town more populous, tho' not so strong. 'Tis noted for a Manufacture of Cloth, and for good Vineyards in the neighbouring Hills; upon one of which, according to *Bleau*, there stands a fine College.

2. *Megies*, or *Megisfwär*, on the River *Kokel*, about 17 Miles S. W. from *Segefwär*, in a Plain full of noble Vineyards, from whence the neighbouring Country is called *Wineland*. Its chief Strength consists in its Church built on a neighbouring Hill, in

Form of a Castle, according to the Custom of that Country, by which the Inhabitants make one Charge serve for both.

The County of *Nofnerland* lies N. W. from *Hermanstat*, and contains, 1. *Nefenstat*, Lat. *Bistricia*, by the Germans called *Bistris*. It lies about 85 Miles N. W. from *Hermanstat*, on the River *Bistris*, in a spacious Plain near the *Carpathian* Mountains. The Town is very neat, tho' not large, and is reckon'd the 3d of the *Saxon* Towns in Dignity. 'Tis encompassed with Hills which bear Vines; but the Water occasions Strumous Distempers, Deafness, Dumbness, &c. Four Miles from hence lie the Gold Mines of *Radua*, and Gold is found in the Sand of the neighbouring Rivulets.

The Country inhabited by the *Hungarians* is divided into the 6 Counties of *Alba Julia*, *Huniad*, *Thorda*, *Doboka*, *Clausenburg*, and *Zatmar*.

The County of *Alba Julia* contains, 1. *Alba Julia*, by the Germans called *Weissenburg*, and by the *Hungarians* *Giula Fejerwar*, about 25 Miles W. from *Hermanstat*, on the River *Lompay*. It had its Name of *Alba Julia* from *Julia Augusta*, Mother to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius*, as appears from an old Inscription upon a Marble Table in the Church of *St. Michael*, which is thus:

Pro Salute Imp. M. Aur. Antonii Pii Aug. & Juliae Aug. Matris Aug. M. Ulpius. Mucianus Mil. Leg. XIII. Gem. Horologiarum Templum a Solo de suo ex Voto fecit, Falcone & Claro. Coss.

This City was the Seat of the Kings of *Dacia*, as appears by ancient Monuments, and was afterwards the Seat of the Princes of *Transilvania*. *Bleau* says, the Palace here is very splendid, so well fortified, that 'tis reckon'd impregnable; and that there's a great Gun here so large, that it requires some Hundreds of Oxen to draw it. The City was formerly much larger, for the River *Marosh*, which is now two Miles distant, is said formerly to have run thro' the middle of it; the Truth of which appears by the Ruins still remaining. 'Tis now about two Miles broad, lies on the Front of a Hill, encompassed with a pleasant Plain. It appears also by many Monuments that the *Goths* formerly dwelt here. *La Forge* says, 'tis the See of a Bishop Suff.

fragan of *Colocza*, and has an University, which was erected in the last Century by a Prince of the Family of *Ragotzki*. There's a pleasant Prospect from it into the neighbouring Country. While this Nation was under the Protection of the *Turks*, the three People above-mentioned chose their Prince, who was confirmed by the Grand Seignior, and had a Standard sent him from the *Port* by an Envoy on purpose.

2. *Keresbania*, a small City, noted for a Silver Mine in its Neighbourhood, 10 German Leagues N. W. from *Weissenburg*.

The County of *Hunniad* lies S. from *Hermanstat*, and contains, 1. *Hunniad*, its Capital, above 10 German Leagues S. W. from *Hermanstat*. *Moll* makes it 37 Miles.

2. *Offenbania*, or *Offenburg*, a neat Town on the Frontiers of the County of *Thorda*, about 7 German Leagues N. W. from *Weissenburg*.

The County of *Thorda* or *Wineburg* contains *Thorda*, its Capital, on the River *Aragones*. 'Tis remarkable for its Salt Mines, from whence the Prince has a great Revenue; and for the Story of a Woman, who having convicted her Husband of Adultery, obtain'd Leave of the Judges to cut off his Head her self, which she did in the Market-place.

The County of *Doboka* contains, 1. *Encedin*, or *Enied*, a small Town, but noted for a fine College.

2. *Busa*, or *Busatens*, Capital of the County, which in the Time of the *Daci* was called *Napuka*. It lies 62 Miles N. W. from *Hermanstat*, and about 22 N. E. from *Clausenburg*.

The County of *Coloswar* or *Clausenburg* lies N. W. from *Hermanstat*. It contains, 1. *Coloswar*, or *Clausenburg*, on the *Little Samos*, about 53 Miles N. W. from *Hermanstat*, and 33 from *Weissenburg*. The *Latins* call'd it *Claudiopolis*. 'Tis a large populous Town, is the Place where the States of *Transilvania* meet, and is defended by an old Castle, thick Walls, and good Bulwarks. 'Twas besieged by *Pr. Abafis* with a Body of *Turks* in 1661; and tho' then ill fortified, was bravely defended by their Governor *David Retani*, who melted their Bells in order to make Cannon, made frequent Sallies upon the *Turks*, and gave the Imperialists Time to come to his Relief: Upon which

the *Turks* fled, and left their Provisions and Ammunition behind them. 'Tis inhabited by *Saxons* and *Hungarians*, who live in a very good Understanding, and are promiscuously admitted to bear Offices, which the *Saxons* do not allow in their other Towns. Most of the Inhabitants being *Arians* and *Photinians*, the *Saxons* excluded this Town out of the States, and admitted *Brofs* or *Zazuaros* in its room. This is a Place of considerable Traffick.

2. *Dees*, or *Berglofs*, a small Town in an Island of the River *Samos*, about 32 Miles N. W. from *Clausenburg*.

3. *Brofs*, or *Zazuaros*, on the River *Merisch*, about 4 German Leagues S. from *Weissenburg*. 'Tis a neat City, and upon one of the Gates there's an Inscription to the Emperor *Trajan*, which shews it to have been a Roman Colony.

4. *Deva*, near the River *Merisch*, about 28 Miles S. from *Weissenburg*, noted for excellent Wine, and because it defends the Pass thro' the Iron Gate into the Turkish Dominions. 'Twas taken by Prince *Abafsi* in 1662 against his Competitor *Kemenijanos*.

The County of *Zatmar* contains, 1. *Neustat* or *Nagibania*, its Capital, on the River *Zarzad*, and is noted for a Gold Mine in its Neighbourhood, and for coining of Gold. It lies about a German League S. from *Kronstat*.

2. *Kivvar* or *Kowar*, a small Town, noted for Mines of Gold and Silver.

The Country of the C I C U L I,

Is divided into the 7 following Counties;

1. The County of *Markozack*, which lies N. from *Weissenburg*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains. The chief Town is *Markos*, near the Head of the River *Merisch*, about 50 Miles N. E. from *Clausenburg*.

2. *Newmark*, or *Wasserhely*, near the River *Merisch*, 37 Miles N. E. from *Clausenburg*, and 18 S. from *Markos*. 'Tis a large Town, and the Place where the Diet of the *Ciculi* meets.

3. The County of *Girgio* lies E. from *Markos*, and has only one small Town called *Girgio* or *Gorgin*, 16 Miles S. E. from *Markos*.

4. The County of *Urvarthel* lies E. from the County of *Girgio*, and has only one Town of its Name near the River *Great Kockel*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Newmark*.

5. The County of *Chyck*, on the River *Ols* or *Aluta*, has only one Town of its own Name on the River *Aluta*, about 15 German Leagues N. E. from *Newmark*.

6. The County of *Kysdi* lies E. from that of *Chyck*, and has a Capital of its own Name on the River *Aluta*, about 48 Miles N. W. from *Kronstat*, near the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains.

7. The County of *Orbay*, E. from *Kysdi*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, has a Town of its own Name, 4 German Leagues S. E. from *Kysdi*.

8. The County of *Schepfi* lies betwixt that of *Chyck* and *Kysdi*, and has only one Town called *Ayto*, on the River *Wargisck*, about 6 German Leagues N. W. from *Kronstat*.

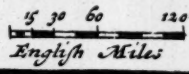
Transilvania in general is enter'd by 7 Passes, made by so many Rivers, which are strait, and easily defended. The 1st is on the Side of *Hungary*, where the River *Krensch* or *Kerez* runs into it, and turns and winds so oft, that it must be passed 30 times, runs with a violent Stream, and is so easily swelled by Rain, that Passengers are forc'd to go a long Way about by *Feketheto* on the Frontiers of *Hungary*. The 2d is where the River *Merisch* falls into *Hungary* near *Brofs*, which is always well guarded, because of the *Turks*, who can invade *Transilvania* no other Way. This Pass is called the *Iron Gate*, and lies about 4 German Leagues S. from *Weissenburg*. The 3d Pass is on the River *Aluta* or *Ols*, at the *Red Tower*, about 3 German Leagues S. E. from *Hermanstat*, and is always well guarded. The 4th is at *Kronstat* on the Frontiers of *Walachia*, call'd *Turkfield*. The 5th is in the Country of the *Ciculi*, by the Way of *Chyck*. The 6th is at *Bisricia*, in the N. W. Corner of the Country: And the 7th is near *Dees* by the River *Samos*. All those Passes are guarded with Forts and Garrisons.

The Civil Government of the Country is by 7 Judges in their particular Districts, and over them there's a Supreme Judge chosen by the whole, and confirmed by the Prince. Their Church is govern'd by 8 Chapters in their several Districts, with a Dean at the Head of each Chapter, and over all a Superintendent, after the *Lutheran* Manner. Their Deans are chosen once a Year, and the Chapters chuse the Superintendent or Bishop, whom they continue or displace at Pleasure.



TURKEY in EUROPE

According to the Newest Observations. By H. Moll Geographer.





C H A P. XXXIX.

T U R K E Y in E U R O P E.

The Tables or Divisions of T U R K E Y in E U R O P E, by
M. Sanfon, Geographer in Ordinary to the French
King.

TURKEY in EUROPE comprehends,

ROMELIA, which com- prehends the Province of	Romelia
	Bulgaria
	Bessarabia
	Macedonia
B U D A, where are	Albania
	Theffala
	Epirus
	Achaia
TEMESWAR, where are	Morea, now belonging to the Venetians.
	The Isle of Candie.
	Hungary in Part, now the Emperors.
	Servia in Part.
B O S N I A, where are the Provin- ces of	Hungary in Part, now the Emperors.
	Transilvania in Part, now the Empe- rors.
	Bosnia
	Sclavonia in Part, now the Emperors.
The Begler- beglics, or Governments of	Croatia in Part, now divided be- twixt the Emperor and Turks.

TURKEY in EUROPE still.

The Begler- beglics still.	B O S N I A still.	Servia in Part.
		Dalmatia in Part, divided betwixt the Turks and Ve- netians.
		The Coasts and the Isles of the Archi- pelago, divid- ed betwixt the Turks and Venetians.
		Transilvania, the Empe- rors.
The Tributary Principalities of	Of the SEA, which com- prehends	Valachia
		Moldavia
		Little Tartary
		The Repub- lick of Ra- gusa.
The Beglerbeglic of ROMELIA, com- prehends the Provinces of	Towns.	Constantinople
		Adrianople
		Bulzier
		Trajanople
ROMELIA or ROMANIA, where are	The	Philippopoli
		Kircliche
		Besargie

The Beglerbeglic of ROMELIA still.

ROMELIA or ROMANIA
still.

Towns.

Janicoli
Vasgli
Poniza
Hermanli
Stevano
Abfa
Sisapoli
Copriza
Seraio
Merato
Eschibaba
Cebyla
Salmydes
Stagnara
Malatbia
Seliuree
Chiourli
Rudifo
Aracha
Coridia
Asperofa
Nicololi
Maximiana-
poli
Maroquia
Eno
Bracc
Tantazar

Sophia
Uscopia
Viddin
Giustendil
Nicololi
Silistria
Chinfenge
Tomi
Culiac
Varna
Mesembria
Provacz
Zelin
Liwicz
Hrasgrad
Ternovo
Urazza
Barnowitza
Bussi
Tutracham
Aniopol
Rifow
Defer

BULGARIA, where are

The Beglerbeglic of ROMELIA still.

BULGARIA still. —

Towns.

Provada
Bra
Dixia
Filbier

Tekin
Akierman
Kilia
Obliczica
Tirafpo
Tarifo
Palancow

BESSARABIA, where are

Salonichi
Mendin
Cassandria
Canistro
Ajomama
Sidero Capfo
Castel Rampo
Cerniro
Eriffo
Libanovo
Conceffa
Empoli
Gavestonia
Augata
Strymon
Philippi
Heracles
Vitalio
Afera
Strurachi
Florina
Postance
Vodena
Cogni
Xenoxna
Dibra
Veria
Chitro
Zuchria

MACEDONIA, where are

ALBANIA, where are

Durazzo
La Valona
Elbassan
Otrida
Ducagint
Iscedar
Antivari
Dolcigno
Alesfio

The

The Beglerbeglic of ROMELIA still.

The Beglerbeglic of ROMELIA still.

ALBANIA still.

Towns.

Croia
Pirgo
Spinarza
Albanopoli
Eldafagni
Tricala
Lariffa
Demetriada
L' Armiro

THESSALIA, where are

EPIRUS,
ACHAIA,
MOREA:
CANDIE.

Now Venetian.

Within Land,

EPIRUS,
where are

On the Coast,

Zeiton
Magnesia
Cardica
Domochi
Tricca
Janna
Delvio
Canina
Chimera
St. Quaranti
Perga
Preveza
Jarta
Elatria
Veldelersa
Setines
Lepanto
Pefchera
Dragumesto
Atippo

On the Coast,

ACHAIA,
where are

Within Land,

Aspropiti
Livadia
Megra
Leptina
Asopa
Marathon
Raphai
Stives
Anatoria
Oreomono
Corone
Badia
Delphi
Neocastro
Mifistra
Coranto
Argo
Belvedere
Longanico
Hereo
Napoli
Xilocastro
Vifiza

Within Land,

The MOREA
or PELO-
PONNE-
SUS, where
are

On the Coast,

The MOREA
or PELOPO-
NESUS still.

On the Coast
still.

Towns.

Paleopatra
Chaminiza
Clarenza
Pylos
Arcadia
Chautpa
Navarino
Modon
Coron
Germen
Maina
Vitalo
Scopia
Colochina
Mulvasia
Cipariffa
Petrina
Damala
Cherronefi
All belong-
ing to the
Venetians.

The Beglerbeglic of ROMELIA contains.

The princ-
pal Places, are

Candia
Canea
Retimo
Setia
Paleo Castro
Girapetra
C. Novo
C. Belveder
C. Bonifacio
C. Priatiffa
Slurito
S. Nichita
C. Franco
C. Sfaccia
Einichia
Castel Selino
Chifamo
C. Apicorna
C. Milepotamo
Paleo Castro
C. Malvesi
C. Temene
C. Padiada
Zabagnana
C. Maglia
C. Mirabel
Leopetro
Lassiti

The Isle of
CANDIE.

Places of les-
ser Note, are

The

1664

T U R K E Y.

The Beglerbeglic of BUDA comprehends
Towns.

Buda
Gran
Stul-Weissen-
burg
Kanyfia
Plindenburg
Koppau
Symonihorna
Zygeth
Pefche
Zegward
Mochatz
Pelyfia
Wah
Baranywar
Telna
Nwhaufel
Agria
Pest
Zolnock
Alporfewlfo
Sged
Bathmonfor
Colocza
Woczen
Fristat
Gakata
Hewecz
Harwan
Szerem
Walkowar
Sereck
Dombo
Petewaradin
Semlyn
Efeck
Walpo
Nifna
All belong-
ing to the
Emperor.
Belgrad
Semendria
Pofarewez
Jagodna
Razena
Niffa
Karvingrad
Ibar
Novibazar
Carmeniza
Ofterniza

Betwixt the
DANUBE
and DRAVE,Part of HUN-
GARY, where
are ———Betwixt the
DANUBE
and THEYS,

Part of SCLAVONIA.

Part of SCLAVONIA,
where are ———

Part of SERVIA, where are ———

The Beglerbeglic of BUDA still.
Towns.

Part of SERVIA still.

Zenobicz
Broklez
Granze
Plecze
Fechia
Wiqar
Drinawar
Wiwar

The Beglerbeglic of TEMESWAR
comprehends

Temeswar
Conad, Thurt.
hur, Czom-
grad, the
Emperors.
Motosolma
Ermsolmo
Trona
Waradyn
Vilafwar
Gyula
Lippa
Solmos
Varalca
Zeikelheid
Zanto
Bekin
Berkerk
Butolzin
Zeverinam
Maton
Telekey
Tellar
Silmos
Zimandria
All the Em-
perors.

Part of HUNGARY, where
are ———Part of TRANSILVANIA,
where are ———The Beglerbeglic of BOSNIA, compre-
hends the Provinces of

Bagnialuch
Sarais
Ifwornick
Jaicz
Warhozania
Lemax
Vaxicz
Wama
Dobacz
Swinar
Arky

BOSNIA, where are ———

The

The Beglerbeglic of BOSNIA still.

The Beglerbeglic of the S E A still.

Towns.	
BOSNIA still. ---	Barka Tuffin Tina Wibitz Dubitz Lika Udivigine Lapatz Obroazo Part of Croatia is the Emperors. Pofega Gradiskia The Emperors. Almisa Narenza Castelnovo Part of Dalmatia is Venetian. Orach Pestremo Drin
CROATIA in Part, where are ---	
SCLAVONIA in Part, where are ---	
DALMATIA in Part, where are ---	
SERVIA in Part, where are ---	

The Beglerbeglic of the S E A contains,

On the Coasts of ---	ROMANIA, Gallipoli
	MACEDONIA, Cavala
	MOREA, --- Napoli di Romania Malvasia Is Venetian.
	ACHAIA, --- Lepanto
	S MAURA, --- S. Maura, is Venetian.
	NEGRO-PONT, --- Negropont. Eretria Litar Lion Ellopie Carysto Nacfia
The Isles of	NACSIA, --- Nacfia
	MILO, --- Milo, partly Venetian.
	SANTORINI, Santorini
	NAMPHIO, Namphio
	NIO, Nio
	SIPHANO, ---
	SIDRA, ---
	PARIO, ---
	ANTIPARIO

The Isles still.	SUDA, ---	
	SDILLES, ---	
	ANDRO, ---	Is Venetian
	ZEa, ---	
	SCIRO, ---	Sciro
	STALIMENE, ---	Stalimene Madria

The Tributary Principalities are,

TRANSILVANIA, the Emperors. ---	Clausenburg
	Weissenburg
	Hermanstadt
	Cronstat
	Rottneburn
	Kysdy
	Usurbabel
	Vasarbhel
	Czyck
	Repycz
	Gyrgio
	Scheparg
	Mgies
	Kochsburg
	Millenbach
	Tornburg
	Ofenburg
	Newmarck
	Nofenfiat
	Marcozdeck
	Rodna
	Zatmarbania
	Burgles
	Berensayd
	Tarwis
	Braistow
	Ermstat
	Jalonicz
	Sandur
	Rebnick
	Buchoresch
	Alauta
	Zelatna
	Viano
	Pes
	Ris
	Cholownic
	Brolono
	Brakilew
	Soczowa
	Jassy
	Choteczyn
	Czarnowce

Betwixt the Danube and Poland, ---

VALACHIA,

MOLDAVIA,

The:

The Tributary Principalities still.

		Towns.
Betwixt the <i>Danube</i> and <i>Polana</i> still.	{ MOLDA- VIA still. —	<i>Colonia</i>
		<i>Sereth</i>
On the Coasts of the <i>Black</i> Sea, —	{ Little Tartary, which contains the Tar- tars of	<i>Stephanofle</i>
		<i>Lapuczna</i>
		<i>Brady</i>
		<i>Margozest</i>
		<i>Moldavia</i>
		<i>Trescott</i>
		<i>Aczad</i>
		<i>Barlach</i>
		<i>Pudria</i>
		<i>Remaniwasar</i>
		<i>Jalas</i>
		<i>Falefin</i>
		<i>Vafuy</i>
		<i>Polada</i>
		<i>Capha</i>
		<i>Baciefaray</i>
	{ CRIM,	<i>Or. Alf. Pere-</i> <i>cop</i>
		<i>Crimenda</i>
		<i>Karafu</i>

The Tributary Principalities still.

		Towns.
On the Coasts still.	{ Little Tartary still.	<i>CRIM</i>
		still.
On the Gulph of <i>Venice</i> ,	{ The Republick of RAGUSA, where are ————	<i>Sultanlaray</i>
		<i>Koselow</i>
		<i>Topetorkan</i>
		<i>Balacawa</i>
		<i>Tuſſa</i>
		<i>Cerulas</i>
		<i>Kerki</i>
		<i>Pantico</i>
		<i>Kiderleri</i>
		<i>Orbotei</i>
		<i>Almateti</i>
		<i>Alma</i>
		<i>Mancup</i>
		NOGAIS.
		<i>OCZA-</i>
		<i>KOW,</i>
		<i>BUDZI-</i>
		<i>ACK, —</i> last
		<i>Ragufa</i>
		<i>Stagno.</i>

N.B. What of these Divisions have been reconquer'd from the *Turks*, and resigned by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, are marked in their proper Places where we describe them.

TURKEY in Europe, is so called to distinguish it from their Dominions in Asia and Africa. *La Forrest* places their proper Dominions, and those that are tributary to them in Europe, betwixt Long. 40 and 65. and Lat. 33 and 49. *Moll* places them betwixt Long. 35 and 56. and Lat. 35 and 46. They are bounded by Hungary, Transilvania, Poland and Muscovy on the N. by the Euxine Sea and the Archipelago on the E. and by the Mediterranean on the W. and S. *La Forrest* makes the Extent of 'em to be 420 French Leagues from E. to W. and 340 from S. to N. but the Breadth is very unequal, as appears by the Map. The European Countries now subject to them, made the greatest Figure in ancient History for Learning and Valour. This is not to be controverted as to the ancient Greeks; and as to Thracia, Moesia, Dacia, Pannonia, and Illyricum, they were possessed by considerable Nations frequently mentioned in History. Those Parts now subject to the Turk, were the most populous and best cultivated Countries of Europe; but the Contention that happened among them for Superiority, made them first a Prey to the Grecian, then to the Roman Empire, afterwards to the Goths and

other Northern Nations, and at last to the Turks, upon the Decay of the Eastern Empire, since which Time those Countries are much depopulated. We refer the Account of the Air and Soil, and of their principal Rivers, to the Description of the particular Countries. The Languages spoke in the Turkish Dominions in Europe, are the Greek, Tartarian, Sclavonic, and Albanois, besides that call'd *Lingua-Franca*, which is a Mixture of French, Italian, and Spanish, and spoke in their Sea-port Towns. The most general Language is the Greek. The Tartarian is scarce spoke any where but in Little Tartary, the Sclavonic in the Northern Part of European Turkey, and the Albanois in the Southern Part of it. The People subject to or tributary to the Turks in Europe, are either Mahometans, or of the Greek and Latin Church. The Greeks are most numerous, and own the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople: And *La Forrest* says, there are 200000 Roman Catholicks who have their own Bishops; and above 400 Churches in European Turkey where they are allowed their Liberty, since the Kings of France made an Alliance with the Grand Seignior.

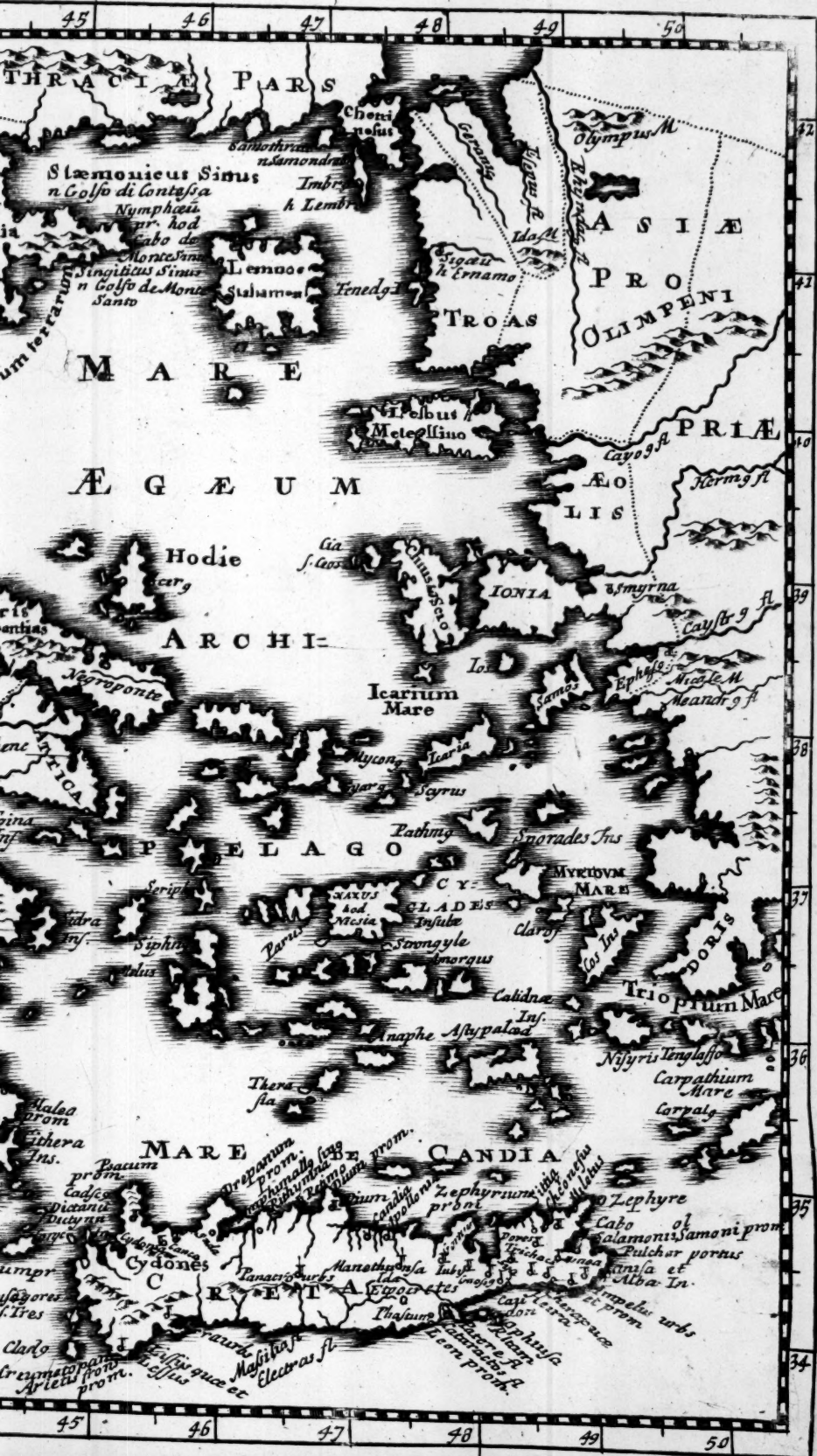


GRÆCIA
ANTIQUA.
Sophiani.

H. Moll Sculp.







G R E E C E,

BEING the principal Part of Turkey in Europe, we shall begin with it. 'Tis judged to have been the first inhabited Part of Europe, because it lies nearest to Asia, from whence the rest of the World was Peopled.

A N C I E N T G R E E C E,

WAS divided into *Hellas, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and Peloponnesus*; of which we shall give the following Account from *Brietiui, Cluverii, the Atlas Historique, &c.*

It may be justly said of Greece in general, That 'twas the most illustrious Part of the Gentile World for Laws, Arms, Sciences, and curious Arts; and that most other Nations learn'd those Things from them. The Romans and others learn'd the Art of Government from this Country, which was a Nursery of Philosophers, Legislators, great Captains, Historians, and Poets. We may judge of their Number of Learned Men by this one Instance, says the *Atlas Historique*, that 300 Authors are said to have met together to draw up a Description of one Battle. The Name of Greece was formerly of a very large Extent, for it not only reached to the S. E. Part of Italy and all Sicily, but also to Asia, where the Provinces of *Misia, Phrygia, Eolia, Paphlagonia, Dardania, Ionia, Doria, Lydia, and Caria*, were called by that Name: But we confine our selves to Greece, according to the 4 Divisions above mentioned, which hold places betwixt Long. 38 and 46. and Lat. 35 and 43. which makes it 480 Miles long, and as much where broadest.

I. H E L L A S,

Was that since called *Achaia*, but anciently of a larger Extent, so that the whole Country was called *Hellas* before the Latins call'd it *Gracia*. 'Twas subdivided, 1. Into *Attica*, now the Dutchy of *Setines*, or *Athens*, and the Inhabitants were called *Attici, Pelagi, Cramae, Cecropidae, Iones*, and at last

Athenienses. The chief Town was *Athens*, which was reckon'd the Mother of Greece, and lay betwixt the Rivers *Ilissus* and *Cephissus*. 2. *Oenoe*, about 23 Miles N. W. from *Athens*, a Town on the Confines of *Bootia* and *Attica*, famous in the *Peloponnesian War*, when 'twas taken by *Stratagem*. 3. *Decelia*, about 120 Furlongs from *Athens*, famous also during that War, and called the Castle of the *Athenians*. 4. *Marathon*, about 22 Miles N. from *Athens*, noted for the Rout of the *Persians* by *Miltiades*. 5. *Aphidna*, one of the 12 Towns which *Theseus* gave to the *Athenians*. 6. *Hymettus Mons*, now *Hymetto*, formerly called *Cecropius* and *Athens*, noted for Flowers, Honey, and Marble, and the killing of a Bull there by *Theseus*. It lay about 15 Miles N. W. from *Athens*.

On the Coast of *Athens* were, 1. *Eleusis*, now called *Lepfina* or *Salina*, betwixt which and *Athens* lay that called the *Via Sacra*. Here those Mysteries call'd the *Eleusina Sacra* were perform'd in Honour of *Ceres* and *Proserpina*. It lies about 35 Miles N. W. from *Athens*, on that called the *Saronicus Sinus*, now the Gulph of *Engia*. 2. The *Portus Athenarum*, or Harbour of *Athens*, divided into 3 Parts; 1. *Pyreus*, now *Pyreo*, at the Mouth of the River *Cephissus* or *Eridanus*. 2. *Munichia*, now *Macina*, at the Mouth of the River *Ilissus*. These two commodious Harbours were joined to *Athens* by long Walls, under the Conduct of *Themistocles*, tho' the *Lacedemonians* oppos'd it. 3. *Phalerus*, now Port *Leon*, the first Harbour we come to. It was joined to the Town in the Time of the *Trojans*. 4. *Anaphlistus*, now *Asopa*, noted for the Images of *Pan* and *Venus*, and for the Landing of those that were shipwreck'd at the Battle of *Salamina*. 5. *Sunium Promontorium*, now Cape de *Colonnes*, because of Columns still standing here. 6. *Panormis*, now *Portus Raphi*. 7. *Rhamnus*, about 22 Miles N. E. from *Athens*, where *Nemesis* was worship'd, and had a curious Statue. 8. *Oropus*, now *Zuccamini*, or *Zuccamino*, on the Coast of *Euripus*, about 32 Miles N. from *Athens*, noted for a Temple of *Anphiarasus*, who was swallow'd up here by the Earth, and afterwards worship'd. This Town lying on the Borders, occasion'd great Wars betwixt those of *Bootia* and *Athens*.

The 2d Division was *Megaris*, which lay W. from *Attica*. The chief Places were, 1. *Megara*, about 5 Miles from the Gulph, near the River *Asopus*, and 45 N. W. from *Athens*. Some think 'twas called *Nisæa*.

On the Coast of *Megaris* lay, 1. *Pæge*, or *Pæge*, the Bulwark of *Megara*, where the Hero *Ægialeus* was buried. 2. *Scironides*, Rocks which lay betwixt *Megara* and the Isthmus, so called from the Robber *Sciron*, who luck'd among them, and murder'd Travellers. 3. *Nisæa*, and *Nisæum*, the Harbour of *Megara*, join'd to it by strong Walls.

3. *Bæotia* lies N. from *Megaris*, and N. W. from *Attica*. The chief Places were, 1. *Theba Bæotica* or *Ogygia*, from their King *Ogyges*. It lay about 15 Miles N. E. from *Megara*, and 45 N. W. from *Athens*. 'Twas a noble City, and had 7 Gates, from whence 'twas called *Heptapylon*. The Inhabitants call it now *Tiva*, *Stibes*, or *Tyana*. *Bacchus*, *Hercules*, and *Pindarus*, were born here. It had a strong Castle named *Cadmea*, frequently mention'd in History. 2. *Platea*, and *Platea*, where *Jupiter Servator* had an Altar, and *Mardonius* was defeated by the Greeks. It lay in an Island of the River *Asopus*, about 14 Miles S. E. from *Theba*. 3. *Copa*, or *Cope*, about 17 Miles N. W. from *Theba*, liable to the Inundations of the Lake to which it gave Name. Its Inhabitants are said to be the first who invented Oars, and 'tis supposed to have taken Name from thence, because *Κωπή* in Greek signifies an Oar. 4. *Leuctra Bæotia*, to distinguish it from *Leuctra* in *Lacedæmonia*, noted for the Defeat of the *Lacedæmonians* by the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas*. 5. *Haliartus*, on the Lake of *Cope*, erected as a Monument in Hatred to the *Persians*. Here *Lysander* was killed and buried. 6. *Thespiea*, about 37 Miles S. W. from *Theba*, now called *Tespea*, about 15 Miles S. E. from Mount *Helicon*, from whence the Muses were called *Thespiades*. Here was the Fountain *Lynce*, by looking into which *Narcissus* fell in Love with himself. Here was also a Statue of *Cupid*, the noble Workmanship of *Praxiteles*, who gave it to the famous Strumpet *Glycæra*. 7. *Alera*, near Mount *Helicon*, about 17 Miles W. from *Thespiea*, supposed to be the Birth-place of *Hesiod*, where *Ovis* and *Eschiale* first sacrificed to the Muses. 8. *Letædia*, now *Bedia*, famous for the

Oracle of *Trophonius*, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Theba*. *Trophonius's* Den lies about 4 Miles further N. 9. *Coronea*, now *Corone*, about 30 Miles W. from *Theba*, noted for the Defeat of the *Thebans*, *Athenians*, and their Companions, by *Agefilæus*. 10. *Cheronea*, about 20 Miles S. W. from *Theba*, noted for the Birth of *Plutarch*, for the Defeat of the rest of the *Grecians* by *Philip* of *Macedon*, by which they lost their Liberty, and for the Defeat of *Mithridates* by *Sylla*. 11. *Orchomenus*, now *Orchomeno*, formerly a rich City, famous for Horses. Here *Ethiodes* built the first Temple to the *Graces*. 'Twas likewise noted for the Oracle of *Tiresias*, and the Fountain *Acidalia*, consecrated to *Venus*.

The chief Rivers of *Bæotia* are, 1. *Cephissus*, which falls into the Lake of *Cope*, and then rises again from under the Ground. 'Tis liable to Inundations, falls into the Sea at *Athens*, and is now called *Cephisso*. 2. *Coralis*, now *Coral*, which runs by *Coronea*, and falls into the same Lake. 3. *Ismenus*, said to have sprung up where *Cadmus* stamp'd his Foot, from whence 'twas called *Pes Cadmi*, but afterwards *Ismenus*, from the Son of *Niobe*, who threw himself into it. 4. *Asopus*, now *Asopo*, which runs through great Part of the Country, and falls by several Mouths into the *Euripus*. 'Tis noted for producing tall Rushes. 5. The Lake *Copais*, which swallows up the River *Cephissus*. 'Tis also called *Cephissides*, *Haliartus*, *Leuconis*, and *Onchesti Palus*. 'Tis now called *Lago di Strivo*, and is noted for good Eels.

The chief Mountains were, 1. *Cytheron*, Part of *Parnassus*, according to *Servius*, who says, the latter was dedicated to *Apollo*, and *Cytheron* to *Bacchus*. Here the *Trieterica* were celebrated. It abounded with Wild Beasts, and was therefore called the *Eye of Diana*. 2. *Helicon*, the Seat of the Muses, where *Strabo* says the *Thracians* formerly dwelt, and that 'tis near *Parnassus*; but *Brietius* thinks 'twas Part of *Parnassus*, as that was of *Pindus*, so that the Poets frequently confound these three Names; and according to their Fable, *Cytheron* and *Helicon* were Brothers, and turned into Mountains of different Natures, suitable to their own Tempers; *Cytheron* into a rugged Mountain, dedicated to the *Furies*; and *Helicon* into a smooth one, dedicated to the Muses. On

Helicon

Helicon was the Tomb of *Orpheus*, and the Fountains of *Hippocrene* or *Caballinus*, and *Aganippe*; which rising in the Muses Grove, fell into the River *Parnassus*.

The chief Places on the Coast of *Bæotia* were, 1. *Aulis*, the great Harbour for their Navy, which *Strabo* says was capable of 500 Vessels; and *Livy*, of 1000, now destroy'd. It lay on the Coast of the *Euripus*, about 28 Miles E. from *Thebe*. 2. *Thisbe*, which is call'd the Stony Harbour: It lay on the Bay of *Corinth*, about 53 Miles S. W. from *Thebe*.

The 3d Division was *Phocis*, which lay W. from *Bæotia*. The chief Places on the Coast were, 1. *Cirrha*, which some confound with *Orissa*. It lies on the Bay of *Corinth*, about 12 Miles S. W. from *Delphi*, and gave the Name of *Cirrheus* to the Bay. Here *Lycurgus* was first buried, and here was the *Hippodromus*, in which the *Pythian Games* were celebrated. 'Tis now called *Aspropiti*. *Crissa* lay 13 Miles N. W. from it, upon the River. 2. *Anticirrha*, or *Anticyra Phocis*, to distinguish it from that at Mount *Oeta*, lay on the other Side of a Gulph, in the Bay opposite to *Cirrha*, about 17 Miles S. E. 'Twas famous for *Hellebore*, and is now called *Sola*.

The chief Places in the Continent of *Phocis* were, 1. *Delphi*, now called *Castri* or *Salona*. It lay about 5 Miles N. from the Bay of *Corinth*, and about 65 S. W. from *Thebe*, was famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*, and for his rich Temple, which was destroy'd by the *Gauls* under *Brennus*. 2. *Daulis*, and *Daulias*, the Seat of *Therens* King of the *Thracians*. Authors differ about the Situation of it; but *Brieti* places it 11 Miles N. from *Delphi*. 3. *Elatea*, the greatest Town of *Phocis* next to *Delphi*, had its Name from *Elateus*, who defended *Delphi* against the *Phlegia*. 'Twas burnt by the *Persians*, and taken by *Q. Flaminius*. *Plutarch* calls the neighbouring Country *Elati Campi*. 4. *Pythia*, which lay near *Parnassus*, is by some reckon'd in *Phocis*, and by others in *Bæotia*. Some confound it with *Delphi*, from whence the Virgin *Prophetess Pythia* had her Name. 5. Mount *Parnassus*, now called *Parnasso*, or *Lyacura*. The Poets fancy'd it to lie in the middle of the World; and some derive the Name from *Parnassus* a Hero, and others from the Greek Word

Algaæ Arca, because they alledged *Deucalion* arriv'd here first after the Flood. It had two Tops, called *Nissa* and *Cirrha*, one dedicated to *Apollo*, and the other to *Bacchus*. *Herodotus* assigns it but one Top, which he calls *Tithrea*, and *Servius* places it in *Thessaly*. *Brieti* places it about 20 Miles N. W. from *Delphi*.

The 4th Division is *Doris*, which lies N. W. from *Phocis*, and was called *Tetrapolis*, because of its 4 principal Towns; 1. *Pindus*, by some called *Acyphas*. It lay near the Foot of Mount *Pindus*, 54 Miles N. W. from *Delphi*. 2. *Eripius*, noted for its excellent Figs, 47 Miles N. W. from *Delphi*. 3. *Cytinium*, built by the *Dorians*, and the Inhabitants were called *Cytinates*, from *Cytina* a City of *Thessaly*. It lay 50 Miles N. W. from *Delphi*. 4. *Ileæ*, a large Town, 30 Miles N. W. from *Delphi*, near the Head of the River *Cephissus*. There are other two Towns called *Boium* and *Sperchium*, which lay near the Foot of Mount *Pindus*.

The 5th Division is *Locris*, which lies W. from *Phocis* along the Bay of *Corinth*. The chief Places were, 1. *Amphissa*, the noblest City of the *Locri*. *Cluverius* places it near the Bay of *Corinth*, but *Brieti* about 15 Miles N. from it, and 37 W. from *Delphi*. In the Castle here was kept the Image of *Pallas*, brought from *Troy*. 2. *Naupactus*, now *Lepanto*, near the Mouth of the Bay of *Corinth*, about 50 Miles S. W. from *Delphi*. Some place this Town in *Ætolia*, and say, the *Heraclidae* built their Ships here, from whence it had its Name. 3. *Molicria*, whether those of *Delphi* carried *Hesiod's* Corps. It lies about 5 Miles S. W. from *Lepanto*. 4. *Antirrhium Promontorium*, so called, because it lies over against the Promontory *Rhium* in *Peloponnesus*, and with it forms those called the *Dardanelles*, which commands the Mouth of the *Streights*, and was anciently called *Fretum Caledonium*, says *Heliandorus*. These were all the remarkable Places of that which was called *Locri Ozola*.

The chief Places of the *Locri Opuntii*, which lay N. E. from the former on the *Euripus*, were, 1. *Opus*, or *Opeis*, near the Banks of the *Euripus*, about 35 Miles N. W. from *Thebe*, from whence the *Euripus* was also called *Sinus Opuntinus*. 'Twas noted for producing fine Trees and Men. 2. The Island *Atalanta*, which lay in the *Euripus*.

over against *Opus*, now called *Talandi*. 'Twas fortified by the *Athenians*, but *Tempests* demolished the Fortifications. 3. *Cynus*, lay about 7 Miles N. from *Opus*, and was its Harbour. *Deucalion* dwelt here, and his Wife *Pyrrha* was buried here.

The chief Places of the *Loeri Epicnemidii*, which lay N. from *Phocis*, were, 1. *Cnemides*, which lay on a Promontory upon the *Euripus*, about 15 Miles N. W. from *Opus*, and gave Name to the Country. 2. *Thronium*, about 8 Miles W. from *Cnemides*, upon the same Bay, was burnt by *Xerxes*. 3. *Parasopias*, a Town on the River *Asopus*, 30 Miles N. W. from *Cnemides*, from whence the neighbouring People were called *Parasopii*. This River must be distinguished from *Asopus* in *Boetia*. 4. *Heraclea*, a Town on the *Maliacus Sinus*, about 17 Miles N. W. from *Cnemides*. 'Tis sometimes ascrib'd to *Thessaly*, according as the several People enlarged their Boundaries. 5. *Thermopyla*, Streights which are famous in the Greek and Roman Histories for the noble Monument of *Leonidas*, the *Lacedemonian*, and 400 *Spartans*. They are supposed at present to be called *Bocca di Lupo*. They lay N. W. from *Opus*, about 25 Miles, formed a Pass of about 25 Foot broad, and had their Name from the hot Baths there, and the Pass which *Leonidas* defended against 10000 *Persians*, till he and his 400 Men were all killed.

The 6th Division was *Aetolia*, which lay W. from *Locris*, and S. from *Epirus*. The chief Places were, 1. *Calydon*, its chief Town, now called *Aiton*, noted for the Boar killed here by *Meleager*. It lay on the River *Evenus*, about 23 Miles N. W. from *Naupactus*, now *Lepanto*. 2. *Pluten*, formerly called *Hydra* or *Hyria*, and, together with *Calydon*, was reckon'd one of the Bulwarks of Greece. It lay on the *Lyfimachia Palus*, about 10 Miles N. W. from *Calydon*, near which lay the *Calydonia Sylva*. 3. *Oechelaina*, lay about 18 Miles N. E. from *Calydon*, different from that in *Lacedemonia* and *Thessaly*. Both of them were called *Euryti*, or *Eurytium*, noted for the Exploits of *Hercules*. 4. *Chalcis*, on the River *Evenus*, 35 Miles N. from *Lepanto*. 'Twas formerly built near the Sea; but the Inhabitants removed thither.

The Rivers of *Aetolia* were, 1. *Evenus*, formerly called *Lycornas*, now *Lafidarii* or

Phidari. Some begin the Bay of *Corinth* at this River. 'Tis noted for the wounding of the Centaur here by *Hercules*, and was therefore called *Centaureus*, and *Centaureum*. 2. *Achelous*, from the Mouth of which *Stropho* begins the Bay of *Corinth*. The Natives call'd it *Acornas*. 'Tis now called *Aspri*.

We have already described *Peloponnesus* in the *Venetian Dominions*, and shall not repeat it.

THESSALIA,

Lay N. from *Hellas*, and had its Name from *Thessalus*; but who he was, Authors do not agree. The Inhabitants were divided, 1. Into the *Pelasgi*, so called from *Pelasgus* an *Argive*. 2. *Myrmidones*, whom the Poets fancy'd to be descended from Ants, because they lived in Caves. They were a Warlike People, and the Companions of *Achilles*. They were sometimes called *Legiati*. 3. The *Magnetes*, or *Magnesia*. Their Country was called *Magnes Campus*; from *Magnes* the Son of *Aeolus*; *Aemonia*, *Pieria*, and *Pelasgia*. 4. The *Lapithae*, who dwelt in the Mountains *Pindus* and *Oskris*, and are said to be the first that used Bridles. 5. The *Centauri*, who inhabited Mount *Pelion*, and the Castle of *Nephelæ*. They are said to be the first who tamed Horses and Oxen, and were called *Centauri* from the Greek Word *Κενταύρος*, because they pricked Oxen with a Goad. 6. The *Minyæ*, reckon'd to be the Offspring of the *Argonauts*, and are sometimes called by that Name. The Length of *Thessaly*, from the Mountain *Breticesius* to *Sepeia*, was reckon'd 1800 Stadia; and the Breadth, from the Mouth of the River *Ludias* to Mount *Oeta*, 725 Stadia. The Country was anciently said to have been a great Lake, that was drain'd by *Neptune*; but *Plato*, *Seneca*, and others, say, the Mountains *Ossa* and *Olympus* were separated from one another by an Earthquake, which gave the Waters Passage by the River *Peneus*, which runs thro' the pleasant Valley called *Tempe*. This Country abounded with Horses, and the Inhabitants being good Horsemen, were much valued by *Philip* of *Macedon*. They had also abundance of Gold, with which *Philip* corrupted the rest of the *Grecians*. They are said to have been originally *Arcadians*. They were very rich and

splendid, which *Athenius* says tempted the *Persians* to invade them. *Pliny* says, they were the first who coin'd Silver and Gold, and so much given to Magick, that 'twas called *Arts Thessala*, and the Magicians *Thes-salicae Matres*. They are accused of Gluttony, Drunkenness, and Craftiness. Their chief Nobles they called *Alevades*. They made much Use of Horse in War, and drew up their Army in Form of a *Rhombus*, which from thence was called *Thesalicus*; and the *Centauri*, a Part of this People, were such dextrous Horsemen, that it gave Occasion to the Fable of their being half Men half Beasts. Their noble Youth consecrated their Hairs to the Rivers, as *Achilles* did his to *Sperchium*. Their Slaves they called *Pemestae*, and were commonly richer than their Masters.

Authors are not agreed as to their Manner of Government at first; but it appears by *Xenophon*, that in Time they were form'd into several Republicks, as the other *Greeks*, and became afterwards subject to *Jason* and other Tyrants, whom they frequently changed. They called in *Philip* of *Macedon* to deliver them from those Tyrants, and were by his Son *Alexander* added to *Macedonia* as a Province.

Thessaly was divided into 5 Provinces, Part of them were afterwards ascrib'd to *Macedonia*, which occasions Authors to confound them. The first was *Pelasgiotis*, so called from *Pelagia*, which was some Time the Name of the whole Country. The chief Places were, 1. *Larissa*, now *Larizza*. 'Twas the Metropolis of the Country, and some say was called *Pelasgicum Argos*. It lay about 30 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Peneus*, and the Bay called *Thermaicus Sinus*, now *Golfo di Salonichi*. Here *Acrisius* was kill'd by the Fall of a Dish from the Hand of *Persesus*. 2. *Scotusa*, upon the same River, about 26 Miles W. from *Larissa*, noted for the Defeat of *Philip* by *T. Q. Flaminius*. It suffer'd much by *Alexander* Tyrant of the *Pheres*. 3. *Gomus*, or *Gommusa*, the City of the *Perrhebes*. It lay at the Mouth of the Streights of *Tempe*, and is now quite ruin'd. 4. *Peneus*, now *Salampria*, a pleasant River, and therefore much fam'd. It runs thro' the Country, and falls into the Gulph of *Thessaly*. 'Tis also call'd *Araxes*, *Stygus*, and *Salapria*. 5. *Atrax*, the City of the *Lapi-*

tha, about 85 Miles W. from *Larissa*. The Rivers *Pamifus* and *Titaresius*, now called *Pontignamaranta* and *Titaresso*, fall into the *Peneus*.

The 2d Province was *Estiotis*, *Hestiotis*, or *Estietis*, which lay S. from *Pelasgiotis*. The chief Places were, 1. *Tricca*, or *Trica*, near Mount *Pindus*, on the River *Peneus*, about 90 Miles W. from *Larissa*. *Aesculapius* had a Temple, and was said to be born here. 'Tis now called *Tricala*. 2. *Gomphi*, near the Head of the *Peneus*, in a very fruitful Country. 'Twas taken by *Caesar*: After which, many of his Men killed themselves here by Drunkenness and Gluttony. The River *Phenix* falls into the *Peneus* in this Country. It has now no Name.

The 3d Province was *Thessaliotis*, which lay S. from *Pelasgiotis*. The chief Places were, 1. *Hypata*, the most famous Town in *Thessaly*. Here the *Etoli* held their general Meetings, and the neighbouring People were called *Enianes*. 'Tis now called *Spa-tas*, and lies near Mount *Pindus*, about 135 Miles S. W. from *Larissa*. 2. Metropolis, mention'd by *Caesar*. It lay on the River *Peneus*, about 36 Miles W. from *Larissa*. It had a strong Castle, into which the *Etoli* fled, was burnt by *Philip*, and surrender'd to *T. Q. Flaminius*. 3. *Thaumasi*, a very strong Place, which gave Name to the pleasant neighbouring Fields. *Livy* gives a noble Account of it.

The 4th Province was *Phthiotis*, and lay E. from *Thessaliotis*, on the *Sinus Pelasgicus*. This is reckon'd the original Country of the *Greeks*, and was the Birth-place of *Achilles*, who had all his Soldiers from hence. The chief Places were, 1. *Pharsalus*, called also *Pharsolis*, famous for its neighbouring Fields, where *Caesar* defeated *Pompey*. It lay about 30 Miles S. from *Larissa*, but is now quite ruin'd. 2. *Thebe Phthiotica*, now called *Zitton*, lay near the Sea, on the *Maliacus Sinus*, about 70 Miles S. E. from *Larissa*. 'Twas also called *Thebe Philippi*, or *Philippopolis*. 3. *Larissa Pensilis*, formerly called *Argos*, and *Pelagja*, now *Larizza*, on the same Gulph, about 75 Miles S. E. from *Larissa*. 4. *Lamia*, upon a Hill, from whence there was a fair Prospect. From this Place the War carried on by the *Athenians* against *Antipater* was called *Bellum Lamiacum*. 5. *Hera-clea Trachinia*, now *Comaruz*, on the same Bay.

Bay, at the Mouth of the River *Æsopus*, noted for being the Place where *Hercules* burnt himself, and *Deianira* kill'd her self. 6. Mount *Ossa*, a Ridge of rugged Hills along the River *Melas*, the further End of which were called *Thermopylae*. The Mountains *Corax*, *Othrys*, and *Calidromus*, are join'd to these. The Place here called *Pyra*, where *Hercules* burnt himself, is now called *Banina*. These Mountains were the Seat of the *Lapithæ*, and abounded with *Lynxes*. The People called *Mebenjes* liv'd at the Foot of the Mountains. The chief Rivers in this Country were, 1. *Amphrysus*, noted for the Exile and Flocks of *Apollo*. 'Tis likewise called *Pyrrha*, and *Aphrysus*, from whence the neighbouring People were call'd *Aphrysi*. 2. *Sperchiun*, which falls into the *Maliacus Sinus*, now called *Agriomela*, noted for the Passage of *Brennus* and his *Gauls*.

The 5th Province was *Magnesia*, called otherwise *Æmonia*, *Magnes Campus*, and the Inhabitants *Magnetes*. This Country lay in a Peninsula betwixt the *Sinus Thermaicus* and *Pelasgicus*. The chief Places were, 1. *Pheræ*, noted for the famous Fountain called *Hypæria*, and for being the Seat of *Alexander* the *Phœrean* Tyrant. 2. *Melebea*, lay on the N. Side of the Peninsula, about 25 Miles W. from *Magnesia*, near the Foot of Mount *Ossa*. 'Twas the Birth-place of *Philocetes*, which he left because of a Sedition, and came to *Italy*. 3. *Jolcos*, surnamed *Latreia*, because of its Servitude. From hence *Thessaly* was called *Jolcitis*, and *Jason* *Jolcites*. He went from hence to seek the Golden Fleece; and *Pliny* says, Funeral Games were invented here by *Acastus*. 4. *Demetrias*, on the S. Side of the *Sinus Pelasgicus*. 'Twas sometimes the Seat of the Kings of *Macedonia*, their Sea-Port, and one of the Towns by which they kept *Greece* in awe. 5. *Pegassa*, the Sea-Port of *Pheræ*, at the W. End of the *Sinus Pelasgicus*. The Ship *Argo* was said to have been built here. 6. *Tempe*, surnamed *Thessalia Heliconia*, &c. a pleasant Plain, about 5 Miles in Length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Acre in Breadth, betwixt the Mountains *Olympus* and *Ossa*, from whence all pleasant Places were called *Tempe*. 7. Mount *Ossa*, towards the W. Side of the Peninsula, the Seat of the *Lapithæ*, and noted for *Lions*. There was a Place here called *Scala Alexandri*, now *Cessus* or *Olira*. 8. Mount *Olympus*, call'd

the Temple of the Gods, lay N. W. from Mount *Ossa*. The Top of it rises above the middle Region of the Air, and upon it there was an Altar of *Jupiter*. *Plutarch* says, That no Man could climb it without holding a Sponge dip'd in Oil to his Nose. This is not the Mountain where the *Olympick* Games were performed, for that was in *Peloponnesus*. 9. Mount *Pelion* is by *Strabo* placed in the *Campus Pelasgicus*. It lay E. from Mount *Ossa*, and S. from *Magnesia*, is fam'd for the Quarrels of the *Lapithæ* and *Centauri*, for the Marriage of *Peleus*, and the Education of *Achilles* by *Chiro* the *Centaur*. 10. *Magnesia*, a Promontory on the N.E. Side of the Peninsula, near which lay the Town *Magnesia*. The neighbouring Gulphs or Bays were called *Oetaus Sinus*, *Maliacus Sinus*, and *Pelasgicus Sinus*. The two former now called the Gulph of *Zeiton*, and the latter the Gulph of *Armiro*.

E P I R U S,

Lies S. from *Macedonia* and *Thessaly*, and is now called *Canina*, is separated from *Macedonia* by the River *Celidnus* and Mount *Pindus*, and from the rest of the *Greeks* by the River *Achelous*. 'Twas also called *Oricia* and *Dodona*: Authors do not agree about its ancient Boundaries. The chief Inhabitants were the *Molossi*; and from this Country, those fierce Dogs called *Mastiffs* had the Name *Molossi*. 2. The *Chaones*, originally *Thracians*. 3. *Thesprotii*. 4. *Amphilochi*. 5. *Acarnanes*. 6. *Athamanes* and *Dolopes*.

Brieti says, the Length of *Epirus* from the *Acroceranian* Mountains to the Mouth of the River *Achelous*, was 1700 Stadia, and the Breadth from the furthest Part of the Promontory *Leucæ* to Mount *Pindus* 625. The Country abounded with Black Cattle of a large Size. 'Twas very rich and populous, as appears by *Livy*, who says, that *Paulus Æmilius* took 70 Towns there in one Day, dismantled 'em, and carried off 150000 People, with such a Booty, that every Horseman had 400 Denarii, and every Footman 200 for his Share. They were a very warlike People, and much valued on that Account by the *Romans*. They had such Plenty of fresh Provisions, that they us'd no Salt Meat. Among the *Athamanes*, the Women manur'd the Ground, and the Men look'd

look'd after the Cattle. The *Acarnanes* were long Hair, and were very dextrous at the Sling. The Country was divided into *Barbara* and *Græca*: The former was that retained by the Natives, and the latter that possessed by the Greeks.

Thar called *Barbara* contain'd *Chaonia*, *Thesprotia*, *Cassiopea*, and *Almene*, reckon'd a Part of *Cassiopea*.

Chaonia, now *Canina*, had the *Acroceranunii Montes* on the W. and *Macedonia* on the N. The chief Places were, 1. *Oricum*, a Town and Harbour built by the *Colchi*. 'Tis now called *Velona*, or *Orcha*, and lies near the Mouth of the River *Celidnus*, which falls into the *Adriatic Gulph*. 2. *Pharsalus*, a Town near the *Montes Acroceranunii*, where *Cæsar* landed his Men. *Briestius* places it about 20 Miles S. from *Oricum*, and 50 N. W. from the Island of *Corcyra*. 3. *Phænice*, mentioned by *Livy* and *Polybius*, and (as some think) was afterwards called *Adrianopolis*. It lay about 15 Miles E. from *Panormus Portus*. 4. *Chimæra*, according to *Pliny* was a Castle on the Coast, where fresh Water flow'd out of the Sea. *Briestius* places it S. E. from *Panormus*. 'Twas noted for a Harbour, and still retains its Name. 5. The *Acroceranunia Jugs*, or *Montes Ceraunii*, so called, says *Eustathius*, because they were frequently struck with Thunderbolts, and became an Appellative for all high Promontories. They are now called *Montes di Chimæra*, and *Chimarioti*.

Thesprotia lay S. E. from *Chaonia*, and contain'd, 1. *Butrotum*, at the Bottom of the Gulph *Pelode* or *Almone*, about 25 Miles N. E. from the Island of *Corcyra*, according to *Cluverius*. *Aeneas* and *Anchises* are said to have died here. 'Tis now called *Butrinto*, and was the Palace of *K. Pyrrhus*. 2. *Cichyrus*, anciently *Ephyra*, on the River *Corytus*, at the Bottom of a Bay S. E. from *Corcyra*, and N. from the *Insule Ericuse*. Here *Theſeus* and *Pyrrhus* were imprison'd by a King of the *Thesprotii*, for attempting to carry off his Wife *Proserpina*. 3. The River *Corytus*, whose Water was very bitter, and fell into the River *Acheron*, or, together with it, into the Bay called *Glycus*, over against the Islands *Ericuse*, now called *Pachfu*.

Cassiopea lay E. from *Thesprotia*. It contain'd, 1. *Nicopolis*, now called *Prevezá*, *Preveza*, or *Dardanelle*. It lies at the Entrance

of the *Ambracius Sinus*, now called *Golfo de Larta*, over against the Island of *Cephalonia*, from which 'tis about 20 Miles N. *Cæsar* brought the People of the neighbouring Cities, which were wasted by War, hither, and formed them into one Colony. 'Tis said, the 6th Edition of *Origin's Hexapla* was found here. 2. *Pandofia*, from which *Alexander K. of Epirus* having fled, because of the Answer of the Oracle of *Dodona*, perish'd in *Italy*, at a Town of the same Name. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay, over against the Islands *Ericuse*. 3. The River *Acheron*, which *Pliny* by Mistake makes to fall into the *Sinus Umbracius*, but *Livy* into the *Sinus Thesprotius*; over against the *Ericuse Insule*. *Pausanias* says, That from this and the neighbouring Rivers *Homer* compos'd his Fables of Hell.

Almene had the following Places; 1. *Cassiope*, whose Name is retain'd in the Mountains *Cassiope*; but the Town is supposed to be that now called *Joaninna*. 2. *Pindus Mons*, which by some is placed in *Thessaly*, but, according to *Briestius*, runs from the *Acroceranunian Mountains* to the *Thermopyla*, and sends out a Branch from the Middle, that forms *Parnassus* and *Helycon*, which occasion'd the Poets to confound the three Names, *Pindus*, *Parnassus*, and *Helycon*.

That which was called *Epirus Græca* contain'd *Acarnania*, *Amphilochia*, *Dolopia*, *Molossia* or *Molossis*, and the *Sinus Butroti*, call'd otherwise *Glycus*, and *Ambracius Sinus*.

Acarnania contain'd the following Places; 1. *Ætium*, the Name of a Town and Promontory, famous for the Victory of *Augustus* over *Anthony*, and for a Temple of *Apollo*, as some say, built by the *Argonauts*. 'Tis now called *Cabo Figalo*, and lies at the Mouth of the Straights call'd *Del Arta*, over against *Nidopolis*. 2. *Stratus*, or *Strato*, a very strong Place near the River *Achelous*, noted for the great Actions betwixt the *Romans* and *K. Perseus*. It lies about 30 Miles N. E. from *Ætium*. 3. *Leucus*, formerly a Peninsula, but afterwards separated from the Continent by the *Corinthians*, and join'd to it again several times by Sands which the Tide drove in. 'Twas noted for a Temple of *Apollo*.

Amphilochia contain'd *Argos Amphilochicum*, formerly a large and rich City, but now destroy'd. It lay at the Head of the River *Achilous*, near the Foot of Mount *Pindus*, about

about 15 Miles N. E. from the *Sinus Ambracius*, now *Golfo di Larta*.

Athamania, the Seat of the *Perrhebi* and *Dryopes*, a wandering People, plac'd sometimes in *Thessaly*, and sometimes in *Aetolia*. Their chief Towns were, 1. *Argithea*, whose King *Animander* was restor'd by the *Aetolians*, but dispossest'd by King *Philip*. 2. *Ephyra*, the Town of the *Agraei*, which continued Neutral in the *Peloponnesian War*. This Country lay betwixt *Achaia*, *Helidiz*, and *Amphilochia*.

Dolopia lay on the W. Side of the *Ambracius Sinus*. Their chief Town was *Menelais*, at the Foot of Mount *Pindus*.

Molossia lay N. from *Threspotia*, and contain'd, 1. *Dodone*, call'd also *Dodon*, and *Gae-neum*, famous for an Oracle, for Doves, that told Things to come; and for an Oak, which prophesied, say to the Poets: But for these Things, and the *Aes Dodoneum*, we refer to the Mythologists. *Dodone* lay about 2 Miles E. from the *Sinus Ambracius*, near the River *Achilus*. 2. *Ambracia* lay at the N. End of the *Ambracius Sinus*, now call'd *Golfo di Larta*, was a Colony of the *Corinthians*, the Residence of *K. Pyrrhus*, and betray'd to the *Romans*. The Inhabitants were call'd *Ambraciatae*. 3. *Passaro*, the Seat of the *Roman* Proconsuls and Praetors, and formerly the Place where the Kings of *Epirus* and their People swore mutually to one another. It lay about 25 Miles E. from *Ambracia*.

The *Sinus Epirus*, now *Golfo di Larta*, was formerly call'd *Sinus Butroti*, *Glycus*, and *Ambracius*.

M A C E D O N I A,

Formerly call'd *Poemonia*, *Emonia*, *Emathia*, *Pieria*, and *Macetia*, and is sometimes confounded with *Thessaly*. It lay N. from *Thessaly*, E. from *Albania*, and S. W. from *Thracia*, having the *Archipelago* on the E. but must be distinguished from the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, which, besides the Country of that Name, contain'd *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, and *Thracia*. *Macedonia*, properly so called, was, according to *Briestius*, from the Top of Mount *Orbelus* to Mount *Pindus*, 2000 Stadia in Breadth, and from *Dyrachium* to Mount *Arbos* 2500 long. It abounded so with Horses, that their King is said to have

had a Breed of 30000 Mares, and 300 Stone Horses, at *Pella*. The Country abounded likewise with Wild Beasts and Gold Mines; so that according to *Diodorus*, King *Philip* had 1000 Talents of Gold from hence every Year, by which he subdued his Neighbours more than by the Sword.

They were so much given to Hunting, that none was allowed to sit with them at publick Banquets till he had killed a Boar without Nets. Their Marriages were solemnized by cutting a Piece of Bread with a Sword, of which the Bridegroom took one Part, and the Bride another. Their Military Discipline was very severe: They were allowed no other Bed but the Ground, no other Provisions but what they could catch, and were restrain'd from sleeping too much. Their Phalanx was terrible, consisted of 8000 Foot, drawn up in close Order, and in Form of a *Rhombus*. Any Man that stole in the Camp, or deserted, might be killed by whoever met him. Their common Soldiers were so much inur'd to War, that they were reckon'd as expert as their Captains; and in ancient Times they had a Law, that such of them as had not killed an Enemy in Battle, should be girded with a Halter. They drank excessively at their Banquets, and at such Times made their Matches. Their chief Idols were *Diana* and *Hercules*, from whom they deriv'd their Kings. Their first Monarch is said to have been *Caranus*, from whom *Philip*, Father to *Alexander*, was the 16th. *Alexander* extended their Monarchy over a great Part of the known World. After his Time, they became subject to several Princes, and were at last reduced by the *Romans* into the Form of a Province under their *K. Persens*. The *Romans* divided it into 4 Parts, which they kept under by 4 Legions.

The first was that of which *Amphipolis* was the Metropolis. The Inhabitants of this Part were the *Hedones* or *Hedonis*, who dwelt on the *Sinus Strymonicus*, near the Frontiers of *Thracia*. The chief Places were, 1. *Philippi*, which some place in *Thracia*. 'Twas anciently call'd *Datum*, and *Crenides*, and is finely describ'd by *Appian*. Near this were the *Campi Philippici*, where *Brutus* and *Cassius* were defeated. 'Twas afterwards call'd *Colonia Julia Philippi*, but is now destroy'd. 2. *Strymon*, which some

con-

confound with *Amphipolis*, but lay 20 Miles N. from it. 3. The River *Nessus*, now *Nesso*, which falls into the Gulph over-against the Island *Thessalia*, now *Stalimene*.

The 2d People were the *Odontanti*, or *Odontantice*, who lay W. from the *Hedones*, according to *Brieti*; but *Cluverius* says, E. Their chief Place was *Amphipolis*, anciently call'd *Novemvria*, now *Chrisopolis*.

The 3d People were the *Bisaltae*, who were very War-like, according to *Livy*. Authors differ about their Situation; but *Brieti* places them W. from the *Odontantice*. Their chief Place was call'd *Euporia*, betwixt the River *Chabrius* and *Strymon*, which had its Name from *Alexander*, because he easily passed it.

The 4th People were call'd *Sintii*, and their Country *Sintica*; they lay N. from the *Bisaltae*, and were divided from *Mesia* by the Mountain *Orbelus*, which joins with Mount *Hemus* in the Borders of *Thracia*, and is by the Inhabitants call'd *Caropnitzæ*.

The 2d Part of *Macedonia*, was that of which *Thessalonica* was the Metropolis: It contain'd, 1. *Mygdonia*, or *Mygdonis*, which lay S. from the *Hedones*. 2. *Pelagonia*, which lay at the Foot of Mount *Hemus*. 3. *Paonia*, which lay W. from *Pelagonia*. 4. *Orbelia*, which lay at the Foot of Mount *Orbelus*. 5. *Joria*, which lay W. from *Orbelia*. 6. *Almopia*, that lay S.W. from *Joria*. 7. *Amphaxitis*, that lay S. E. from *Mygdonia*. 8. *Chalcidica*, S. E. from *Amphaxitis*, betwixt the *Strymonicus* and *Singiticus Sinus*, and *Paraxis* which lay betwixt the *Singiticus* and *Thermaicus Sinus*.

The chief Towns in this Country were, 1. *Antigonis*, now *Cologna*. 2. *Apollonia*, where *Octavius* studied whilst he waited on his Uncle *Julius*, during the *Parthian War*. 3. *Thessalonica*, formerly call'd *Halia* & *Thermae*. 4. *Stagira*, near Mount *Athos*, the Birth-Place of *Aristotle*, which *Philip* demolish'd, but *Alexander* repair'd in Honour of his Master. *Hipparchus* the Philosopher was also born here. 5. *Olynthus*, which King *Philip* took by Treachery. 6. Mount *Athos*, the Shadow of which in the Evening reaches 300 *Stadia* to the Market-Place of *Myrrhina*, in the Island of *Lemnos*. It lies on the S. E. Point of the Promontory, betwixt the *Sinus Strymonicus* and *Singiticus*.

The 3d Part of *Macedonia*, was that of which *Pella* was the Metropolis. It con-

tain'd the following Districts: 1. *Amathia*, or *Macedonia Propria*, which lay S. from *Mygdonia*, and had the *Thermaicus Sinus*, or Gulph of *Thessalonica* on the E. 2. *Botica*. 3. *Pieria*. 4. *Lyncestis*.

The chief Towns were, 1. *Edessa*, the Capital of *Amathia*, also call'd *Egas*. Here the Kings of *Macedonia* were buried, according to the Order of *Perdiccas*, who said, the Crown should continue in his Posterity as long as the Kings were buried there, and therefore they say his Line failed in *Alexander*, because he was not buried here. This Town lay about 45 Miles N. W. from the Bay of *Thessalonica*. 2. *Pella*, the Seat of the Kings of *Macedonia* fortify'd with Marshes. It lay near the *Thermaicus Sinus*, about 15 Miles S. from *Thessalonica*. 'Twas noted for the Tomb of *Euripides*, and the Birth of *Alexander the Great*; who, because many tame Serpents were kept in this Place, was said by the fabulous Poets to be born of a Serpent. 3. *Pimpleas*, a Village, from whence the Muses were call'd *Pimpleiades*. 4. Mount *Pierius*, where *Orpheus* was tore to Pieces, and gave the Name of *Pierides* to the Muses.

The 4th Division of *Macedonia*, was that of which *Pelasgonia* was Capital. In this Country lived, 1. The *Taulantii*, as Part of 'em did in *Illyricum*, and were by the other Greeks call'd *Barbarians*. 2. The *Albani*, who inhabited that call'd *Albania*. 3. The *Eordaei*, or *Eordaete*. 4. The *Dassaratei*, or *Dassaretae*. 5. The *Deuriopes*. 6. The *Parthiari*. 7. The *Orestae*, of whom the *Atintanes* were a Part. 8. The *Elymiotae*. *Pelagonia*, call'd also *Tripolitia*, was also a Part of this Country, and *Stymphalia* the like.

The principal Places of this Part of *Macedonia* were, 1. *Dyrrachium*, which some place in *Macedonia*, others in *Dalmatia* or *Illyricum*, and say, 'twas formerly call'd *Epidamnus*, which being reckon'd an ominous Name, was chang'd into *Dyrrachium*; but some say, that *Epidamnus* was that now call'd *Durazzo*, on the Coast of *Dalmatia*; and *Dyrrachium*, that now call'd *Cabo Durazzo*. 2. *Lous*, or *Ulas*, or *Aneus*, a River famous for the Defeat of King *Philip* by the *Romans*, at a narrow Pass upon it, is now call'd *Polina*. 3. *Albanopolis*, supposed to be *Croy*, or that the latter was built out of its Ruins. 4. *Antipatris*, a strong Town, which held out against the *Romans*, and was by them

storm'd and burnt. 4. *Strymon*, or *Stubarra*. *Perseus* made it the Seat of the War against the *Illyrians* and King *Gentius*.

The chief Bays of *Macedonia* were, 1. *Sinus Strymonicus*, now call'd *Golfo de Monte Santo*. It had its first Name from the River *Strymon*, which falls into it. 2. *Sinus Singiticus*, which lay S. from the former, and is now call'd *Golfo di Contessa*. 3. *Sinus Toronasicus*, which lay S. from the former, and is now call'd *Golfo di Atumana*. 4. *Thermaicus Sinus*, or by Way of Eminence, *Macedonicus*; is that now call'd *Golfo de Salonicii*. It had its old Name from *Therma* which stood near it, and is by some supposed to have been *Thessalonica*.

THRACIA,

Lay N. E. from *Macedonia*. *Stephanus* says, 'twas call'd so from a Daughter of *Titan*. 'Twas formerly call'd *Perca Aria*, *Odryse*, *Crestena*, and *Seython*. The Inhabitants were distinguish'd into the *Bessi*, noted for Robberies, and lived betwixt the River *Nessus* and Mount *Hemus*. 2. The *Denselethe*, they were the most generous of the *Thracians*, Friends to the *Romans*, and help'd them to subdue the rest. 3. The *Medi*, or *Medi*. 4. The *Odryse*, the most powerful and famous People of *Thracia*. The Boundaries of ancient *Thracia*, are uncertain. *Herodotus* says, they were the greatest Nation next to the *Indians*. *Pliny* says, they reach'd to the *Danube* on that Side, and as far as *Achaia* and *Beotia* on the other, says *Thucydides*; so that many Places in *Thessaly* and *Macedonia* were by the Ancients placed in *Thracia*. Their Boundaries also extended beyond the *Hellepont* into *Asia*. But *Thracia*, properly so call'd, was divided from *Macedonia* by the River *Strymon*; and from *Mesia* by Mount *Hemus*. *Bristius* makes the Length from Mount *Hemus* to *Byzantium* 2500 *Stadia*, and the Breadth from the utmost Part of the *Chersonesus Thracica* to *Anchialum* 2000 *Stadia*. *Mela* says, 'twas uncultivated, barren, and cold, except towards the Sea; but so populous, that *Pausanias* says, 'twas next to *Gaul* in that Respect. *Pliny* commends their Wine, and *Xenophon* and *Strabo* say, they had golden Mines. They had no Salt, but bought it in Exchange for Slaves. *Iustin* says, that

Philip of *Macedon* got abundance of Money out of their Silver Mines. The Inhabitants were rough and fierce: *Florus* says, that such of 'em as were taken Captives, bit their own Chains. They wept at the Birth of their Children; some of 'em held the Immortality of the Soul, and others denied it. They brought up their Youth to all Manner of Hardship. *Heracles* says, they had many Wives, whom they used as Servants; and if they did not like them, returned them to their Parents, with their Portion. They were a War-like People, and consecrated their Country to *Mars*; besides whom they worshipped *Diana*, *Liber*, *Mercury*, and *Bellona*, to whom *Eusebius* says, they sacrificed Men before they went on any Expedition. They had also an Idol of their own, whom they call'd *Plistivus*; and when it thunder'd or lighten'd they threw their Darts against Heaven, and threaten'd the God that thunder'd, whom they thought to have been inferior to their own. They made use of long Two-handed Swords, and Helmets made of Fox-Skins. They thought it glorious to be idle, and live upon Plunder; were much given to Drunkenness, and were so stupid, that they could not Number beyond Four.

The Country was divided into *Thracia* on this Side, and beyond the *Rhodope*, and the *Chersonesus*, besides their Islands. *Thracia* on this Side the *Rhodope* was subdivided, 1. Into *Medica*, alias *Gracia Macedonica*, and the Inhabitants of this Part were the *Derfai*, *Medobithyni*, *Syrepzomes*, and *Turpili*, or *Torpidi*. The chief Town was *Philippi*, already described in *Macedonia*.

2. Into *Drafrica*, so call'd from the *Dressi*, supposed to be the *Transi*, or *Thrausi* of *Livy*, and the *Agathyrsi* of *Stephanus*. The other Inhabitants were the *Cicones*, who lived about the River *Habrus*, and the *Bistones*. Their chief Places were, 1. *Nicopolis*, on the River *Nessus*. Its Ruins are now call'd *Nicobi*. 2. *Abdera*, which being enlarged by the *Clazomenii*, was call'd *Clazomene*, whose Inhabitants were dull to a Proverb. 'Twas the Birth-place of *Democritus*. 3. *Maximianopolis*, which some confound with *Abdera*. 4. *Tinda*, famous for *Diomedes's* Stable, where he fed his Horses with Men's Flesh. 5. *Bistonia*, with a Lake of the same Name, into which fell many Rivers.

3. Into

3. Into *Sapaia*, so call'd from the *Sapai*. Their chief Places were, 1. *Aneum*, or *Anus*, a free Town, noted for the Tomb of *Polydorus*. 'Tis now call'd *Eno*. 2. *Aphrodisias*, near the Mouth of the River *Mela*, now destroyed. Their chief Rivers were, 1. The *Hebrus*, in whose Duff there was found Gold. 'Tis now call'd *Marisa*. 2. *Melas*, or *Melanus*, which gave Name to the Bay of *Melas*. This River was not sufficient to find Water for *Xerxes*'s Army. In this Country lies the *Dorisus Campus*, along the Banks of the River *Melas* and the neighbouring Bay, where *Xerxes* not being able to Number his Army, judged of 'em by View.

4. Into *Corpialica*, so call'd from the *Corpili*. In this Country lived also the *Odryse*, a very powerful People, frequently mention'd in History. Their King had the Precedency of the rest of the Princes of *Thracia*. The chief Places were, 1. *Trajanopolis*, built by the Emperor *Trajan*, and *Apris*, a Colony, called afterwards *Theodosiopolis*, now *Apris*.

5. Into *Urbana Provincia*, so call'd from *Byzantium*, formerly call'd *Lyg s*, afterwards *Antoninia*, by *Severus*: who took it, and demolish'd its Walls. 'Twas likewise call'd *Anthusa*, and at last *Constantinople*. 2. *Longi Muri*, built from S to N. to defend *Constantinople* from the *Barbarians*. *Suidas* says, this Wall was 60 Miles long, and 80 Foot thick. *Nicephorus* makes it but 1500 Paces long, and 20 Foot broad. *Evarius* says, 'twas rais'd by the Emperor *Anastasius*. They were taken from the *Barbarians* by *Justinian*, and fortify'd with Towers. They are different from those of the *Chersonesus*, of which anon. 3. The *Bosphorus Thracicus*, now the Straights of *Constantinople*.

Thracia, beyond Mount *Rhodope*, was subdivided, 1. Into *Gemica*, so call'd from the *Gemi*, its Inhabitants. The chief Places are, 1. *Bizia*, or *Biza*, now *Vize*; 'twas a Castle belonging to the Kings of *Thracia*, and avoided by Swallows, according to the Poets, for the Crime of *Tereus*. 'Twas fortify'd by *Alcibiades*. 2. *Flavioopolis*, not far from *Bizia*. 3. *Sarpedonia*, or *Sarpedon*, a Town on a famous Rock. 4. *Salmedessus*, which gave Name to a Bay. 5. *Apollonia Magna*, by *Pliny* call'd *Antium*, from hence *Lucullus* brought the Statue of *Apollo* to the Capitol.

The 2d Division was *Seletica*, from its Inhabitants call'd *Selleta*. Their chief Town was *Develtus*, a Roman Colony, now *Develtus*.

The 3d Division was *Samaica*, whose chief Town was *Adrianople*, anciently call'd *Uscuduma*.

The 4th was *Uscidestica*, whose chief Town was *Nicopolis*, near Mount *Hemus*.

The 5th was *Bennica*, so call'd from the *Beni* or *Benna* its Inhabitants. The *Agrianes*, or *Agrienses*, lived in this Country.

The 6th was *Sardica*, whose chief Town was of the same Name, and is now call'd *Triadizza*. Some say, there was another Town of this Name in *Dacia*. The *Primates* lived also in this Country.

The 7th was *Bessica*, whose chief Town was *Philippopolis*, and the Inhabitants were call'd *Besse*. The Mountain *Pangaeus* lay near this Town, is by some reckon'd in *Thracia*, and by others in *Macedonia*.

The *Thracian Chersonesus* was formerly call'd *Hellepontia*, and *Hellepontus Regio*. *Halicarnassus* calls it *Palene*. *Xenophon* says, 'tis very fruitful. It belong'd to *Agrippa*, and came afterwards to *Augustus*. The chief Towns were *Lyfimachia*, so call'd, because built by *Lyfimachus*, now *Hexamili*. 2. *Calipolis*, now *Gallipoli*. 3. *Sestos*, over against *Abydos* in *Asia*, noted for the Amours of *Leander*. 4. *Le gus Murus*, built by *Miltiades*, from *Cardia* to *Pactia*, to defend the *Chersonesus*. 5. *Hellepontus Propontis*, or *Fretum Hellepontiacum*, now the Straights of *Gallipoli*. The *Propontis* was so call'd, because it lies before *Pontus*, and is now call'd *Mar di Marmora*.

Having thus gone thro' the several Divisions of Ancient *Greece*, we shall add what follows upon the Country and People in general: They were called by the several Names of *Greeks*, *Hellenes*, *Danai*, and *Pelagci*. Besides, the Names of particular Countries and People are many times ascrib'd to the whole, as *Achai*, *Dores*, *Argivi*, *Dolopes*, *Myrmidones*, &c. As to their Customs and Manners, Authors say of 'em in general, that they us'd to go continually arm'd, because of their being always at War among themselves or with Foreigners. In Time of Peace they wore Cloaks. They built their Houses sumptuous and commodious:

They were much given to Wrestling, Vaulting, and other Games, for which they were fam'd all over the World; and were such Admirers of Musick, that they despis'd those who could not sing to Violins and other Instruments. They us'd to shut up their Women in Work-houses, and other separate Places. They burnt the Bodies of their Dead, threw valuable Things into the Funeral Piles; and 'twas usual for Relations to shave off and throw in their own Hair, and mourn for them in Black. They reckon'd it a dreadful Punishment to want Burial, and inflicted it only upon Tyrants, seditious Persons, and Self-Murderers. *Herodotus* charges them with being much given to Adultery and Rapes. *Cyrus* and *Polybius* say, they were much given to Cheating in Buying and Selling. *Juvenal* accuses them of being Flatterers and Lyars, and most of the Latin Writers charge them with Levity and Drunkenness. On the other Hand, they are commended by all Writers for their Learning, Eloquence, Philosophers, Poets, Historians, and Skill in Geometry and Astrology. For their Government, 'tis own'd by all that they had excellent Legislators. At first their Communities were govern'd by Princes, whom they chose according to the Exigence of the Times, says *Halicarnassus*; but when they abus'd their Power, they laid them aside, and form'd themselves into Republicks; yet in Cases of Danger, they had Recourse again to Princes, whom the *Thessalians* call'd *Agæus*, and the *Lacedemonians* *Agoues*, or Moderators. Tho' they were divided into various Republicks, they had a General Council of the *Amphictyony*, which consisted of Deputies from all their Cities, and had its Name from *Amphictyon*, who is said to have invented it. They met twice a Year at *Thermopylae*, but at first in the Island *Calauria*, when there were only 7 Cities that sent Deputies. Their publick Treasury was first kept in the Island of *Delos*, and was afterwards transported to *Athens*. They were so potent and numerous, that *Herodotus* says, they brought 120000 Men to the Field against the *Persians* at *Platea*; and *Diodorus* says, that in the Sea Battles at *Artemisium* and *Salamina*, they had 280 Gallies. *Homer* says, they had 1132 Vessels, and 113400 Men, at the Siege of *Troy*, and that 43 Kings and Princes com-

manded their own Men there, the greatest of whom was *Agamemnon*, who was General and King of *Micene*, *Sycione*, and *Corinth*, who had 100 Vessels, and 10000 Men.

The History of Ancient Greece.

Authors observe, that *Athens* underwent 4 different States before 'twas subdu'd by the *Romans*; that 'twas govern'd by 17 Kings from *A. M.* 2448, to 2914, the first being *Cecrops*, and the last *Codrus*. That from *A. M.* 2935, they were govern'd by 13 Archontes, the first of whom was *Medon*, and the last *Alcmeon*. That from *A. M.* 3251 to 3321, they were under 7 Archontes, who govern'd 10 Years each, the first of whom was *Charops*, and the last *Erixias*. That from *A. M.* 3322 till 761 Years after, they were govern'd by Annual Archontes.

Sycione underwent two States, from *A. M.* 1900, if we may believe ancient Authors, to 2830, they were govern'd by 26 Kings, the first of whom was *Egealcus*, and the last *Zeuzippe*. From *A. M.* 2863, they were govern'd by the Priests of *Apollo*, the first of whom was *Archelaus*, and the last *Charidamez*, who abandon'd the Government for want of Money. It continu'd a Free State for 33 Years after, when 'twas seiz'd by the Kings of *Micene*.

Corinth underwent 6 States from *A. M.* 2593. They were govern'd by 7 Kings call'd *Sisphides*, the first of whom was *Sisphus*, and the last *Hiantidas*. From *A. M.* 2862 to 2971, they were govern'd by 4 Kings call'd the *Heraclices*, the first of whom was *Aletes*, and the last *Primus*. From *A. M.* 3006 to 3183, they were govern'd by 8 Kings call'd *Bacchides*, the first of whom was *Bachis*, and the last *Automene*. They were afterwards govern'd by Annual Magistrates call'd *Primates* for 121 Years, when they fell under the Dominion of the Tyrants *Sisphelus* and *Periander*. Their 5th State was: that of a Republick; during which they were engaged in several Wars, both upon their own Account and that of their Allies. Their 6th State was under the *Romans*, whose Consul *Lucius Mummius* defeated them in Battle, and burnt their Town.

Argos, which look'd upon it self to be the most magnificent City of the World, was govern'd

govern'd by 14 Kings from *A. M.* 2148 to 2663; the first of whom was *Inachus*, and the last *Acrisius*, who being kill'd in Battle by *Perseus* K. of *Micene*, *Argos* came under his Dominion.

Micene was govern'd by 3 Kings from *A. M.* 2693 to 2831, the first being *Perseus*; and the last *Orestes*, whose Sons were de-thron'd by the *Heraculides*, Kings of *Lacedemon*, who subdued *Micene*.

Lacedemon underwent 4 States: The first was under 11 Kings, from *A. M.* 2593, of whom *Lelex* was the first, and *Tisameno* the last. The 2d was under two Royal Families of the *Heraculides*, or Descendants of *Hercules*; divided into the Branches of *Euristhenes* and *Procles*. *Euristhenes* and *Procles* began their Reign *A. M.* 2862. The last of his Branch was *Archelaus*, the 6th from him; and the last of *Procles*'s Branch was *Charelaus*, the 6th from him. Some Authors say, the Kings of those two Branches never agreed; and others say, that the Glory of *Lacedemon* fell with the Change of that Government; nor do they agree as to the Time of its Duration. Their 3d State was under 4 Kings, whose Power was moderated by 28 *Gerontes* or Senators appointed by *Lycurgus*; the first of 'em was *Telecles*, who begun his Reign *A. M.* 3130, and the last of 'em was *Theopompus*. Their 4th State was under Kings, whose Power was check'd by 5 *Ephori* or Inspectors: The first of these Kings was *Polidorus*, who begun his Reign *A. M.* 3260, and the last of 'em was *Cleomenes* III. who was the 21st of those Kings. He attempted to restore the Government as 'twas founded by *Lycurgus*, kill'd the *Ephori*, took *Argo* and Part of *Peloponnesus*; but was defeated in Battle near *Selasia* by *Antigonius*, Tutor to *Demetrius*, and after his Defeat retir'd to *Egypt*. *Plato* does not know whether to call the Government of *Lacedemon* Monarchical because of its Kings, Aristocratical because of its Senators, or Democratical because of the *Ephori*, who were a sort of Tribunes of the People.

Lacedemon and *Athens* having been the two most remarkable Governments of ancient *Greece*, we shall give a brief Account of their History, for the better understanding that of all *Greece*.

The History of Lacedemon.

TIS uncertain at what Time their Kings began to reign, tho' 'tis commonly said to be *A. M.* 2593; and Authors vary as much as to the Time of the Foundation of this City, and the Reason why 'twas called *Lacedemon* and *Sparta*. Some ascribe its Foundation to *Cecrops*, who founded *Athens*, and say, the Name was deriv'd from *Lacedemon* and *Sparta*, two of their Kings; and others say, that *Sparta* was the Daughter of *Eurotas*, and Queen to their King *Lacedemon*. We have heard already when the *Heraculides* begun their Reigns. Under their 2d Race of Kings, *Lycurgus*, who was Tutor to *Charelaus*, the last of their first Race, fram'd their Laws betwixt *A. M.* 3120 and 3130. He forbade them to coin Money, and appointed the *Gerontes* to temper the Power of their Kings. During this Period, *Telecles*, Son to one of their former Kings *Archelaus*, and the first of those who govern'd by the Advice of the *Gerontes*, was kill'd by the *Messenians* in the Temple of *Diana*, a War having fallen out betwixt them and the *Lacedemonians* for very slight Causes.

A. M. 3660, *Theopompus* appointed the *Ephori*, who had as much Authority as their Kings. They succeeded the *Gerontes*, who continued about 130 Years, and they themselves lasted about 521. Betwixt this Period and *A. M.* 3483, the most remarkable Things were, 1. The War betwixt the *Spartans* and *Messenians*; wherein the latter being defeated at last, they retir'd to *Itbo*, which the *Spartans* burnt. The *Lacedemonians* having lost many Men during this War, prostituted their Daughters to repair the Loss of their Men, and the Issue of those Daughters are said to have founded *Tarentum* in *Italy*. 2. A War happen'd betwixt the *Spartans* and those of *Argos* about their Limits. They determin'd to end the Quarrel by a Battle of 300 Men on each Side, wherein there were left only one *Spartan*, and two of *Argos*, which drew on a general Battle, wherein the *Lacedemonians* had the Victory. 3. *Polidorus*, K. of *Lacedemonia*;

nia, being much lov'd for his Valour, Affability, and Justice; the Spartans, out of Respect to his Memory, gave his Widow a great Quantity of Beeves to buy her a House, there being at that Time no Gold or Silver among them, because Coining was forbid them by *Lycurgus*. 4. *Cleomenes*, the King of *Sparta*, contributed to deliver Athens from the Tyranny of *Pyſistrates*.

A. M. 3483, *Democedes*, a Greek Physician, having gone to *Persia* to cure *Darius I.* called *Hystaspes*, and his Queen *Atossa*, became so much his Favourite, that he persuaded *Darius* to invade *Greece*, who thereupon commanded 2 or 300000 Men to follow that Physician, and to view the Towns of *Greece*, who being carried to *Tarentum* in *Italy*, *Democedes* gave them the Slip, returned to *Crotona* in *Greece*, where he had his House, and left the *Persians* to shift for themselves.

A. M. 3524. At the same Time while the Spartans fought the *Persians* at *Thermopylae* by Land, under *Leonidas*, they likewise defeated their Fleet at the Promontory *Artemisium* in the *Aegean Sea*, by the Valour of *Euribiades*.

That same Year, *Xerxes* King of *Persia* being frighten'd by the Loss of the Naval Fight at *Salamine*, where he had above 1200 Ships, he sent his Queen and Children for Safety to *Helicarnassus*. In 3525, *Leonidas* the Greek General gain'd another great Naval Victory over the *Persians* at the Promontory *Micale* near *Samos*, where above 30000 *Persians* were kill'd. In 3527, *Pausanias* was sent by the *Lacedemonians* with Auxiliaries from *Athens*, to free the other Towns of *Greece* from the Dominion of the Barbarians, and chased the *Persians* from the Isle of *Cyprus*; after which he was recalled to *Lacedemon*, where he was accus'd and condemn'd of several Crimes. In 3532, *Damaratus* a Spartan demanded of *Xerxes* that he might enter *Sardis* in Royal Pomp, which very much offended that Prince; but he pardon'd him at the Request of *Themistocles*. In 3544, *Inaros* K. of *Libya* made *Egypt* revolt against *Artaxerxes*, became their King, and was assisted by the *Greeks*, who sent him 200 Ships. *Artaxerxes* sent 400000 Men and 80 Ships against him, who were defeated by Sea and Land with the Assistance of the *Athenians*, and *Achemenes* the *Persian*

General was killed in the Battle. In 3573, *Thucydides* wrote the War of *Peloponnesus* betwixt those of *Lacedemon* and *Athens* for 21 Years. In 3576, *Pericles*, the principal Author of that War, died. In 3577, *Alcidas*, who commanded the *Lacedemonian* Fleet, arriving at the Cape of *Miconesus*, put to Death all the *Greeks* whom he had taken Prisoners in his Way. *Alcibiades* having persuaded the *Athenians* to make War against the *Syracusans*, was made General of their Army. During his Absence, those who envy'd his Glory accus'd him of Sacrilege, because all the Statues of *Mercury* were cast down in the City the Night before he went off; but knowing the Cruelty and Levity of his Countrymen, he escap'd from his Guards; and understanding that he was condemn'd and forfeited, join'd the *Lacedemonians*. In 3579, K. *Pausanias* was banish'd by the Spartans after 14 Years Reign; and *Agis*, who succeeded him, broke the Truce with the *Athenians*, at the Solicitation of *Alcibiades*.

In 3592, *Alcibiades* was sent with a Squadron to oblige several Greek Towns to break their Alliance with the *Athenians*, wherein he succeeded. The *Lacedemonians* made an Alliance with the K. of *Persia*, and were defeated in a Battle by the *Athenians*, who besieged *Miletum*, but rais'd the Siege on the Approach of the *Lacedemonian* Fleet. In 3596 *Alcibiades* being recall'd to *Athens*, reliev'd *Cizicum*, defeated *Mindarus* the *Lacedemonian* by Sea and Land, and obtain'd a compleat Victory over them, wherein *Mindarus* fell. His Secretary wrote to the *Ephori* of *Lacedemon*, and gave 'em an Account of the ill State of their Affairs in a *Laconic* Style as follows: *There have been great Actions, Mindarus is dead, our Soldiers die for Want; What shall we do?* Upon this, the *Lacedemonians* made Proposals of Peace to the *Athenians*, who rejected them.

In 3608, the *Athenians* assisted *Cyrus* the Governor of *Lydia* against his Brother *Artaxerxes* in *Persia*, where *Cyrus* was defeated and kill'd: After which, *Xenophon* made that glorious Retreat with 10000 *Greeks*, notwithstanding all the Efforts of the *Persians* to hinder it. About this Time, *Xenophon* publish'd the History of the War of *Peloponnesus* betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*, and the other Events of *Greece*, in the
last

list Books that he wrote, as is supposed, and continued the History after the Death of *Thucydides*. 'Tis recorded of *Xenophon*, That hearing of the Death of his Son while he was at Sacrifice, he pulled the Garland of Flowers off from his Head; but when he understood that he died like a Man of Courage, he put it on again. 'Twas that generous Son who killed *Epaminondas* at the Battle of *Mantineia*. About this Time ended the War of *Peloponnesus*, which lasted 27 Years.

In 369, the *Lacedemonians* obtain'd a great Quantity of Corn and 100 Gallies from *Nepherus* K. of *Egypt*; and their General *Agessilaus* defeated *Tissafernes* the *Persian* General near *Sardis*, took several Towns, and was Master of the Field. In 3610, those of *Boetia* and *Attica* declar'd War against the *Lacedemonians*. Upon which *Agessilaus* was recalled from *Persia* to the Relief of his own Country, as he was about to attack *Susa* and *Ecbatana*, and said, that 10000 Archers had chas'd him out of *Asia*, meaning so many Pieces of *Persian* Gold with that Stamp upon them, by which the *Persians* had brib'd the *Athenians* and *Boetians* to declare War against the *Lacedemonians*. About this Time, the *Athenians* under *Canon* defeated the *Lacedemonians* by Sea near *Cnidus*, a Sea Port of *Doris* in *Garia*. After this Victory, *Canon* fortify'd *Athens*, and the Harbour of *Pyreum*, which occasion'd a great Jealousy to the *Lacedemonians*. In 3613, the *Lacedemonians* defeated the *Athenians* by Sea, which made them afterwards become redoubtable. In 3616, *Iphicrates* the *Athenian* defeated *Anaxibius* the *Lacedemonian* by Sea. In 3617, *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia* wrote very obliging Letters to *Agessilaus*, who answer'd, That he would accept his Friendship, provided 'twere extended to *Lacedemonia* his own Country, and all the rest of *Greece*. In 3619, *Gias*, *Artaxerxes*'s Admiral, rebelled against him, and made a League with *Acasis* King of *Egypt* and the *Lacedemonians*. In 3634, the *Lacedemonians*, in order to retrieve their Loss at the Battle of *Leuctra*, sent *Agessilaus* to *Egypt*; and *Antalsidas* to *Artaxerxes* to obtain Money; but *Artaxerxes* having mock'd *Antalsidas*, he took it so ill, that he starv'd himself to Death at his Return.

In 3635, *Artaxerxes* mediated a Peace be-

twixt the *Lacedemonians* and *Thebans*; but the former would not allow *Messens* to continue under the Dominion of the *Lacedemonians*. Upon which *Artaxerxes* declar'd for the latter.

In 3642, *Agessilaus* went into *Egypt* at the Solicitation of *K. Tachos*, who having heard so much of his Fame, was surpris'd when he saw him so little, so lean, and so ill cloath'd; and said, he had verifi'd the Fable of the Mountains producing a Mouse. To which *Agessilaus* reply'd, That he should one Day find him a Lion. In 3643, there being Divisions in *Egypt*, *Agessilaus*, to revenge the Contempt put upon him by *Tachos*, join'd with *Nectanebo*, who was a Friend to the *Greeks*. He plac'd him on the Throne of *Egypt*; and upon his Return, *Agessilaus* died at the Harbour of *Menelaus* on the Coast of *Libya*, in the 84th Year of his Age. In 3669, all the Towns of *Greece* held an Assembly at *Corinth*, where *Alexander the Great* was chosen to command their Armies against the *Persians* instead of his Father; but the *Lacedemonians* refus'd him their Suffrage. *Epaminondas* the *Theban* General was repul'd before *Sparta*, but gain'd the Battle of *Mantineia* against the *Lacedemonians*, and died of his Wounds after he had seen Victory declare for him. At this Time *Leonidas* reign'd alone in *Sparta*, because *Agis* the other King attempting to restore the Severity of *Lycurgus*'s Laws, was condemn'd to Death by the *Ephori*, at the Solicitation of *Leonidas*. *Cleomenes* III. got *Euridamidas* the other King of *Sparta* poison'd, and set up *Epiclidas*, of the Branch of *Euristhenes*, in his stead; and designing to restore *Lycurgus*'s Laws, kill'd the *Ephori*. He afterwards declar'd War against the *Achaians*, took *Argos*, and the greatest Part of *Peloponnesus*. In 3781, *Antigonus*, Tutor to the Son of *Demetrius* K. of *Macedonia*, defeated *Cleomenes* as above-mentioned, despoil'd him of all his Conquests, forc'd him to retire into *Egypt*, where he was kindly received by *Ptolomy Evergetes*, and died in the Reign of *Ptolomy Philopater*. All the Glory of *Sparta* fell with him. They set up *Agessipolis* in his stead, who was dethron'd by three Tyrants, and kill'd at Sea by Pirates as he went to make his Complaints at *Rome*. *Mechanidas*, one of the Tyrants, was kill'd by *Philopemen* the *Achean* General; and *Nabis*, another

another of them, was killed by the *Aetolians*. *Arcus* succeeded those Tyrants. *Philopemen* afterwards took *Sparta*, abolish'd their Laws, and threw down their Walls: After which, we hear no more of its making any Figure in the World. When the *Eastern Empire* was divided into General Governments, *Lacedaemon* was made an Appannage to the Emperor's eldest Son, and gave him the Title of *Despot*. The last of them was *Demetrius*, from whom *Mahomet II.* took it in 1460.

The History of Athens.

Cecrops an *Egyptian* is said to have founded it about *A. M.* 2448, was their first King, and reign'd 50 Years. In 2497, the Court of the *Areopagus* was founded. 'Twas their Senate, and took its Name from the Place of their Meeting on the Hill of *Mars*. They were great Sophisters, and crafty Enemies to those they oppos'd. 'Twas before this Court that *St. Paul* was called, as is mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*. The *Athenians* were the first who invented the *Ostracism*, so called from writing the Names of those whom they designed to banish in an Oyster-Shell, which prov'd very pernicious to their State, and occasion'd the Banishment of their greatest Men. *Aristotle* taught Philosophy here in the Place called *Licium*, and *Plato* did the like in the Academy so called, from *Academus* a Citizen, who gave the House and Garden for that End; and from hence his Followers were call'd *Academicks*. The *Athenians* wore Golden Grashoppers upon their Heads, to signify that they were the *Indigena* or Natives of the Country. They were noted for Learning and Eloquence, and a pleasant Way of Speaking, from whence came the Proverb *Atticus-Lepos*. They were expert Mariners, and powerful at Sea, which advanc'd their Trade, and made them very rich. They burnt their Dead for most part, and others they buried at first in their own Houses, and afterwards without the Town in the *Via Ceramica*, which led to the Academy. In 2697, the *Eleusina Sacra* begun here, about 90 Years after *Ceres* came to *Athens*. In 2722 was the Expedition of the *Argonauts*, and *Heracles* grew famous. In 2770, their King *Theseus* ravish'd *Helena*; but she was

restor'd by the *Athenians*. He afterwards made War upon the *Amazons*. In 2800, *Paris* the Son of *Priamus* ravish'd *Helena*, and his Refusal to restore her occasion'd the War of *Troy*. In 294, *Codrus* devoted himself to Death for the Sake of his Country, which obtained them the Victory. The *Athenians* doubting they should ever have so good a King, abolish'd the Office, declar'd *Jupiter* their only King, and establish'd perpetual Archontes; which Form of Government continu'd for 316 Years. In 3228, they began the first Year of the Olympiads, and built the famous Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, which was reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World. In 3249, *Alcmaeon* their Archon being killed or deposed, the *Athenians* made a Law, That their Archons should reign only 10 Years. The first of those was *Creon*, and this Government lasted 70 Years. In 3364, *Thales* the great Philosopher was born. In 3393, *Anaximander* the Philosopher was born in *Ionis*. In 3400, the 7 Sages of *Greece* flourish'd. The People look'd upon them as their Masters in Virtue as well as for Government. *Plato* reckons them up as follows: 1. *Thales* of *Miletum*. 2. *Pittacus* of *Mitylene*. 3. *Bias* of *Priene*. 4. *Solon* of *Athens*. 5. *Cleobulus* of *Lindum*. 6. *Miso* of *Chene*, a Village of *Sparta*. 7. *Chilo* of *Sparta*; but some place *Periander* instead of *Miso*. In 3404, the *Phocaeans*, a People of *Ionis*, sent out a Colony, which built *Marseilles*. In 3414, *Pittacus*, one of the 7 Sages, was sent to *Troas* against the *Athenians*, but defeated by them. *Solon*, the *Athenian* Legislator, flourish'd about this Time, and settled their Democracy, which consisted of 4 States, divided according to their Valuation. About this Time also *Periander* made Peace betwixt the *Athenians* and those of *Mitylene*. In 3444, *Pisistrates* made himself Tyrant of his Country. In 3457, *Thales* died, and *Anaximander* his Scholar discovered the Obliquity of the Zodiac. In 3460 *Pisistrates* was twice banished from *Athens*, but restor'd again, reign'd 18 Years, and was succeeded by his two Sons. In 3491, *Hippias*, the younger of 'em being banish'd from *Athens*, went to *Darius*, and advis'd him to conquer *Greece*. *Darius* was so much provoked against the *Athenians*, that he ordered a Servant to cry out every Time when

when Supper was brought in, Remember the Athenians. In 3514, the Athenians defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon, where 100000 of 'em were said to have been slain with Hippid, the Author of the War. In 3521, the Persians sent, according to some Authors, 3000000 Men into Greece; but others, with more Probability, call them only 300000, whom Leonidas the Spartan stopped at the Streights of Thermopila with 400, or as some say, 4000 Greeks. That same Year the Persians invaded Attica, and took Athens, which Mardonius burnt afterwards. In 3521, the Athenians and Lacedemonians defeated the Persian Fleet at Salamis. The Greeks, under the Conduct of Pausanias a Spartan, defeated the Persians at Plata in Boeotia, and are said to have killed 120000 Men on the Spot; and that same Evening another Army of Greeks defeated the Persians at Mycale in Asia. In 3530, the Greeks took the Sovereignty from the Lacedemonians, out of Hatred to their Captain Pausanias, and gave it to the Athenians. In 3533, Cimon the Son of Miltiades, who defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon, was made General of the Grecian Army, to chase the Persians out of Greece. In 3545, the Athenians assisted the Egyptians against the Persians with a Fleet, defeated them, and took Memphis. In 3550 Artaxerxes restored the Affairs of Persia, and recover'd Memphis. In 3559, Herodotus read his History at Athens before an illustrious Assembly, who applauded it. In 3565, the Athenians took Sams, at the Siege of which Arctemion of Clazomene invented the Engines call'd Battering-Rams and Tortoises, made use of in taking Towns. In 3572, Meon, or Mson, a great Mathematician, was the first who discovered the different Mutations of the Sun and Moon, which are accomplished in the Period of 19 Years, after which they pass thro' the same Dispositions they did before. The Athenians were so much pleased with this Discovery, that they order'd it to be writ in large Characters with Gold, in the Middle of the publick Market-Place, from whence 'twas call'd the Golden Number. In 3573, the War of Peloponnesus, betwixt the Athenians and Lacedemonians, began in the 1st Year of the 87th Olympiad. About this Time the famous Historians, Herodotus, Thucydides, and Hellanicius, flourished. In

3591, during the War of Peloponnesus, the Athenian Fleet commanded by Nicias, was about retiring from Syracuse, but that Admiral being frightened with an Eclipse of the Moon, put it off till next Day, which occasion'd the Loss of his Fleet. The Athenians defeated the Lacedemonians near Miletum. In 3593, the Government of Athens was changed, and their Senate of 400 was made 5000. They order'd Alcibiades to be recalled from his Banishment, and gave him the Command of their Armies, in Conjunction with Thrasybulus and Thersamene, under whose Conduct their Affairs changed for the better. They defeated the Syracusans, and Mindarus the Lacedemonian by Sea, near the Promontory Cynosima, in the Thracian Chersonesus, famous for the Sepulchre of Hercules. Two Years after they were defeated by the Lacedemonians at the same Place; but the Year following they defeated the Lacedemonians by Sea and Land, and killed their General Mindarus; upon this the Lacedemonians sued for Peace, but the Athenians refused it by the Advice of their Demagogues, a factious Sort of Leaders, of which they had afterwards Occasion to repent. The Athenians put all the Inhabitants of Miletum to the Sword, took Cleophone, plunder'd Lycia, burnt all their Corn, and brought off a great Number of Slaves. In 3597, Alcibiades was accused by his Enemies of aiming at the Sovereignty of Athens, in Concert with the Lacedemonians and Persians. In 3598, the Athenians routed the Lacedemonian Fleet near the Islands Arginusae. Next Year the Lacedemonians defeated the Athenian Fleet of 180 Ships in the Streights of Hellespont, near Egos Potamos, so that scarce 10 of 'em escaped. In 3600, Lysander the Spartan besieged Athens, and forced the Athenians to demand Peace, which he granted them, on Condition that they should demolish their Walls in 10 Days Time. This put an End to the Peloponnesian War. In 3601, the Lacedemonians appointed 30 Tyrants to govern Athens. In 3611, Conon rebuilt the Walls of Athens, fortify'd the Harbour of Pyreum, and restor'd their Affairs. The Athenians sent out a Fleet against the Lacedemonians, but plunder'd all where they came; but their Admiral Thrasybulus suffering his Troops to behave themselves too licentiously at Aspende, a City of Asia

Asia Minor, on the River *Eurymedon*. The Inhabitants surprized them by Night, kill'd a great Number of them, and cut off *Thra-sibulus's* Head. In 3616, *Iphicrates* the General of the *Athenian* Fleet defeated that of the *Spartans* under *Anaxibius*, who died fighting gallantly. In 3622, a Peace was concluded betwixt the *Persians*, *Athenians*, and *Lacedemonians*, but the *Thebans* would not agree to the Treaty. In 3634, the *Lacedemonians* were defeated at the Battle of *Leuctra* by *Epaminondas* the *Theban* General, upon which the *Thebans* laid Claim to the Sovereignty of all *Greece*. In 3651, *Artemisia* Q. of *Caria*, being inconsolable for the Death of her Husband *Mausolus*, drank his Ashes mixed with Water, that she might be united to him after his Death, and sent for the ablest Architects from all Parts to erect him a Tomb, which was reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, and from hence the Monuments of great Persons derive that Name. In 3656, *Plato* died, and was succeeded by *Aristotle*. In 3668, *Alexander the Great* at 20 Years of Age succeeded his Father, as Archon of *Athens*. In 3694, *Epicurus* at 32 Years of Age began to teach his Philosophy, 1. at *Mytilene*, and after at *Lampsacus*. In 3698, *Demetrius Poliorcetes* raised a great Army by Land, and put 250 Ships to Sea for recovering the Liberty of *Greece*, and retook *Athens*. In 3717, he besieged that City, because it took Part with *Pyrrhus* against him, but was perswaded to raise the Siege by *Crates* the Philosopher.

About 3774, the *Romans* who began to extend their Dominions, order'd the *Athenians* to pay 500 Talents for pillaging *Oropa*. The *Athenians* sent *Diogenes*, *Critolaus*, and *Carneades*, Ambassadors to *Rome*, to get off this Tax. They had each of 'em a different Talent of Eloquence, and were all Philosophers. The *Roman* Youth charmed with their Conversation, applied themselves to the Study of Philosophy; and *Caro* the Censor, on Pretence that this Study would infeeble the Courage of the *Romans*, and make them neglect Military Discipline, advised the sending back of those Ambassadors, and banish'd all Philosophers from *Rome*. In 3916, the *Athenians* sent, as Ambassador to *Mithridates* K. of *Pontus*, *Athenion*, who taught their Youth Rhetorick and Phi-

losophy. This Man wrote flattering Letters back to the *Athenians*, deceived them with false Hopes, and when *Mithridates* sent his General *Archelaus* with 120000 Men into *Achaia*, *Athenion* betray'd *Athens* to him. Next Year *Sylla* the *Roman* General besieged *Athenion*, or *Aristion*, for he was called by both Names in *Athens*, who thereupon retired to *Mithridates's* General in his Camp betwixt the 2 Walls, at the Harbour of *Pyrum*. After a long Siege, which reduced the City to such Want, that a Bushel of Corn was sold for 100 Crowns, *Sylla* enter'd the Town by Night at the Breach, and made a terrible Slaughter of the Citizens. After this, the *Athenians* sided always with the Strongest; as first with *Pompey* against *Cesar*, with *Cesar* after *Pompey's* Defeat, with *Brutus* and *Cassius* after *Cesar* was murdered, and with *Anthony* after the Rout of *Brutus* and *Cassius*. In 3983, *Augustus* deprived them of their Privileges, and made them tributary to the *Romans*, because they took Part with *Anthony*.

We shall conclude the History of ancient *Greece*, with a brief Account of *Alexander the Great*, and the Extent of his Conquests. He was born at *Pella* in *Macedonia*, about 3648, and gave many Proofs of his Courage and Dexterity during his Youth. His Father having a fierce young Horse brought him from *Thessaly*, which none of his Queries durst mount, *Alexander* mounted and tamed him, with which his Father was so much pleased, that he kissed him when he dismounted, and bid him go seek other Kingdoms, for *Macedonia* was too little for him.

In 3666, he distinguish'd himself at the Battle of *Cheronea* against the *Athenians*, saved his Father's Life, and carried all the Glory of the Victory. His Father being killed in 3668, at the Marriage of his Daughter with *Alexander* K. of *Epirus*, by *Pausanias*, to whom he had deny'd Justice, *Alexander* succeeded. In 3669, he went to *Peloponnesus*, assembled the Confederate Towns of *Greece*, and was appointed to command their Army against the *Persians*. After this he defeated the *Triballs* and the *Illyrians* under their K. *Firmus* on the Banks of the *Danube*. Upon a false Report of his being defeated, the *Athenians* and *Thebans* abandon'd him at the Perswasion of

Demostris

Demosthenes, who was brib'd by the *Persians*. The former beg'd his Mercy, but he destroy'd *Thibes*, all except the House of *Pindarus* the Poet. In 3670, he went a 2d Time to *Peloponnesus*, where he was again chosen General against the *Persians*, visited *Diogenes* the *Cynic* Philosopher at *Corinth*, and in a Dream saw the High Priest of the Jews, who invited him to make hast to conquer *Persia*. Before he marched, he gave most of his Domain to his Friends. *Perdiccas*, one of his Favourites, ask'd him, What he reserv'd to himself? He answer'd, Hope. He put to Sea with 40000 Men, and visiting the Tomb of *Achilles* at *Troas*, said, He was happy when alive in such a Friend as *Patrocles*, and more happy when dead in such a Panegyrist as *Homer*. He pass'd the River *Granicus*, where he defeated *Darius*, who had 100000 Foot, and 30000 Horse, killed 10000 of the former, and 2000 of the latter, and did not lose above 100 of his own Men, says *Q. Curtius*. This Victory open'd his Way into *Asia*. He went to *Sardis* in *Lydia*, where he seiz'd a great Treasure, took and chang'd the Government of *Ephesus*, and forc'd *Miletum* to surrender. *Halicarnassus* holding out to the Extremity, he totally demolish'd it, subdu'd *Phrygia* and *Lydia*, and most of the Provinces of *Asia Minor*. In 3672, he defeated *Darius* near *Issus*, at the further End of the *Mediterranean*, kill'd 100000 of his 400000 Men, took his Mother, his Wife, two of his Daughters, and one of his Sons, whom he treated according to their Quality. *Parmenio* being sent to seize *Damascus*, whither the Princesses of *Persia* and other Women of Quality had retir'd with vast Riches, the Governor surrender'd, and he brought off 7000 Horses laden with Booty, valued at 400 Millions, and 360000 Crowns. After this, *Alexander* march'd into *Syria*, took *Sidon*; and at the Request of *Hephestion*, gave the Kingdom of *Dido* to a Gard'ner. He took *Tyre* after a Siege of 7 Months, and hang'd 2000 of the Inhabitants. He receiv'd two Wounds at the Siege of *Gaza*, where he made all the Citizens Slaves. He went to besiege *Jerusalem*, but was prevented by *Jaddus* the High Priest, who met him in his Vestments. Upon the Sight of *Jaddus*, he remembered his Dream in *Peloponnesus*, and did him all ima-

ginable Honour. The High Priest read to him that Part of *Daniel's* Prophecies, which foretold that a *Greek* should conquer the *Persians*. This pleas'd *Alexander* so much, that he made great Presents to the High Priest, and left the Jews in Freedom.

In 3673, *Alexander* went to *Egypt*. *Pelusium* surrender'd to him. He found 800 Talents at *Memphis*, with the most precious Moveables of the Crown, cross'd the *Nile*, and went as far as the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, out of a Piece of Vain-glory, to be declared his Son. Next Year he enter'd *Persia*, when *Darius* being sensible of his generous Behaviour towards his Family that were his Captives, offer'd to share his Dominions with him, and to give him one of his Daughters in Marriage; but *Alexander* reject'd his Proposals, alledging, that all that he offer'd was his own by Right of Conquest. This brought on a new Battle at *Gaugamele*, near the Streights of *Arbela*, betwixt *Assyria* and *Parthia*, where *Curtius*, says *Darius*, was put to Flight, and lost 400000 Men, besides a greater Number of Prisoners; whereas *Alexander* did not lose above 300, and in the Pursuit took a Booty to the Value of 2400000 Crowns. This Battle put an End to the Monarchy of the *Persians*, and founded that of the *Greeks*. After this, *Alexander* was declar'd King of *Asia*, and enter'd *Babylon* in Triumph, where they ador'd his Valour and Fortune. He afterwards subdu'd *Persia*; and as he pursued *Darius*, understood he was murder'd by some of his own Men, for which he wept bitterly, and reveng'd his Death on the Murderers. He push'd his Conquests to *Hircania*, *Sogdiana*, and *Bactriana*, from whence he march'd to the Conquest of the *Indies*. Most of the little Kings met and did him Homage; but *Porus* and the rest who stood out were subdued by his Arms. Having conquer'd the *Indies*, he put out to the Ocean, to see if there were any other Countries for him to conquer: After which he return'd to *Babylon*, and made a Harbour there for 10000 long Ships. He left that City in good Health, and mock'd the *Chaldean* Astrologers, who foretold him the Danger of his Life. He went and viewed the Lakes of *Arabia*, and return'd to *Babylon*, where laying aside his former Modesty, he gave himself up to all Manner of Debauchery

chery and Excess; and one Day, as he offer'd Sacrifice to his Idols for his Victories, he drank to an excessive Pitch; and afterwards at a Banquet, meeting with one *Proteas* a great Drunkard, and striving to outdo him, was thereby thrown into a violent Fever, of which he died in the 33d Year of his Age; and this put an End to the *Greecian* Monarchy, which continued only 6 Years and 10 Months, his Empire being divided amongst his 4 Favourites, *Cassander* who reign'd in *Macedonia*, *Antigonus* in Northern *Asia*, *Seleucus* in *Syria*, and *Ptolemy Lagus* in *Egypt*. *Paulus* *Emilius* the *Roman* Consul conquer'd *Perseus* the last King of *Macedonia*; *Julius* *Cæsar* reduc'd *Egypt*, and *Augustus* made it a Province in the Time of *Cleopatra* and *Anthony*; and *Lucullus* and *Pompey* having defeated *Tigranes* K. of *Syria* and Northern *Asia*, all *Alexander's* Successors were made subject to the *Romans*.

According to a Map of *Alexander's* Conquests given us by the *Atlas Historique*, they extended from Long 35 to 108. and from Lat 28 to 46. which reckoning 60 Miles to a Degree, makes them 4640 Miles long, and 1140 broad. The Length E. and W. being from the *Indian* Ocean to the Western End of *Sicily*, and the Breadth from S. to N. from Mount *Caucasus* or the Kingdom of *Afracan* to the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulph.

The State of *Greece* under their own Princes and Republicks being thus briefly described, and having already given an Account of the Emperors of the West, we shall now give a brief Account of those of the East, after the Empire was divided by *Theodosius the Great*.

The History of the Emperors of the East.

A *Roadius*, Son to *Theodosius the Great*, succeeded his Father as Emperor of the East A.C. 395. He was unhappy in his Chief Minister *Rufinus*, who designed to have made his own Son Emperor, and to that End kept a Correspondence with the *Goths*; which being discover'd, he was assassinated by the Soldiers, when he came to the Tribunal to propose that himself or his Son should be made Sharers of the Empire. After this, *Cajanus* or *Gainus*, a *Gothic* Cap-

tain and *Arrian*, reduc'd *Arcadius* to such Streights, that he was forced to deliver up his Friends and Counsellors to be barbarously murder'd; but *Gainus* was afterwards defeated, and his Head being cut off, was set up on a Pole at *Constantinople*. *Arcadius* being thus deliver'd from his Enemies, destroy'd the Heathen Temples, and expell'd the *Arrians*. By the Persuasion of his Wife *Eudoxia* and his Eunuchs, he banish'd *Chrysostome*; and died in 408, the 14th Year of his Reign.

2. *Theodosius* II. his Son, succeeded at 7 Years of Age, under the Guardianship of *Isidgerdes* King of *Persia*, in whom *Arcadius* put great Confidence. *Isidgerdes* sent *Anastochus*, an able Man, to take Care of *Arcadius's* Education. When he was about 15 Years of Age, he shar'd the Empire with his Sister *Pulcheria*, who chose very able Masters to compleat his Education. *Socrates* commends him much for his Prudence, Piety, and Inclination to Philosophy. *Theodores* does the same. He was so mild, that being ask'd by some of his Courtiers, Why he did not put some People to Death that had offended him? He answer'd, *Would to God I could restore all to Life who have died on that Account*. In the main, he was rather a good than a great Prince, the Government being chiefly managed by his Sister. He married *Athenais*, Daughter to *Leontius* a Philosopher, who at her Baptism took the Name of *Eudoxia*. She procur'd the Exile of *Pulcheria*: During which the Emperor became a Favourer of the *Eutickian* Hereticks, tho' he had formerly been a great Enemy to them and the Jews. The Empress lost his Favour, by presenting to *Paulinus*, a learned Man, some extraordinary Fruit, which the Emperor had given to her. *Paulinus* not knowing it, presented it to the Emperor. Upon which he was so jealous, that it cost *Paulinus* his Life, and obliged the Empress to retire from Court, she having positively told the Emperor that she had eat it. *Pulcheria* was thereupon recalled, recovered the Emperor from the *Eutichians*, so that he went to *Ephesus*, where he made publick Satisfaction for protecting a false Council that favour'd them. *Arcadius* was unsuccessful in his War against the *Vandals* in *Africa*, and obliged to give *Attila* the *Hun*, who had invaded *Thracia*, a great Sum

of Money to withdraw his Troops. He banish'd *Nestorius* from *Constantinople*, and endeavour'd to reconcile *John* Bishop of *Antioch* and *Cyril* of *Alexandria*. He died in 450, the 49th Year of his Age, after a Reign of 42 Years.

3. *Marcian* succeeded by the Interest of *Pulcheria*, Sister to *Arcadius*, who married him; because of his great Courage and Piety, soon after her Brother's Death, tho' Authors say she continued a Virgin all her Life. He publish'd an Edict against Hereticks, recalled the Bishops that had been banish'd by the false Council of *Ephesus*, called a General Council at *Chalcedon*, and, without meddling with their Debates, gave his Authority to their Decisions. He is esteem'd one of the best Princes that ever govern'd the Empire, and is reckon'd equal to *Constantin the Great* for his Innocence, Zeal, Charity, and Chastity. He died in the 7th Year of his Reign, and 64th of his Age, being poison'd by *Aspar*, who was one of *Arcadius's* Generals.

4. *Leo I.* succeeded by the Intrigues of *Aspar*, who was rejected himself, because an *Arian*. He confirm'd the Council of *Chalcedon*, and sent an Army to reduce the *Vandals* in *Africa*. But *Basilius* a Heretick, Brother to his Empress *Verina*, who commanded them, was brib'd by *Genferic* the *Vandal*, and suffer'd his Fleet of above 1000 Ships to be burnt. *Leo* finding that all this proceeded from the Treachery of *Aspar* and *Aradaburus*, his Favourites, he rid himself of them, took his Daughter *Ariadne* from the Son of *Aspar*, and married her to *Zeno Isauriensis*. *Leo* died in 474, the 18th Year of his Reign.

5. *Leo II* succeeded. He was Grandson to *Leo I.* by *Ariadne* and *Zeno Isauriensis*. He died in his Infancy that same Year, and is said to have been poison'd by his Father, to pave his own Way to the Throne; but Authors differ in this.

6. *Zeno*, Husband to *Ariadne*, succeeded his own Son in 475. He was so very hairy, that he resembled a Saryr, and was hated by the People for his Vices. *Basilius* resolved to dethrone him, and obliged him to fly from *Constantinople*; but *Zeno* having brib'd *Basilius's* General, return'd; and to please the People, publish'd his Decree called the *Hemicon*, to reconcile the Hereticks and Or-

thodox; but this did not succeed. His Empress being enamour'd on *Anastasius*, and willing to be rid of *Zeno*, got him buried alive in a Fit of the Falling Sickness, or of Drunkenness, and set Guards over his Grave, where he perish'd miserably, crying out for Help.

7. *Anastasius* having married the Empress *Ariadne* 40 Days after her Husband's Death, succeeded in 492. He pretended at first to Justice and Devotion, but afterwards became vicious and heretical. *Longinus*, *Zeno's* Brother, headed an Insurrection against him, but was overcome. The Empress *Ariadne* promoted the *Hunicon*, but was opposed by the People of *Constantinople*, and killed many of them. *Anastasius* favour'd the *Arians*, persecuted the Orthodox; and depos'd *Euphemius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*; for which, being reprov'd by Pope *Hormisdas*, he answer'd, That he would command, but not be commanded. *Italianus* a *Scythian* took Arms in Favour of the Orthodox, and besieged *Constantinople*; but his Fleet was set on Fire by burning Glasses, the Invention of *Proclus* a Mathematician, and was defeated. *Anastasius* was forc'd to lay down his Crown by a Tumult, but resum'd it, and was killed by a Thunderbolt in 518, the 28th Year of his Reign; tho' being foretold it, he build a round Structure to save himself, says *Baronius*.

8. *Justin* succeeded. He was of a very mean Original, a common Soldier, and so ignorant, that he could not write his Name; but he was advanc'd by Degrees for his Valour to the chief Posts of the Empire, and by the Prætorian Guard made Emperor against his Will. He recall'd the Exil'd Bishops, drove out the Hereticks that had succeeded them, publish'd several Edicts against the *Arians*, and commanded the Observation of the Council of *Chalcedon*. The *Arians* call'd *Theodoric* the Goth to their Assistance, who forced Pope *John II.* to go to *Constantinople* to accommodate their Differences with *Justin*. *Antiochus* being almost destroy'd by an Earthquake, *Justin* was so much affected with that and the like Calamities, which beset others of his Cities, that he put on Sackcloth for many Days, and would see no body: He was so much affected with those Divine Judgments, that he gave Money out of his Treasury to rebuild

build those Cities; and finding himself crazy, appointed his Nephew *Justinian* to succeed him, died in 527, the 9th Year of his Reign, and the 77th of his Age.

9. *Justinian* his Nephew succeeded, and was a very good Prince. He subdued the *Persians* by his General *Belisarius* in 528. By his Means he likewise exterminated the *Vandals*, took their King *Gilimer*, and reconquer'd *Africa*. *Belisarius* likewise subdued the *Goths* in *Italy*, took their King *Virigis*, defeated the *Moors* and rebellious *Samaritans*. *Justinian* was in Danger of being dethron'd by a Rebellion rais'd at *Constantinople* by *Hyppatus Pompeius* and *Probus*, Nephews to the Emperor *Anastasius*. This Insurrection was occasion'd by the two Factions of the *Circus*, called the Green and Light Blue. It became so formidable, that *Justinian* was about to quit his Palace; but *Belisarius* and *Mundus* defeated the Rebels, cut off 30000 of them, and executed their Leaders. After this *Justinian* had Peace, restor'd the Empire to as great Reputation as in the Time of the *Cæsars*; and calling together the ablest Lawyers in his Dominions, employ'd them to collect the Body of the *Roman Laws*, which were dispersed in 2000, or (as some say) 200 Volumes, into 50. This was called *Justinian's Codex*, and, with his other great Actions, made his Name famous. He abolish'd the Consulship, built many Churches, and particularly that of *Santa Sophia* at *Constantinople*, which in those Days was reckon'd a Wonder of Architecture. The greatest Stain upon his Memory is his Ingratitude to *Belisarius*, who was the main Support of his Throne; but being accused of a Design against *Justinian*, he was forfeited, had his Eyes put out, and was reduced to beg in the Streets. This is said by *Latin Authors*, who reproach *Justinian* for making Ecclesiastical Laws; but the *Greek Authors* deny it. Some of them say, *Belisarius* was restored a Year after; and others, that he died in Peace at *Constantinople*. *Alciatus* is of the same Opinion against *Crinivus*, *Volateranus*, and others. *Justinian* died in 565, in the 83d Year of his Age, and 39th of his Reign. He is charged with having held, that our Saviour's Body was impassible.

10. His Nephew *Justin II.* succeeded. He began his Reign well, but became afterwards vicious and cruel; murder'd his

Cousin *Justin*, whom he promised to advance to the chief Dignity of the Empire, and put several Senators to Death. He revok'd *Justinian's Law* against unlawful Marriages; married *Sophia*, Niece to the Empress *Theodora*; and being wearied with Complaints of the Poor that were oppressed by the great Men, he appointed a Prætor, with Power to seize any Man, how great soever, even at his own Table. *Narsis*, one of *Justinian's* Generals, who had subdued the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, and was made Governour of that Country, being recalled upon frivolous Complaints, and injured by the Empress, did in Revenge call in the *Lombards* to *Italy*. The Empire being at the same Time invaded by the *Avars*, *Lombards* and *Persians*, *Justin* fell distracted; upon which the Empress, made Peace with the *Persians*, and *Tiberius* was declar'd *Cæsar* to govern during the Madness of *Justin*, who died, some say in the 10th, and others in the 13th Year of his Reign.

11. *Tiberius* succeeded, some say in 576, and others in 578. The Empress *Sophia* having failed in her Design to marry him, set up one *Justinian* against him, for which she was deposed. *Tiberius* defeated the *Persians* under their King *Chosroes*, was an excellent Prince, and died, some say in the 4th, and others in the 7th Year of his Reign, having before that appointed his Son-in-law *Mauricius* to be his Successor, and on that Occasion made him an excellent Speech, which is recorded by *Nicephorus*.

12. *Mauricius* succeeded; some say in 583, and others in 582, having married *Constantina*, Daughter to *Tiberius*. Authors differ as to his Character. *Eusebius* says, he was a prudent and politic Prince; and *St. Gregory* commends his Zeal for the Church. He was successful against the *Persians*, and restored their King *Chosroes II.* whom they had dethron'd. The *Avars* having invaded *Thracia* in his Time, and threaten'd *Constantinople* with a Siege, were prevented by a Plague, which swept off most of their Army; upon which their King, who had 12000 of *Mauricius's* Subjects Prisoners, offer'd to ransom them for Half a Crown a Piece, which not being granted, he put them all to Death. This did so much incense the People of *Constantinople*, that they rebelled, and called the

Emp.

Emp. a cruel and greedy Tyrant. He was so much afflicted with this unhappy Accident, that he begged the Prayers of all religious People that this Offence might be pardoned, or that he might receive his Punishment for it in this World. 'Tis said, he was advertised in a Dream, that he with his Wife and Children should be killed, which happen'd accordingly. *Phocas*, who from a common Soldier came to be General of his Army, rebelled against him, was proclaimed Emp. by the Army, and pursued *Mauricius* to *Chalcedon*, where he put him with his Wife and Children to Death, which *Mauricius* suffer'd with great Patience, uttering these Words of the Prophet: *Thou art just, O Lord, and thy Judgment is righteous.* This happen'd in 602.

13. *Phocas* succeeded, was a cruel and lustful Tyrant, debauched Mens Wives, murder'd their Husbands who complained of it, and cut off many of the chief Men of the Empire. *Chosroes* K. of *Persia* invaded his Dominions, to revenge the Death of his Friend *Mauricius*, took many Provinces, and enter'd as far as *Chalcedonia*; and at the same Time the *Avari*, *Sclavonians*, and others, ravaged his Dominions, and laid them desolate. *Phocas*, instead of reforming, continued his Cruelty and Lewdness, till he was surprized in his Palace by *Phocas*, whose Wife he had ravished, and sent to *Heraclius* one of his Generals who had taken Arms against him. *Heraclius*, after upbraiding *Phocas* with his Crimes, cut off his Feet, Hands, and Privities, and at last beheaded him in 610. He was the first who gave the Title of Universal Bishop to the Prelates of *Rome*, who have ever since retained it.

14. *Heractius* succeeded in 611. He was a great Captain, for which he was advanced to pull down the Tyrant *Phocas*. The *Persians* made a cruel War upon him, despised his Offer of an Annual Tribute, conquer'd *Palestina*, with other Provinces, and took *Jerusalem*, from whence they carried off the Patriarch with many of the People, and that call'd the Holy Cross. *Heraclius* demanded Peace a Second Time, which being refused, except he and his Subjects would become Pagans, the Christians were so much incensed at it, and especially the Clergy, that they gave a great Part of the Reve-

nues of the Church to carry on the War in which he defeated the *Persians*, and forced them back into their own Country, where *Syroe*, eldest Son to *Chosroes* King of *Persia*, put his Father to Death for attempting to disinherit him, made Peace with *Heraclius*, and sent back the Christian Captives with the Holy Cross to *Jerusalem*, where the Emp. received it, and carried it himself into the City in great Triumph, from whence came the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. *Heraclius*, upon his Return to *Constantinople*, fell into the Error of the *Monothelists*, and gave himself up to all Manner of Debauchery, while the *Mahometans* took *Palestina*, *Egypt*, &c. from the Empire. He died in 641.

15. *Constantine* succeeded, being appointed Successor by his Father when he went to the *Persian* War; but his Stepmother *Martina*, whom *Heraclius* had married for his 2d Wife, tho' she was his own Niece, poisoned him in the 4th Month of his Reign.

16. Her Son *Heracleonas* succeeded at 7 Years of Age; but the Government being in Confusion, and all Things going to Wreck, the Senate cut out his Mother's Tongue to prevent her deluding the People any more with her Eloquence, and cut off his Nose, lest he should gain the Peoples Affection by his Beauty. This happen'd in the 5th Month of his Reign.

17. *Constans* succeeded in 642. He was Grandchild to the Emp. *Heraclius*, and Nephew to *Heracleonas*. He was advanced by the *Monothelists*, follow'd their Errors, and made *Paul* and *Monothelit* Bishop of *Constantinople*. He publish'd an Edict, call'd the *Typus*, to impose Silence on both Sides about that Controversy. Pope *Martin* I. condemn'd this Error in the Lateran Council, Anno 649 for which *Constans* sent the Exarch of *Ravenna* against the Pope, whom he carried off, and banish'd till the Day of his Death, which happen'd 2 Years after. *Constans* being defeated by the *Saracens*, narrowly escaped with his Life; but taking the Advantage of their Civil Wars afterwards, made them his Tributaries, and pretending to be more Orthodox, presented Pope *Vitellianus*'s Legat with a Copy of the Gospels covered with Plates of Gold, and enriched with large Pearls. *Constans* murder'd his own Brother *Theodosius*, enter'd

enter'd Italy, and took Rome, which he exposed to Plunder for 12 Days. He went from thence to Sicily, and became so odious for his Cruelty, and ravishing many fine Ladies, that he was knocked on the Head in a Bath at *Syracusa* by one of his own Servants.

18. *Constantine*, surnamed *Pogonatus*, because of his great Beard, Son to *Constant*, succeeded in 669. He made hast to *Syracusa*, where he put to Death the Man that had murder'd his Father, and on that Account was proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. During his Reign, the *Saracens* invaded Sicily, and carried off 80000 Captives. They also besieged *Constantinople*, but in vain, *Calinicus* an Engineer having burnt their Fleet with a sort of Fire that burns in the Water. *Constantin* reduc'd the *Saracens* to be Tributaries after 7 Years War, summon'd a Council at *Constantinople*, which condemn'd the *Monothelists*, and publish'd their Sentence by an Edict thro' the Empire. He associated his Brothers *Heraclius* and *Tiberius* in the Government; but afterwards suspecting them, cut off their Noses. He died in 685 or 686 according to some, or in 673 according to others.

19. His Son *Justinian* succeeded, was successful over the *Saracens*, and made them Tributaries; but soon after broke the Peace with them, on Pretence that the Money they paid him was not stamped with his Image. His Perfidiousness was soon after punish'd by the *Arabians*, who entirely defeated his Army. This ill Success, together with his Treachery, made his Subjects revolt under *Leontius*, one of his Generals, about 694.

20. *Leontius* was made Emperor in his stead in 696, but was betrayed by his Army in the 3d Year of his Reign; and they set up *Abismarus Tiberius* in his room, who cut off *Leontius's* Nose, and shut him up in a Monastery.

21. *Abismarus* succeeded in 699. He banish'd *Bardanes*, a great Man, to assure himself of the Empire. He gave an Army to his Brother *Heraclius*, who defeated 200000 *Arabians* in *Spria*, and was a great Enemy to Pope *John VI.* *Justinian*, who had been banish'd into the *Chersonesus*, being assisted by *Rebellius* King of the *Hungarians*, surpris'd *Constantinople*, enter'd it by an Aqueduct,

seiz'd *Abismarus*, *Leontius*, and others, trod upon the Neck of him and *Leontius*, while the People sung the 13th Verse of the 91st Psalm, and afterwards cut off their Heads. *Justinian* persisted in his Cruelty; and to revenge himself for cutting off of his Nose by *Leontius*, every Time his Nose dropped he cut off a Senator. He likewise put out the Eyes of *Calinicus* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and ungratefully made War on the King of *Bulgaria*, who had restor'd him, by whom he was defeated; and being odious to every body, the People revolted under *Philippicus Bardanes*, whom he had banished; and having taken him, cut off his Head, with that of his Son *Tiberius*.

22. *Philip* or *Philippicus Bardanes* succeeded in 711. He was a *Monothelite*, a great Hater of Images, but so prodigal, that he wasted the Treasure of the Empire. He was so wicked and dull, that the People rebelled against him under his Secretary *Anastasius*, put out his Eyes, and shut him up in a Monastery.

23. *Anastasius* was made Emperor in his stead by the Senate and People in 715, but was deposed in the 2d Year of his Reign, the Army having set up *Theodosius*, the Receiver of the Taxes, who shut up *Anastasius* in a Monastery.

24. *Theodosius* succeeded in 717. He was too mild to manage the Government; so that *Leo* of *Isauria*, who commanded the Land Army, rebelled against him, and obliged him to retire to a Monastery, together with his Son, whom he had taken Prisoner.

25. *Leo* succeeded the same Year. He was the Son of a Shoemaker, but advanc'd himself by his Valour to the chief Commands of the Army. He was a Man of great Endowments, and publish'd Edicts against the Worship of Images, Saints, and Relicks; for which Pope *Gregory II.* excommunicated him. Upon this he imprison'd the Pope's Legate, and banished *Germanus* Patriarch of *Constantinople*. In his Time the *Saracens* besieged that City 3 Years, but in vain, most of their Men being destroy'd by Want.

26. His Son *Constantinus Copronimus* succeeded in 741. He was a great Prince, and successful in his War against the *Saracens*. He was called *Iconoclastes*, because of his Edicts against those who worship'd Images; and summon'd a Council, wherein that Wor-

ship,

ship, with Prayers to Saints and Relicks, &c. were condemned. He conquer'd the *Bulgarians*, and sent an Embassy to *Pepin of France*. Popish Authors revile him, because he was against Images. He died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

27. His Son *Leo IV.* succeeded in 775. He banish'd his Brother *Nicephorus*, who revolted against him, to a Monastery in the *Chersonesus*. He sent 100000 Men against the *Saracens*, who drove them out of *Asia*. He converted *Teleric K.* of the *Bulgarians*, and made an Alliance with him. He was a great Enemy to Images, banish'd the Empress *Irene*, and several Courtiers, for making Use of them, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign, having first declared his Son *Constantin* to be his Successor.

28. *Constantin* succeeded in 780, and was called *Porphyrogenetes*. He was only 10 Years of Age when he came to the Government; so that his Mother *Irene* ruled as she pleased, and set up Image Worship. When he came of Age, he took the Government on himself; but his ambitious Mother rais'd a Rebellion against him, put him in Prison, and pulled out his Eyes in the very Room he was born in. Some Authors accuse him of Cruelty and Uncleanness. *Irene* not only kill'd him, but destroy'd the whole Line of *Leo Isaurus*, and propos'd to marry *Charlemagne*.

29. *Nicephorus* being chosen Emperor by the Army, dethron'd *Irene*, and shut her up in a Monastery in 802. He zealously oppos'd Images, and defended the Greek Church against that of *Rome*. He put his Competitor *Bardanes* into a Monastery, agreed with *Charlemagne* about the Limits of their respective Dominions, and defeated the *Bulgarians*. *Crumnus* their King sued for Peace; which being refus'd by *Nicephorus*, the *Bulgarians* being made desperate, surpris'd his Camp in the Night, cut off *Nicephorus*, with all his Nobility; and *Crumnus* having plaid over his Skull with Silver, made Use of it as a Cup to drink in.

30. *Stauracius*, Son to *Nicephorus*, succeeded in 811; but being a Prince of no Value, was deposed after two Months Reign, and shut up in a Cloyster.

31. *Michael Curopalates* succeeded in 813, having been associated by *Stauracius* his Bro-

ther-in-Law, to whose Dethronement he contributed. He was defeated by the *Bulgarians*, and forced to retire with his Son into a Monastery.

32. *Leo of Armenia* succeeded in 815, by the Favour of the Officers of the Army, or (as some say) by the voluntary Resignation of his Predecessor. He was victorious over the *Bulgarians*, was a great Enemy to Image Worship, banish'd the Patriarch *Nicephorus* on that Account, and was excommunicated by Pope *Paschal I.* *Michael the Stammerer* having conspir'd against him, was condemn'd to die for it; but the Empress having obtained a Respite for him during the Holidays, *Michael* threaten'd to discover his Accomplices if they did not execute their Plot; so that they murder'd *Leo* on *Christmas Eve*.

33. *Michael the Stammerer* succeeded in 820. Historians give him a very ill Character for Cruelty and Irreligion, and especially the Popish Writers, because he was against Images, and married a Nun. He died of a Bloody Flux in 829.

34. His Son *Theophilus* succeeded, put to Death those that killed *Leo*, was a Prince of excellent Qualities, but too passionate. He was zealous against Images, had great Wars with the *Saracens*, and died in his 12th Year.

35. His Son *Michael III.* succeeded in his Infancy, under the Government of his Mother *Theodora*, who restor'd Image Worship, and appointed *Methodius*, who approved it, Patriarch of *Constantinople*. She is said to have put 100000 *Maniches* to Death. When *Michael* came of Age, he put his Mother into a Monastery, banish'd the Patriarch *Ignatius* for refusing to shave her, declared his Uncle *Bardas* Cæsar, and afterwards put him to Death. *Photius* Patriarch of *Constantinople* being excommunicated by Pope *Nicholas I.* he called a Council at *Constantinople*, which excommunicated the Pope, and sentenced him to be deposed, which was approved by *Michael*, who became so cruel, that he was called another *Nero*, and murder'd by *Basilus*, whom he had associated into the Empire, but afterwards design'd to murder him in his 26th Year.

36. *Basilus*, who was a *Macedonian*, and Son to *Constantin VIII.* succeeded in 867. He was a wise, valiant, and virtuous Prince,

a great Enemy to Image Worship, converted the *Bulgarians*, was a great Adversary to the *Manichees*, successful against the *Saracens*, and killed by a Stag as a hunting in 886.

37. His Son *Leo* the Philosopher succeeded. He was imprison'd by his Father on a false Accusation for 7 Years, but set at Liberty a little before his Death. *Curopalates*, and other Greek Authors, say, he was set at Liberty on this Occasion: *Basilus* being at a Feast with his great Lords in a Hall, a Parrot pronounc'd audibly these Words, *Αἰ, αἰ, τίς ἐστι Λεὼ*; i. e. Alas, alas, Lord *Leo*. Upon which the Company said, the Bird told them their Duty to the Prince; and the Emperor being struck with it, enquir'd into the Charge against him, and banish'd his Accuser. *Leo* was unsuccessful in his War against the *Saracens*, *Hungarians*, and *Bulgarians*, and was the first Christian Prince that made a League with the *Turks* against his Enemies. He was a learned and great Prince, and left several Writings behind him. He gained several Battles against the *Servians*, and deposed *Nicholas* Patriarch of *Constantinople* for excommunicating him, because he had married a 4th Time.

38. *Alexander* succeeded in 911. He was Brother to *Leo*, a lewd and drunken Prince, and killed himself by Excess after a Year's Reign.

39. *Constantin Porphyrogenetes*, Son to *Leo* the Philosopher, succeeded at 7 Years of Age in 912, under the Guardianship of his Mother *Zoe*. He was unsuccessful in his War against the *Bulgarians*, by the Imprudence of his Commanders; so that they besieged *Constantinople*, and he was forced to give them a Sum to raise the Siege. This obliged him to share the Government with his General and Son-in-Law *Lacapenes*, who banish'd the Empress *Zoe*, abused the Emperor's good Nature, and thought to have settled the Empire in his own Family; but *Stephen*, one of his own Sons, rebelling against him, shav'd and banish'd him. This roused *Constantin* from his Lethargy: Upon which he banish'd both *Lacapenes's* Sons, took the Government upon himself, which he managed with great Applause, reduced some Tyrants of *Italy*, and brought many of the *Turks* who lived next his Frontiers

to be Christians. He was a Prince of great Learning, and particularly well versed in Geometry, Astronomy, and History, and left his Son *Romanus* a Book to instruct him in the Government, with a noble Library; but that unnatural Prince, who reign'd 15 Years in Conjunction with his Father, poison'd him in the 47th Year of his Reign.

40. *Romanus* succeeded in 959, gave himself up to Women, Wine, and Gluttony, banish'd his Mother and Sisters, and reduced them to such Straits, that they prostituted themselves for Subsistence. His General *Nicephorus* took *Candie* from the *Saracens*, while *Romanus* wallowed in his Impurities, and died in the 2d Year of his Government, some say by Poison, and others by Excess of Lewdness and Wine.

41. *Nicephorus Phocas* his General was chosen to succeed, some say in 963, because of his Victories over the *Turks*. He married *Theophania*, *Romanus's* Widow, but stain'd the Glory of his former Actions by Covetousness and Oppression; so that being hateful to all, he was murder'd in his Palace by *John Zimisces*, his Empress's Gallant, in 969.

42. *Zimisces* succeeded in 969. He banish'd *Theophania*, by whose Consent he had murder'd her Husband, routed the *Bulgarians*, abolished their Kingdom, and called their chief City *Parasthlaba*, *Joannopolis*, from his own Name. He drove the *Saracens* out of *Antioch*, defeated the *Turks* and *Scythians*; and as he was like to have settled the Affairs of the Empire, was poisoned by one of his Servants at *Damascus*, but reached *Constantinople*, where he died in 957.

43. *Basilus* and *Constantin* succeeded. The former was a great Prince, but *Constantin* was given to Pleasure. They were both Sons to the Emperor *Romanus*. *Basilus* reduced several Parts of *Italy*, subdued those of *Tripoli* and *Damascus*, and exterminated the *Bulgarians* after subduing them in a great Battle, where having taken 15000 of them, he put out their Eyes, and allowed each 100 of them a Guide with one Eye to conduct them to their Homes. This Cruelty and Disgrace broke the Heart of *Samuel* Prince of *Bulgaria*, and tarnish'd the Emperor's Credit, tho' he was famous for other Virtues. He died suddenly in the 50th Year

Year of his Reign, having lived in a Monkish Manner several Years, to fulfil a Vow that he made if he conquer'd the *Bulgarians*. His Brother *Constantin* govern'd alone for 3 Years.

44. *Romanus*, Son-in-Law to *Constantin*, succeeded in 1028. He was at first a Banker, and was therefore called *Argyropolus*. He was very old when he married *Zoe*, who being a lascivious Woman, murder'd him, and set up a Silver-Smith, *Michael*, who was her Gallant, in his stead, in the 9th Year of his Reign.

45. *Michael* succeeded in 1034. He was a *Paphlagonian* by Birth, a handsome, eloquent, and bold Man. He was at last tormented by the Devil, became very ugly, retir'd to *Salonica*, and left the Government to his Brother *John*, who imprison'd *Zoe*, after she had with her Husband's Consent adopted his Nephew *Michael Calaphates*. *Michael* took a Religious Habit, and died penitent, says *Zonaras*.

46. *Michael*, surnamed *Calaphates*, because his Parents gained their Living by Caulking of Vessels, succeeded in 1041. He was so ungrateful to *Zoe*, that he shut her up in a Monastery, which so much incensed the People, that they released her, put out his Eyes, and dethroned him in his 5th Month.

47. *Zoe* and her Sister *Theodora* succeeded in 1042. The former married *Constantin*, called *Monomachus*, or the Fencer, whom he recalled from the Isle of *Lesbos*, whither he was banished. He was a vicious and lazy Prince, and kept a Concubine; so that the People murmur'd against him, and would have killed him, had not the Empress prevented it. He suppressed two Civil Wars; but by his Laziness suffer'd the *Turks* to extend their Dominions in *Asia*. He reigned 12 Years, and was reckon'd the 48th Emperor. He died in 1054, as did *Zoe* much about the same Time.

49. *Theodora* reign'd alone 1 Year and 9 Months, and by the Advice of her Servants adopted *Michael the Warrior*.

50. *Michael* succeeded in 1056; but being very ancient, retired to a Monastery after one Year.

51. *Isaac Comnenus*, to whom *Michael* resigned, succeeded in 1057; but being wounded by a Thunderbolt, he took it for a Warning to shut himself up in a Cloyster

in the 3d Year of his Reign, and named *Constantin Ducas* to succeed him, without any Regard to his own Family or Friends.

52. *Constantin* succeeded in 1059, and was a Prince of great Qualities. He suppressed a Conspiracy in the Beginning of his Reign, applied himself to study the Welfare of his People, was reckon'd a good Christian and Justiciary, but is charged with Avarice, which made him contemptible to his Subjects. In his Time 500000 *Ustians*, a People of *Scythia*, invaded the Empire, cut off the *Bulgarians*, and others that oppos'd them, and despised the Offers of Peace, and a Tribute that was made them. *Greece* suffer'd much by Civil Broils, and *Constantinople* and other Cities were much damaged by Earthquakes. *Constantin* died in the 60th Year of his Age, and the 8th of his Reign, in 1067, leaving his Empress *Eudoxia* Guardian to his 3 Sons, having first made her swear that she would not marry again.

53. *Eudoxia* the Empress succeeded in 1067; but, contrary to her Oath, married *Romanus Diogenes*, who was a handsome Man, and advanc'd him to the Empire. He came to the Crown in 1068, and is reckon'd the 54th Emperor. He was taken in a Battle by the *Turks*, where he shew'd great Valour, and was afterwards released; but in the 4th Year of his Reign had his Eyes put out, and was killed by his Successor.

55. *Michael Ducas* succeeded in 1071. He was Son to *Constantin Ducas*, got himself proclaimed when *Romanus* was taken, and imprison'd his Mother. He was a careless Prince, and very covetous, which made him hateful, and gave Opportunity to *Nicephorus Bostoniates*, with the Assistance of the *Turks*, to take *Constantinople*, where *Michael* was taken, shut into a Monastery, from whence he fled to the Pope, and was afterwards made Archbishop of *Ephesus*.

56. *Nicephorus*, who oppos'd him, succeeded, because of the Reputation he acquir'd by commanding against the *Turks*, and dethroning *Michael*; but giving himself up to Pleasures, he became hateful to the People, was excommunicated by the Pope, and shut up in a Monastery by his Successor.

57. *Alexis Comnenus*, Son to the Emperor *Isaac*, succeeded in 1081. His Liberality to

his Brothers, who had assisted him in his Usurpation, made him so poor, that he laid grievous Taxes upon his Subjects, and seiz'd the Revenues of the Church. *Robert Guiscard D. of Calabria*, offended at his Conduct, invaded *Greece* with 15000 Men, and defeated 160000 that *Alexis* sent against him, which obliged the latter to make a League with the Emperor *Henry IV.* to invade *Calabria* by Way of Diversion. *Alexis's* Cruelty and Infidelity to the Christians, who took the Cross upon them to recover the *Holy Land*, had like to have ruin'd their Designs; for which they fought and defeated him in a bloody Battle. He pretended an Union with the Church of *Rome*; but he and all his Successors were Enemies to the *Western* Christians, and retarded their Progress in that called the Holy War. He died abandon'd by all the World in 1118. His Daughter *Anna* publish'd the History of his Reign in 14 Books.

58. His Son *John* succeeded in 1118, and, because a fair Prince, was named *Calo Joannes*. He obtain'd many Victories over the *Tartars*, *Huns*, *Turks*, and *Saracens*; but died of a Wound by one of his own poison'd Arrows as he was hunting in *Cilicia*, the 25th Year of his Reign, in 1143, having appointed his Son to succeed him.

59. *Manuel Comnenus* came to the Crown after his Father in 1143. He was a warlike Prince, but treacherous, and sold Meal mix'd with Lime to destroy the Emp. *Conrad III's* Army in their March to recover the *Holy Land*, tho' he had married *Conrad's* Sister, and betray'd them afterwards to the *Turks*, for which *Roger King of Sicily* made War upon him, and forc'd him to retire to *Constantinople*. He afterwards broke his Faith with the *Venetians*, who defeated him, and forc'd him to sue for a Peace. Confiding in Judicial Astrology, he made an unfortunate War with the *Turks* and *Hungarians*, and died in 1180, the 37th Year of his Reign.

60. His Son *Alexis II.* succeeded at 13 Years of Age, but in the 3d Year of his Reign was, together with his Mother and Sister, strangled, and thrown into the Sea by his Successor *Andronicus*, whom some call his Uncle, and others his Cousin.

61. *Andronicus* succeeded in 1183. One of his Nephews who had fled from his Cruelty stir'd up the *K. of Sicily* against

him, who besieged him in *Constantinople*, where he flatter'd his Subjects into a resolute Defence. Being forewarn'd by an Astrologer, that he should be killed by one whose Name begun with *I*, he put to Death all those whose Names began so; and ordering *Isacius Angelus* to be taken up on that Account, he fled to a Temple, where the People taking his Part, proclaimed him Emperor, seized *Andronicus*, put out his Eyes, cut off all his Family, set him on a scabbed Camel, with his Face towards its Tail, carried him through the City in that Posture for 3 Days, pulled off his Flesh with Hooks and Harping-Irons: During which Time, say *Baronius* and *Nicetas*, he was so sensible of the Justice of God, that he took it patiently, thanked his Tormentors, and was at last hanged up betwixt two Pillars, after he had tyrannized two Years.

62. *Isaac Angelus Comnenus* succeeded in 1185. He suppressed several Tyrants who had raised themselves during the Troubles of the Empire; but in the 10th Year of his Reign was ungratefully dethron'd by his Brother *Alexis*, who, tho' he had ransom'd him from the *Turks*, put out his Eyes, and threw him into a Dungeon.

63. *Alexis III.* succeeded, and some say, that young *Isaac* reign'd with him. He was so cruel and covetous, that he became odious to all Mankind. *Alexis*, the Son of *Isaac*, fled to the *Venetians* for Relief, who came with an Army, took *Constantinople* in 8 Days, released *Isaac* out of the Dungeon, and drove out *Alexis III.* who, as he was treating with the *Turks* for his Restoration, was seized by his own Son-in-Law *Theodorus Lascaris*, who hating him for his Cruelty, shut him up in a Monastery.

64. *Isaac* being restored thus to his Throne, died soon after, and his Son *Alexis IV.* succeeded in 1203, but was soon dispossessed by *Alexis Ducas*, who imprisoned and strangled him; the People being offended with *Alexis IV.* because of the great Taxes he raised to pay the Army of *Baldwin Count of Flanders*, who assisted him and his Father.

65. *Alexis V.* of the Family of *Ducas*, succeeded in 1204. He was surnamed *Murtzuphilus*, because the Hair of his Eyebrows met, which was the Sign of a cruel Disposition. Prince *Henry*, Brother to *Bald-*

win Count of *Flanders*, made War upon him, defeated him, killed 20 of his chief Captains, took the great Standard of the Empire, with the famous Image of the Virgin, which us'd to be carried before the *Greek* Emperors in Battle, seized the City of *Constantinople*, and forc'd *Alexis* to fly; but being afterwards taken, he was condemn'd for murdering *Alexis* IV. thrown headlong from a high Tower, and his Body was cut in Pieces by the Multitude.

After this, the *Greeks* falling out with the *French*, and other *Western* Christians, they divided their Empire into Two, under *Alexis Comnenus*, who made *Trebisond*, a Town in *Natolia* on the *Euxine* Sea, his Capital; and *Lascaris* made *Adrianople* the Seat of his Government, while the *Latins* seized the greatest Part of the Empire, because the *Greeks* did not reimburse their Charge for restoring young *Alexis* and *Isaac*. By this Means the *Greek* Empire was divided into 3 Parts, and the *Latins* set up *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders* to be Emperor at *Constantinople*. We shall give a brief Account of those several Empires, till they were all swallow'd up by the *Turks*.

1. *Alexis Comnenus* was the first Emperor of *Trebisond* in 1204, and govern'd *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and some other Provinces.

2. *Alexis* VII. his Son succeeded.

3. *John Laxus* his Son succeeded him.

4. After him came *Alexis* VIII.

5. *Basil* his Son.

6. To him succeeded *Eudoxia*, or *Irene* his Daughter.

7. After her came *Alexis* IX.

8. And next to him *John* and *David*, who were the last Emperors of *Trebisond*, or of *Nice*, as they are called by others, because that was sometimes the Seat of their Government.

The Emperors of *Adrianople* were,

1. *Theodorus Lascaris*, who reign'd there 18 Years. He routed the *Turks*, and put out the Eyes of his Father-in-Law, who before had killed *Murzufus*.

2. *John Ducas*. He married *Irene*, Daughter to *Lascaris*, succeeded him in 1222, and resided at *Nice*, because the *Latins* held *Constantinople*. He was a generous Prince, made

Alliance with the rest of the Princes of *Greece*, and sent a great Army into the Field against *Robert* of *Constantinople*. He obtain'd many Advantages by Sea, defeated the *Scythians* and *Bulgarians*, and obtained a Victory over the *Latins*, made an Alliance with the *Turks*, and married for 2d Wife a Daughter of *Frederic* II. Emperor of the *West*. He loved Justice without Severity, was frugal without Avarice, and died in 1255, aged 62.

3. His Son *Theodorus*, called *Lascaris* and *Ducas*, succeeded. He was successful in his War against the *Bulgarians*, whom he brought to Peace, and died in *Asia* as he made Head against the *Tartars*, who invaded *Cappadocia* in 1259.

4. His Son *John*, called the IVth, succeeded at 6 Years of Age, under the Guardianship of the Patriarch *Arfenius*, and the Steward of his Wardrobe; but *Michael Paleologus* usurp'd his Empire, and put out his Eyes with a hot Balin, or (as some say) with Powder, in the 2d Year of his Reign. *Michael* was afterwards excommunicated; and to secure himself against *Charles* K. of *Sicily*, he united with the Church of *Rome*; but became so hateful, that when he died, the People would not suffer him to be bury'd.

5. *Theodorus* III. and his Brother *John* succeeded, in whose Time *Mahomet* II. says the *Atlas Historique*, seiz'd both the Empires of *Trebisond* and *Adrianople*.

The Emperors of *Constantinople*, after the Division of the Empire above-mentioned, were,

1. *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, who having made himself Master of *Constantinople*, was elected Emperor there in 1204. 'Twas he who, with the Help of the *Venetians* restored young *Alexis*. He besieged *Adrianople*, but was obliged to raise it by the K. of *Bulgaria*, who took him in an Ambush, kept him Prisoner for some Time, and after having cut off his Arms and Legs, threw him into a Valley, where he was eat up by Ravens.

2. His Brother *Henry* succeeded in 1206, and had constant Quarrels with the *Greeks*, who became every Day more averse to the *Latins*. He vanquish'd them however, and made some Laws against the Clergy, for which the Pope reprehended him. He died

at *Theſſalonica* in 1216 of Poiſon, as ſome Authors relate.

3. *Peter de Courtenay*, Count of *Auxerre* in *France*, who married *Joland*, Siſter to *Henry*, ſucceeded in 1216. He was crown'd by Pope *Honorius III.* in his Way to *Conſtantinople*, where he was choſen for his Valour. He laid Siege to *Durazzo*, according to his Treaty with the *Venetians*, but was forced to raiſe it; and as he was travelling thro' *Theſſaly* with a Paſſport from *Theodorus Laſcaris*, that treacherous Prince cauſed him to be ſeized, with ſeveral of his chief Lords, and cut off his Head in the 6th Year of his Reign, after he had kept him ſome Time in Priſon.

4. *Robert*, whom ſome call his Son, and others his Brother, ſucceeded in 1222, but was killed the 7th Year of his Reign by a Lord of his Court, to whom his Empreſs had been affianc'd; and to revenge himſelf, not only murder'd the Emperor, but cut off the Empreſs's Noſe, and drown'd her Mother.

5. *Baldwin II.* Son to the Emperor *Peter Courtenay*, ſucceeded in his Infancy in 1229, under the Guardianship of *John de Brien K.* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Daughter he afterwards married. He came to *France* in 1237 for Help from *S. Louis*, to whom he engaged the County of *Namur*. Upon his Return to *Conſtantinople*, he defeated *John* Emperor of *Trebisond* or *Nice*, took ſeveral Places from him, made a League with the Sultan of *Iconium*, one of the moſt powerful of the Infidel Princes; and returning to *France*, was preſent at the Council of *Lyons*, where hearing of the Death of *Theodorus Laſcaris*, he haſten'd back to *Conſtantinople*, in Hopes to become Maſter of the whole Empire; but as he beſieged *Daphniſſi*, a Town on the *Black Sea*, *Conſtantinople* was betray'd to *Michael Paleologus* Emperor of *Trebisond*, whoſe General enter'd it by a Conduit at Night, after it had been 58 Years in Poſſeſſion of the *Latins*. *Baldwin* came to *Italy* to treat with *Charles K.* of *Naples* about the Recovery of his Empire, but in vain, and died in 1273, which put an End to the Empire of the *French* at *Conſtantinople*, tho' ſeveral of *Baldwin's* Poſterity aſſumed the Title after they had loſt the Poſſeſſion.

6. *Michael Paleologus* ſucceeded in 1260,

after having expelled *Baldwin* and the *French*, and was the firſt Greek who aſſum'd the Empire after it had been divided as above-mentioned. *Theodorus Laſcaris* having left him Guardian to his Son *John IV.* Emperor of *Adrianople*, he was ſo barbarous, that he put out his Pupil's Eyes, and afterwards murder'd him and his Brother *Theodorus*. He was called the Great for having enlarged his Dominions, tho' by wicked Methods. He had a long War with the *Venetians*, contributed to the Maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*, called the *Sicilian Veſpers*, in 1282, for which he was excommunicated by the Pope. He afterwards, in order to make his Peace, ſubmitted to the Church of *Rome*, for which he became ſo hateful to the *Greeks*, and his own Son *Andronicus*, that his Body lay unburied for above a Year after his Death.

7. His Son *Andronicus* ſucceeded in 1282. He was a ſlothful and unfortunate Prince, broke the pretended Union which his Father made with the *Latin* Church, for which he was excommunicated by Pope *Clement V.* During his Reign, the *Turks* enlarged their Dominions in *Aſia Minor*, and divided it into 7 Governments. They likewiſe defeated the *Alans* or *Maſſagetes*, whom he ſent to oppoſe them. He hir'd the Admiral of *Sicily* with his Fleet to oppoſe the *Turks*, which he did at firſt with Succeſs; but *Andronicus* not being able to pay them, they mutinied, and did him more Hurt than Good. He was frequently worſted by the *Turks*, but at laſt obtained a great Victory over them, by Means of *Philes* a devout Soldier. He was alſo worſted by the *Catalans*, who took *Athens*. At laſt his Grandchild *Andronicus*, whom he had indulged to Exceſs, rebelled againſt him, dethron'd him by the Help of the *Genoeſe*, and ſhut him up in a Monastery, where he died almoſt blind with Age.

8. His Grandſon *Andronicus III.* ſucceeded; and as he had dethron'd his Grandfather, murder'd his Brother to prevent his Rivalſhip. With the Help of the *Turks*, he ſubdued thoſe of *Mitilene* and *Phocis*. Being more intent to recover *Theſſaly*, which had revolted, than to keep the *Turks* out of *Europe*, he gave them an Opportunity to ſettle themſelves, and extend their Dominions in it. He died in the 13th Year

of his Reign, and left two Sons, *John* and *Manuel*.

9. *John Cantacuzenus* being left Guardian to *Andronicus's* two Sons, usurp'd the Throne in 1338. In the Beginning of his Reign he was chafed from *Constantinople*, where the People had crown'd *John* the Son of *Andronicus*, which occasion'd a long War. *Cantacuzenus* made a League with the *Turks*, subdued *Lydia*, *Cappadocia*, and other Provinces, with the Help of the *Venetians*; but *John Paleologus*, by the Help of the *Genoese*, defeated him by Sea and Land: After which he retir'd to a Monastery on Mount *Athos*, with his Son *Matthew*, whom he had associated into the Empire, and his Empress retir'd to a Nunnery. During his Retirement, he wrote the History of his own Reign in 4 Books, which is reckon'd one of the finest Pieces writ by any of the modern *Greeks*.

10. *John VI.* of the Family of *Paleologus*, succeeded in 1354. He was Son to *Andronicus III.* He was unsuccessful in his War against the *Bulgarians*, and made Prisoner, but set at Liberty by *Amadeus VI.* of *Savoy*, who at the Persuasion of Pope *Urban* undertook the Croisado. *John* afterwards made a League with the *Turks*, but was despis'd by their Sultan *Amurath I.* who took several Places from him, and made *Adrianople* the Seat of the *Turkish* Empire in 1362. *Andronicus*, Son to *John*, did afterwards conspire against his Father, for which he was imprison'd, and had his Eyes put out; but making his Escape to *Amurath*, he did, by his Assistance, and that of the *Genoese*, dethrone his Father, and imprison'd him and his Uncle *Emanuel*.

11. After this, he succeeded by the Name of *Andronicus IV.* some say in 1373, and others in 1384; and to confirm himself in the Throne, is said to have sworn an Union with the *Latin* Church; but his Uncle *Emanuel* making his Escape to *Bajazet* the Sultan of the *Turks*, and offering to hold the Empire of him, he dethron'd his Nephew in the 3d Year of his Reign.

12. *Emanuel* succeeded his Nephew in 1387, but Authors differ both as to his Birth, and the Time of his Succession, for some make him Son of *John VI.* and say, that he succeeded in 1384. The *Turks* broke with him, and besieged *Constantinople*, which obliged

him to go about to the chief Courts of *Europe* for Relief. He stay'd two Years at *Paris*, where hearing that *Tamerlan* had defeated *Bajazet* Emperor of the *Turks*, and obliged him to raise the Siege, he return'd to *Constantinople*; but being still unsuccessful, he resigned the Empire to his Son *John*, and retir'd into a Monastery, where he died.

13. His Son *John VII.* succeeded in 418. During his Reign the *Turks* took *Thessalonica*, and became Masters of most of the *Greek* Empire, except *Constantinople*. This oblig'd *John* to have Recourse to the *Latins* for Assistance, and to wish for an Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches. Pope *Eugene IV.* encouraged him in it, sent Legates to invite him to the Council he had summon'd at *Ferrara*, whither *John* came, attended by many *Grecian* Prelates and Princes. The Council was obliged to remove from *Ferrara* to *Florence*, because of the Plague; and an Union was patched up betwixt the two Churches at *Florence* in 1439. *John* return'd to *Constantinople*, and died (as some say) in 1445, or (as others) in 1448. In his Time the famous *Hunniades* and *Scanderbeg* gain'd many Victories over the *Turks*.

14. *Constantin XIII.* or (as others say) *XV.* succeeded his Brother in 1445. He had signalized himself at the War of *Peloponnesus*, and for his great Strength was surnamed the *Dragon*. He oppos'd the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, which his Brother had concluded. Pope *Nicholas V.* being vexed at it, sent a Cardinal to renew the Agreement, wherein he succeeded, on Promise of assisting *Constantin* against the *Turks*; but the *Latins* being slow in sending their Supplies, Sultan *Mahomet II.* ravaged *Greece*, besieged *Constantinople* by Sea and Land, and carried it after 58 Days. The Emperor *Constantin* did all that was possible to defend the Place; but being neglected by the *Latins*, and not supplied with Money by the Citizens, the *Turks* prevailed, and he himself, after taking Leave of his Officers, went to defend the Breach, where he was killed fighting valiantly; and being known by his Armour, the *Turks* cut off his Head, and carried it on a Lance thro' the City. They destroyed all the Royal Family, which put an End to the *Christian* Empire in the *East* about 1455; tho' Authors

ethors differ as to the Time. After this, the *Turks* made *Constantinople* the Seat of their Empire.

The Geography of Modern Greece.

WE shall begin with *Romania*, the Ancient *Thracia*, because 'tis the Seat of the *Turkish* Government. 'Twas called *Romania* from *Constantinople* its Metropolis, to which the Emperor *Constantin the Great* gave the Name of *New Rome*. The *Greeks* call it *Rumelia*, and the *Turks* *Itella*. It has *Bulgaria* on the N. *Macedonia* on the S.W. the *Archipelago* on the S. called otherwise the *White Sea*, and formerly the *Ægean Sea*. 'Tis separated from *Asia* on the S.E. by the Streights of *Gallipoli*, the Sea of *Marmora*, the ancient *Propontis*, and the Streights of *Constantinople*; and on the E. it has the *Black Sea*. *La Forrest* makes it 50 *French Leagues* from S. to N. and 70 from E. to W. *Sanson* makes it about 300 Miles from E. to W. and about 170 where broadest from S. to N. *Moll* makes it not above 200 from E. to W. and about 170 where broadest from S. to N. The Soil is naturally fruitful, but not cultivated by the *Turks*. It has Plenty of good Corn and Pasture, and some Wine. In the Mountains there are Mines of Silver, Lead, and Allum. The Air is unhealthful, especially towards the Sea, where they are frequently infected with the Plague.

The chief Places are, 1. *Constantinople*, founded by *Constantin the Great*, built from the Ruins of the ancient *Byzantium* and *Troy*, and adorn'd with the magnificent Spoils of other great Cities. He chose the most pleasant Situation in the Universe for this Metropolis, which lies on a Point of Land upon the ancient *Bosphorus* of *Thracia*, where there's a narrow Streight or Canal, which separates *Europe* from *Asia*, and forms a Communication betwixt the *White* and *Black Sea*. He built a Capitol there upon 7 Mountains, a Circus, an Amphitheatre, Portico's, and such other magnificent Structures as made ancient *Rome* the Wonder of the World. Several of his Successors adorned this City with noble Monuments, which they brought from *Rome*, to which they made it a Rival; but it suffer'd much afterwards by Wars, Earthquakes, and

Plagues; by which its ancient Glory is so much decay'd, that *La Forrest* says, there are 60 other Cities in *Europe* preferable to it, except for its Situation. It lies upon the Bank of the Sea, in Form of an Amphitheatre, of which its Harbour, one of the best and safest in the World, makes the Arena; so that at two Leagues Distance it forms the most beautiful Prospect from the Sea that is any where to be seen. It lies about 6 Miles along the Shore, from which it rises by a moderate Ascend; so that at once we perceive an infinite Number of Mosques cover'd with Lead, and beautify'd with high Domes and Turrets. That which adds to the surprizing Beauty of the Prospect is the Castle of the 7 Towers, and the Seraglio, or the Grand Seignior's Palace, both of which are remarkable for their Largeness, and a vast Number of gilt Globes and Spires. But all this Glory from without is lost, and disappears when we enter the City, the Houses being generally of Wood, and the Streets so uneven and narrow, that two laden Horses can scarce go a-breast, and the Houses jet out so much over them towards the Top, that in many Places one may easily step from one Side to the other, which is both disagreeable to the Eye, and so dangerous in case of Fires, which are there very frequent, that vast Numbers of them are burnt down; and the Violence of the Flames is scarce to be stopped till they come to some empty Space, where they have no more Matter to feed upon. The Houses are for most part low, built of rough unplain'd Wood, and dawl'd over with red Paint, which is very offensive to the Eye. The Closeness and Durtiness of the Streets, and the natural Constitution of the Air, occasions a Plague here almost every Year, which sweeps off abundance of People. *M. Thevenot*, in his Travels to the *Lewant*, gives a large Description of it, in Substance as follows: The Form of the City is Triangular, one Side lying towards the Sea of *Marmora*, the other on the Harbour, and the 3d towards the Land. 'Tis encompassed with good Walls, which were first built by *Constantin the Great*: They are double towards the Land, with Battlements after the *Eastern* Fashion, Towers at convenient Distances; and on the Outside there's a shallow Ditch faced

faced with Stone. These Walls, with the Castle of the 7 Towers, make all its Strength; so that 'tis in no Condition to hold out against the modern Way of Sieges. Some Parts of the Wall are of Free-stone, and others mix'd with Brick. It has 22 Gates, 6 towards the Land, 11 towards the Harbour, and 5 towards the Sea of *Marmora*. The last 16 have all of them Landing-Places, with Stairs belonging to them, and the whole City is about 12 Miles in Compass. The Castle of the 7 Towers joins the double Walls on the Side of the Continent to those that lie on the Sea of *Marmora*. When *Mahomet II.* took this City, he added 3 of the Towers to this Castle, and made it strong enough to keep his Treasure; but since that Time, it has been for most part used as a Prison for Criminals of State. If they be Christians, their Priests are allow'd to perform their Worship in a little Chapel. If they be Knights of *Malta*, or other Persons of Quality, they have Liberty to go out, if any Ambassador give his Word for them. Several of the Sultans and *Basha's* have been strangled in this Place. Betwixt this Castle and the Seraglio there's a square Tower, which stands about 20 Paces in the Sea, where 'tis said *Justinian* imprison'd his General *Belisarius*, and oblig'd him to beg for Subsistence from charitable Passengers. Near this Tower there's a Fountain, to which the *Greeks* pay a great Veneration, for miraculous Cures said to have been performed by it on the Day of our Saviour's Transfiguration. They have several Fountains of this sort; the Credit of which is kept up by their Priests for their own Gain. Near this stands also the Pleasure-House of the Overseer of the Gardens, who is the 4th Person of the Empire. Beyond it there's a great many Cannon planted between Wind and Water to defend the Entrance of the Seraglio, which are never discharged but upon solemn Festivals or publick Rejoycings. One of the Postern-Gates of the Palace lies betwixt those Cannon, is well fortified and guarded, and none are suffer'd to enter it but the Sultans, and the Officers of the Household. On the other Side of the Cape there are several Pleasure-Houses belonging to the Sultans, well adorned with gilded Cupola's, &c. and richly furnish'd. Here the Sultans divert themselves with

their Women, and view their Ships of War in the Harbour. Here there are Gallies and other Vessels always attending for the Sultan and his Train, when he has a Mind to divert himself by Water. These Gallies and other Vessels are neatly gilt and painted all over, their Oars and Grappling-Irons not excepted. The Grand Seignior has two Seraglio's, called the Old and the New: The latter is the most magnificent, and called the Great Seraglio, but does not answer the Grandeur of the Prince. 'Tis of a Triangular Form; two Sides of it are encompassed by the Streights, and the 3d joins to the City. It stands on the Ground of ancient *Byzantium*, is 3 Miles round, and encompassed with a strong Wall, upon which there are several Watch-Towers with continual Guards. It has many Gates both to the Sea and Land; the chief lies towards the City, and is used every Day. Those towards the Sea are only open'd when the Sultan or great Officers go out or in for their Pleasure, and those toward the Land when some great Man is to be put to Death, or on some other extraordinary Occasions. The great Gate is constantly guarded by several Companies, and one of Janizaries lies without the Palace to give Notice of any Accident. Towards the Sea, the Guards in the Towers observe the Approach of Ships, and the Guns are always ready charged, with the Gunners close by them. There are many stately Apartments in this Seraglio, suited to the several Seasons of the Year. Most of them are built on plain Ground, and some of them upon the Hills, and towards the Sea. Among them is the Chamber of Audience, where the Sultan receives Ambassadors and *Basha's*. It stands in a Court adorn'd with many noble Fountains, is furnish'd with rich Carpets, and Crimson Velvet embroidered with Pearl; and near it there's a small Room cover'd with Silver Plate, and hatched with Gold. To these Apartments belong fair Gardens, with all Sorts of Flowers and Fruits, pleasant Walks, and Marble Fountains. The Sultane's and the other Ladies belonging to the Grand Seignior are kept in Apartments which resemble a Nunnery, with Bagnio's, and all other Neccessaries for the Sex. The Officers of the Household have likewise their Apartments all well furnish'd; among

which are the Sultan's private Treasury and Wardrobe, both strong Buildings, with Iron Doors continually shut, and the former is sealed with the Sultan's Seal. They have also Rooms for Devotion, Baths, Schools, &c. and Places to swim in, to wrestle, to shoot at Buts, and for running of Horses, with all other Conveniencies for a Prince's Palace. At the great Gate of the Seraglio there's a constant Guard of 50 Men. This Gate leads into a spacious Court about a quarter of a Mile square, but not pav'd. The Basha's and other great Men may ride into this Court, and near the Gate there's a Shelter for Men and Horses. On the Right Side there's an Hospital for the Sick, with an Eunuch to look after them. On the Left there's a Place for the Carriages, and over it a Hall with Antick Armour for the Soldiers, when the Grand Seignior or Vizier make a solemn Entrance into the City. At the further End of this Court there's another lesser Gate, but more sumptuous than the former, with a stately Porch, and a Guard. It leads into a Court less than the former, but far more beautiful, adorned with delicate Fountains and Walks, Rows of Cypresses and Grass-Plots railed in, where the Deer feed and breed. 'Tis about 300 Paces square; the Walks are paved, and none must ride here but the Grand Seignior. On both Sides the Gate there's an open Gallery, where the Messengers, Foot and Horse Guards, stand in their Ranks nobly apparelled when Ambassadors enter, or on other solemn Occasions. In this Court are the Kitchens, and other Offices belonging to the Palace, and on the Left Side the Sultan's little Stable, with 35 Horses for his own Use, and over it Rooms for their Furniture, so richly embroidered with Jewels, as fills the Beholders with Admiration. Next the Stable are the Rooms for the Officers of the Divan or Court of Justice, and the Chamber where the Divan sits. A little behind that is the Gate which leads to the Women's Apartments. At the End of this Court is the King's Gate, which leads to the Sultan's Lodgings, and none must enter it except his Attendants without his Leave. This Gate is kept by the Chief Chamberlain, and a Company of white Eunuchs. The Court is pav'd with fine Marble of Mosaic Work, and is adorned with

curious Fountains and a Lake, where the Grand Seignior has a Pleasure-Boat for his Recreation. In his Apartments, which are sumptuous, there's a Row of Summer-Rooms on a little Hill which looks to the Sea, a Chamber of Audience, a large Hall supported by Pillars, and the Sultan's Bed-Chamber, whose Walls are cover'd with Stones of the finest China Metal, and the Floors with costly *Persian* Carpets of Silk and Gold. The Posts of the Bedstead are Silver, the Canopy, Bolsters, Mattresses, and Pallets, all of Cloth of Gold; and behind the Hall there's a Place with Bows and Arrows, for the Grand Seignior to divert himself in by Shooting.

All those who live in the Seraglio are Slaves to the Sultan in a peculiar Manner, tho' all his Subjects are no other, for he disposes of their Lives and Estates at Pleasure. There are in the Court about 1200 Women, old and young: His Concubines, who are kept up for their Beauty, are young Virgins stole from Foreign Nations, and being bred after the *Turkish* Manner to Dancing, Singing, and curious Needle-work, are presented to him by the *Tartars*, Basha's, and other great Men; so that their Number is uncertain. When they are brought to the Seraglio, they are made *Turks* by the following Ceremony: They hold up their Finger, and must say in the *Turkish* Language, *There's no God but God alone, and Mahomet is his Messenger*. And then, being examin'd by an old Woman, call'd the Mother of the Maids, they are put into an Apartment with their Equals in Age and Disposition. They have large Rooms with coarse Flock Beds, and every 10 of them has an old Woman that lies by them as a Guardian, and there are Lamps burning continually in their Bed-Chamber. Over them they have Rooms to sew in, and they eat in Companies with other Women, who bring them all Necessaries. They have Schools for breeding them in the *Turkish* Way, and have some Hours allow'd them for Walking and Recreation. The Sultan never sees them but when they are first presented, except he desires it, and then the old Bawd or Mother of the Maids picks out the handfomest, and placing them in a Row, he walks 4 or 5 times thro' the Middle, and throws his Handkerchief to her

that

that he chuses, which is reckon'd a great Favour. The Mother of the Maids prepares her for him, dresses, paints, and perfumes her, carries her to his Bed at Night, where there's great Wax Tapers always burning, and *Moorish* Women, who constantly sit by it. When the Sultan rises in the Morning, he changes his Apparel, leaves it, with all the Money in his Pocket, to his Bedfellow, and goes to his own Lodgings, from whence he sends her immediately a Present of Jewels, Money, and Vests of more or less Value, according as she pleas'd him. She that brings him the first Child, is called Sultana Queen; and if it be a Son, is confirm'd in that Dignity by great Feasts and Solemnities, has an Apartment with Servants and Revenues, according to her Quality, and all those in the Seraglio must honour her as Queen. The others who bear him Children are called Sultana's, but not Queens, have distinct Apartments and Attendants, and want for nothing suitable to their Degree. If the first begotten Son of the Queen happen to die, and another of the Sultana's have a Son, the former is depriv'd of her Revenue and Royalty, but continues a Sultana, and the other succeeds her; so that the Title of Sultana Queen runs from one to another by Vertue of the Son's Succession. Formerly the Grand Seignior was married to the Queen; but that Custom is now laid aside: Yet the Mother of the Heir has all the Prerogatives of a Queen, has 40 black Eunuchs, under the Command of a Captain, to attend her, who have all of them their Privities cut off clear from their Belly, that there may be no Danger from them. The Sultan's Daughters, Sisters and Aunts, have their Apartments also in the Seraglio, with Royal Attendants, where they live in all Sorts of Pleasure, till such Time as, at their Request, he thinks fit to give them in Marriage, and then they carry with them a Chest full of rich Apparel, Jewels, and Money to the Value of 30000 *l.* Sterling, which he allows them, besides what they have laid up for themselves, which sometimes is very considerable: And the Sultan, if he favour them, allows them over and above 20 Women Slaves, as many Eunuchs, 1000 or 1500 Aspers a Day; and if her Husband has not a House fit for her, he also

gives him one. The Husband must allow them a Dowry of 100000 Chequins in Money, besides Jewels, Apparel, and other Ornaments, which amount to a great Sum. They are allowed to converse with no Men but their own Husbands, and with the Sultan's Leave may visit their old Friends in the Seraglio. These Sultana's are commonly their Husbands Masters, wear a Dagger at their Side, in Token of their Power over them, and sometimes put them away and take others, which commonly proves the Death of the Husband, whom the Sultan leaves to their Will.

The old Seraglio is set apart for those who grow old in the new one, some of whom are made Mistresses of the young ones; but those sent out are accounted the most fortunate, because from thence they may marry with Consent of the Mistress, and carry away what they got, which is very considerable, considering what they save out of the Sultan's Allowance, the Presents he makes them at their *Beyram* or *Lent*, and what they receive from the Wives of Basha's. Hither after the Sultan's Death all the Sultana's are sent, except the Queen, and are allow'd to marry with the Grand Seignior's Consent. The Women of this Seraglio are beat and punished severely for their Faults by their Overseers. If obstinate, are strip'd of their Substance, and sent to the old Seraglio; and if guilty of Witchcraft, Whoredom, or such gross Crimes, are put into a Sack, and thrown into the Sea. All the principal and subordinate Officers of the State are bred in the Seraglio: They are generally 6 or 700 at a Time, from 12 to 3 Years of Age, and are Christian Children taken up in the *Morea*, *Albania*, &c. from such Families as are reckon'd of the most Warlike Disposition. Some of them have the Name of *Agiam-Oglans*; i. e. Undisciplin'd Youths; are circumcis'd, and made *Turks*. Some of these are at first put to all servile Employments under their Captains, allow'd from 2 to 5 Aspers a Day, bred to all the Exercises of the *Turkish* Soldiers, and are usually employ'd in executing great Men. Others are called *Itchoglans*, who are bred to the Law, to be Commanders of Troops, and fit for Government. They were all formerly Christian Runagadoes, and Captives of the noblest Sort;

Sort; but now they mix them with native *Turks*, of promising Aspects and Parts. Their Number is uncertain, but they are seldom less than 100. There are 4 Schools for their Education, to fit them for the Court and the Camp. They learn all Trades which are necessary for the Sultan's Person, and are strictly look'd after. When they come to the 4th School, they are severely try'd, whether they have any Inclination to Christianity; and if not, are admitted to be about the Sultan's Person, in order to execute all his Commands, to dispatch his Embassies, and be made Generals by Sea and Land. They succeed according to their Seniority, if their Misbehaviour do not prevent it. They are always kept shav'd in the Seraglio; but before they be sent Abroad, must suffer their Beards to grow; and when they depart, receive Presents from the Sultana's and Basha's, and visit all the great Men of the Court. Such of 'em as are made Officers about the Sultan must hold their Heads down, with their Hands across, and never speak, but be ready to execute all his Commands. They wait at his Table, and sometimes, when he is in Humour, he games with them, takes them abroad to his Diversions, and makes them rich Presents. He has likewise in his Palace all other Ministers for necessary Service, with Buffoons, Tumblers, Wrestlers, and Mutes. The latter are in great Request, because the Sultan thinks it below him to speak to any about him familiarly, and therefore makes himself merry with them, who, tho' they be both deaf and dumb, converse by Nods and Signs; and some of 'em, which is admirable, write very well. The Sultan has also white Eunuchs who attend his Person, and keep his Gate; and their Chief, who is the *Cappinga* or Chamberlain, is in the greatest Authority about him, and the only Person of his Attendants allow'd to speak with him. He presents all Petitions, Messages and Writings, attends the Sultan wherever he goes, and has a Salary of 3 l. Sterling *per* Day, besides Presents from those who have Business with the Sultan. The 2d Officer about the Sultan is the Keeper of the private Treasury, which consists of the Revenues of the ancient Sultans, and of *Egypt*, and the adjacent Provinces. He has also the keeping of the

Sultan's Jewels, and succeeds the Chamberlain when he dies. The 3d is the Master of the Wardrobe, who keeps all the Presents of Cloth, Plate, Silk, Furs, Swords, &c. has many Servants under him, and 50 s. *per* Day. The 4th is the Keeper of the Seraglio, who takes Care the Palace be kept in Order, and has 40 s. *per* Day. They must all be Eunuchs, and have about 200 more under them. Some of them are appointed Governors of his other Seraglio's, or Seminaries of Youth elsewhere, and are made Basha's of *Cairo*, *Aleppo*, &c. The Black Eunuchs serve the Sultana's, and the rest of the King's Women, and are confin'd to the Seraglio. The King's Sons by the Queen are brought up by themselves, with choice Nurses chosen out of the Seraglio. His Sons by the other Sultana's are brought up in the same Manner till 7 or 8 Years of Age, and are circumcis'd at 14 with great Pomp; and when the Heir is circumcis'd, he is sent abroad with a suitable Equipage to be Governor of *Magnesia*, and the neighbouring Provinces; but has an Eunuch set upon him as a Spy, who is obliged to give the Grand Seignior continual Advice of his Deportment; and if he exceed the Bounds of his Commission, he quickly falls into Disgrace, and Suspicion of Rebellion. There are 200 Cooks that belong to the Seraglio, who wear white Caps for Distinction. They begin their Business early, because the Sultan rises betimes, dines at 10 a Clock, and sups at 6. He sits down on a Carpet, with his Legs across, according to the *Turkish* Fashion, and carves for himself without Knife or Fork. His Meat is dressed so tender, and most of it boil'd, that he easily pulls it in Pieces with his Fingers. He has two Wooden Spoons, one for his Pottage, and another for his Syrup. He tastes all the Dishes, finishes with a Tart, and seldom drinks above one Draught of Sherbet. His Dishes are all of Gold or yellow Porcelane. His usual Diet is Pigeons, Geese, Lamb, Hens, Chickens, Mutton, Wild-Fowl, Broths, Preserves, Syrup, and sometimes Fish, which he sees taken himself. He makes no Difference of Meats, but of Pork and Things strangled, which are forbid by their Law. He seldom speaks at Table, except to some Favourite Aga, to whom he throws a Loaf as a Mark of his Respect.

What

What the Sultan leaves serves the Aga's in Waiting; but the Chamberlain and Great Officers have a Table of their own, as have the Queen and Sultana's, except when the Sultan eats with them; and all is so well ordered, that they finish in two Hours Time. The Daily Provision for the Seraglio is 200 Sheep, 100 Lambs and Kids in their Seasons, 10 Calves, 50 Geese, 100 Hens, 100 Chickens, and 200 Pigeons, besides vast Quantities of Sugar for Tarts and Sherbet, Snow to drink with it, Pepper, Rice, Lentiles, and other Pulse, Conserves, Dates, Prunes, Pickled Meats, and Dry'd Plumbs, in which there are 400 Men always employ'd. They use also vast Quantity of Honey, Oil, Butter, Fruit, flower Cream, and Bread of the richest and best Sort that can be had, and spend Annually the dry'd Beef of 400 Cows of *Bosburnia*, kill'd when they are with Calf, because then their Flesh is most savory and tender. The Furniture of the Sultan's Kitchen is of Brass, but so well kept, that it makes a very good Appearance. His Clothes differ from others only in Richness and Length, and his Turbant is distinguished from those of the Basha's by Plumes and Branches. He sleeps on Mattresses of Velvet and Cloth of Gold, cover'd in Summer with Sheets embroider'd with Silk, and in the Winter with Sables. When he lies alone, he is watched by two Pages, and two old Women, with burning Torches, that if he pleases he may see to say his Prayers by his Beads at their usual Times, which are Midnight, and two Hours before Day. The Salaries of his Officers and their Vests are furnished by the publick Treasurer. The Grand Seignior himself is Heir to the Eunuchs of the Palace, because they are rich. He is at great Expence in Presents to the Sultana, chief Viziers, Generals, and other great Officers; but this is made up to him by their Presents again. When he goes abroad by Water, his Barge is cover'd with Crimson Velvet richly embroider'd. His Officers stand all about him, and a great Man steers the Helm. When he goes abroad by Land, he always rides on Horseback; and when he goes to the Mosque on *Fridays*, he is attended by all the Grandees and Basha's, and a large Retinue of Servants on each Side his Horse. The

People follow him with loud Acclamations; wishing him all Happiness; and such as are injur'd present him with Petitions, which he orders to be read, and answer'd at his Return, to make good the Title he assumes to himself of the Refuge of the World. He has a large Stable of 1000 Horses at *Constantinople*, and lesser ones at each of his Country-Houses, besides 5000 Mules for his own Baggage, or for that of the Grand Vizier, when he goes on any Expedition.

On the first Day of their *Beyram* or Carnival, he shews himself publicly to his Grandees and chief Servants, who are admitted to kiss his Vest. He is then cloath'd in his best Apparel, with all his Jewels, and sits on his Throne. The Names of the Persons are told him by the Prime Vizier, and he shews the greatest Respect to the chief Doctors of the Law. This Ceremony being ended, he goes to perform his Devotions at the Mosque of *Santa Sophia*; afterwards treats all the Court, and sends them New-Year's Gifts according to their Qualities, and they strive to outdo one another in the Richness of the Presents they make him, in order to acquire his Favour. The Court is also diverted by Fire-works, &c. during the first three Nights of the *Beyram*, when the Streets are illuminated, and hung with Swings and other Devices. During this Fit of Mirth, which is universal thro' the Empire, 'tis unsafe for Jews or Christians to be abroad; for the *Turks* are very insolent, and will certainly do them Mischief if they do not give them the Money they demand.

The old Seraglio stands in the noblest Place of the City: 'Tis $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile in Compass, surrounded with high Walls, and has but one Gate, which is of Iron, and guarded by white Eunuchs. There's none live here but such Women as have been sent out of the new Seraglio, and Eunuchs; and sometimes the Sultan comes hither to divert himself with his Mother, Sisters, or other Relations. So much for the Court.

There are other Seraglio's in the City belonging to private Persons, which look very mean on the Outside, lest they should seem to vie with the Grand Seignior; but have noble and well furnish'd Apartments within, where the Proprietors receive Visitors. There are many great Buildings in the

the City which resemble Monasteries, and are called *Hans*. They have Lodgings and Warehouses, which Merchants purchase at easy Rates: They are built of Free-stone round a Court, with a Fountain generally in the Middle. The Walls are strong, and the Gates well barr'd for the Security of the Merchants Goods. They have also Caravanzera's built in the same Manner, but not so sumptuous and commodious. They serve for common Inns for poor Travellers, and the Servants of the Caravan, who are lodged there at a very easy Rate.

Galata is a Suburb of *Constantinople* separated from the City by the Harbour, where there are Boats to carry those who have a Mind to go by Water at a small Rate. As we go thither by Land, there's a Field called the *Acmeidan*, where the *Turks* exercise themselves in Archery, and make their Processions for the Success of their Arms; and next to that there's a great Village nam'd *Cassumpascha*, where they have an Arsenal for building Ships, with 120 Docks, and Magazines for 60000 Men; but no Christian is allow'd to come hither. Here the Admiral has his Lodgings, and the Sultan's Slaves, who are many Thousands, live here in a very miserable Manner. After passing the Burying-places we come to *Galata*, which is a large Place with many well built Houses. 'Tis inhabited chiefly by *Greeks*, and the Western Christians call'd *Franks*, who have 5 Monasteries, and as many Churches here. 'Tis defended by a large Tower, and by the Sea-side there's the best Fish-Market in the World, with great Plenty of all Sorts of Fish very cheap. The *Greeks* keep many Taverns here, much frequented by the *Turks* from *Constantinople*, who are very insolent in their Drink, and dangerous then to be met with. Beyond *Galata* lies *Pera*, separated only from it by Burying-places. 'Tis a large Borough, with high and stately Houses, inhabited chiefly by *Greeks* of Quality. The Ambassadors from Christian Princes dwell here; for none but those of the Emperor, the K. of *Poland*, and Republick of *Ragusa*, are allow'd to reside in *Constantinople*. Over against the Seraglio, on the Right Side, stands the *Trophania*, or Place where they cast their Guns, which gives Name to that Quarter. The Houses of these three

Places stand some higher, and some lower, like an Amphitheatre, and form a pleasant Prospect from the Harbour. In *Asia*, across the Sea, which is about a Mile over, lies *Scudares*, a large Town, where the Grand Seignior has a stately Seraglio, and noble Gardens; so that taking in those Suburbs, *Constantinople* is one of the largest Cities in the World, and in Circumference, near twice as big as *London*. From the Top of a Hill near *Scudares* or *Scutari* there's the most pleasant Prospect in the World; for the City, with all its Suburbs, the *Bosphorus*, and the *Propontis*, with the adjacent Country on both Sides, appear to the Eye at once.

The most remarkable Things in the City are, 1. The stately Mosque of *Sainta Sophia*, formerly a Christian Church, built by the Emperor *Justin*. 'Tis 114 Paces long, 80 broad, 80 high, square without, and round within. The Mosque is very spacious, has a Dome in the Middle, in the Form of a squatted Globe, which is a singular Piece of Architecture: 'Tis pav'd with fine Marble, and matted, to prevent the Effects of the Cold, because the *Turks* frequently squat down without Slippers at their Devotions. There's a Tomb here, which the *Turks* say is that of *Constantin the Great*; and a Stone, on which they suppose the Virgin washed our Saviour's Linen, and to this Stone the *Turks* shew great Reverence. The Church was painted after the Mosaical Way, with Crosses and Images, but much defaced by the *Turks*, who abhor such Things. There are two Galleries within which go round the Church, and are supported by 62 Pillars. It has 4 Steeples very high and slender, with several Balconies, from whence the *Maexims* call the *Turks* to Prayers. The Church is large enough to hold 40000 People, and so many they say usually meet in it at the *Turkish* Passover. Besides this Mosque, there are 7 others call'd Royal Ones; the chief of them call'd *Solimania*, because built by Sultan *Soliman*, whose Coffin remains in it, adorned with Carpets, a Turbant set with Heron Tops, Precious Stones, and Lamps burning about it. There are several Alcorans chain'd to it, that the People may read them, and pray for the Emperor's Soul, the Sultans leaving always a Fund for that End at their Death. The other

other Royal Mosques are very magnificent, with stately Domes full of Lamps, and curious Glass-works; and most of them have Hospitals and Schools for the Maintenance and Education of poor Scholars. 2. The Hippodrome, made by one of the Christian Emperors for Horse-courling, is still to be seen. The Turks call it *Acmeidan*. 'Tis a large Square 550 Paces long, and 150 broad, with an Obelisk in the Middle, which is still pretty entire, and marked with Hieroglyphicks. There are other Pillars and Monuments of Antiquity, which we can't insist on, but refer the Curious to the Account given of 'em by *Spon* and *Wheeler*. 3. The Grand *Bezistan* or Exchange is a noble Building, and very glorious to the Eye. It has a great round Hall built of Free-stone, encompassed with a thick Wall, by which there are Shops full of the richest Commodities. It has several Gates, which are shut at Night, and guarded by Watchmen. Each Body of Merchants and Tradesmen have an Apartment here by themselves, and no Man must sell the same Commodities in another Place. This is the most regular Part of *Constantinople*, is divided into Streets, cover'd above with Planks to secure them against the Weather; under which the Merchants have Shops, where they keep Patterns of what they have in their Warehouses. There's another *Bezistan*, but not so large, nor so well furnish'd with Goods. There's also several *Bazaars*, or publick Market-Places; and in one of them, called the *Women's Market*, stands that called the Historical Column, of 142 Foot high, representing in *Basso-Relievo* the Battles and other Events during the Reign of the Emp. *Arcadius*. 'Tis all of fine Marble, and has Stairs within; but the Turks suffer no Man to enter it. 4. The *Divan*, where Justice is administred on *Saturday*, *Monday*, and *Tuesday*, every Week, by the Prime Vizier, the rest of the Viziers, and other Judges, *Basha's*, &c. The Prime Vizier represents the Grand Signior, and by himself, or his Deputy the *Caimacan*, determines all Causes himself, except some of less Note, which he refers to others. None of the other Judges are allow'd to speak, except he refer a Thing to them. The Petitioners plead their own Causes, or seek the Help of a *Chiaus*; and when the Vizier has heard

them, he consults with the *Basha's*, &c. determines as he pleases, and gives an Account of what he does to the Sultan, who sometimes sits at a little Window cover'd with a Lattice, where he hears and sees what passes in the *Divan*, which obliges the Viziers to be more circumspect, tho' many Times they take Bribes, but always dispatch Causes one Way or other without Delay. When an Ambassador from any great Prince is to kiss the Gr. Signior's Hand, the Vizier calls a *Divan* of all the *Grande's*, and other Officers of the Court, appoints the Janizaries and Spahis, with their Captains, to attend in their best Apparel; and then a *Basha*, with the *Chiaus* on Horseback, is sent to conduct the Ambassador to the *Divan*, where he is placed Face to Face close by the Vizier, who compliments him, entertains him at Dinner, and then conveys him to the Hall of Audience, with his Attendants, till the Sultan be ready to receive him. In the mean Time, the Ambassador's Present is carried round the ad Court in Sight of the People: After which, 'tis brought to the Sultan, and the Vizier sends the Ambassador several Vests for himself and his Attendants to put on during the Ceremony. The Ambassador's is of Cloth of Gold; but the rest are of little Value; yet the Ambassador must make a Present to the Grand Signior of more than they are worth. Then he is conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to kiss the Sultan's Hanging-Sleeves, which they call kissing his Hand. Then the Interpreter declares the Ambassador's Commission, to which the Sultan returns no Answer, for he disdains to speak to a Christian, but refers all to the Prime Vizier; and so the Ambassador departs, bowing his Head to the Sultan, but does not pull off his Hat. Ambassadors of petty Princes and States come not to the *Divan*, but have Vests sent them by the Sultan, and go to him privately with their Presents. All Ambassadors but those of *Venice* are maintain'd by the Sultan during their Stay at his Court; but the Baseness of the Officers is such, that 'tis hard to get their Allowance. *Moll* places *Constantinople* in Lat. 40. Long. 49. 30. Others place it in Lat. 41. 30. and Long. 49. 30. *Sanfon* places it in Lat. 43. Long. 56. 30. We refer the History, Religion, and

Manners of the *Turks*, to *Asia*, where they first settled their Government; and shall only add to the Description of *Constantinople*, that *La Forrest* and *Thevenot* say, it lies the most convenient for being supplied with Goods and all Necessaries, from all the Three Parts of our Continent, of any City in the World; for when the Winds are N. N. E. and N. W. and by Consequence against such Ships as come from the *Mediterranean*, they bring in those from the *Black Sea* with full Sails; and when the Winds blow from the S. S. W. or S. E. they carry up Vessels from the *Mediterranean*, as they stop those from the *Black Sea*. Their Harbour is by Nature the loveliest in the World, being 6 Miles in Compass, a Mile over, and so deep every where, that a Ship may lay her Head ashore without Danger, and the Winds always serve to bring in Commodities, either from *Asia* and *Africa*, or the other Parts of *Europe*. The *Turks* call it *Stamboul*, or *Stamboli*; and besides its being the Seat of their Empire, is the Seat of their Mufti or High-Priest; of a *Greek* Patriarch, who is the chief of the Eastern Church, and of a Patriarch of the *Armenians*.

2. The second Town in *Romania*, is *Adrianople*, call'd otherwise *Adrinople*, *Drenale*, and *Endrem*, on the River *Mariza*, about 135 Miles N. W. from *Constantinople*, according to *Moll*; but *Sanson* makes it 145. 'Twas anciently call'd *Orestia*, from *Orestes* its Founder; and afterwards *Uscada*, or *Uscadana*; but being for most Part destroyed by an Earthquake, the Emp. *Adrian* rebuilt it, and call'd it by his own Name about 121. It became afterwards the See of a Metropolitan under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and being taken by the *Turks* in 1362, was the Seat of their Empire, till 1453 that they took *Constantinople*; but the Goodness of its Air, and its pleasant Situation in a fruitful Plain, water'd by several Rivers, makes the *Sultans* frequently chuse it for the Place of their Residence. So that 'tis adorn'd with a fine Palace, many other publick Structures, and has a good Trade.

3. *Nicopolis*, or *Nicopoli*, a small Town of good Trade on the River *Nesto*, near the Confines of *Macedonia*, about 82 Miles S. W. from *Adrianople*.

4. *Maximinopoli*, so call'd from the Emp.

Maximilian, who order'd it to be built in the Beginning of the 4th Century, 30 Miles S. E. from *Nicopoli*, and 62 S. W. from *Adrianople*.

5. *Aspirusa*, a small City, near the Bank of the *Archipelago*, 20 Miles S. E. from *Maximinopoli*, and 70 S. W. from *Adrianople*, supposed to be the ancient *Abdera*, built by the Sister of *Diomedes* of that Name, near the Stables where that *Barbarian* fed his Horses with the Flesh of his Guests: 'Twas once so fine a Town, as to deserve the Surname of Beautiful, and is noted for the Birth of *Democritus* the Philosopher, who put out his Eyes that he might contemplate the better; and likewise for the Birth of *Protagoras*. The Inhabitants were so obnoxious to Lunacy and Frenzy, that *Abderetica Mens* became a Proverb. 'Tis now the See of a *Greek* Bishop, and has a Harbour on the *Archipelago*.

6. *Trajanople*, on the River *Mariza*, about 40 Miles S. E. from *Adrianople*. 'Twas anciently call'd *Zernis*, but being repair'd by the Emp. *Trajan* about the End of the first Century, 'twas call'd by his Name, became a considerable City, and was the See of an Archbishop, but now only a small Town.

7. *Philippipoli*, on the *Mariza*, at the Conflux of another River into it, 80 Miles W. from *Adrianople*, was formerly call'd *Philiba*, is a large City, but without Walls. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and has been possessed by the *Turks* since 1360.

8. *Janiculi*, a small City, near the Frontiers of *Bulgaria*, 32 Miles N. W. from *Philippipoli*.

9. *Gallipoli*, on the Streights of that Name in the *Thracian Chersonesus*, about 76 Miles S. W. from *Constantinople*, according to *Moll*. *Sanson* makes it 114. *La Forrest* says, 'tis a small City, but populous, and defended by a Castle, where the *Basha* or Governor of the See resides. *Thevenot* says, 'twas built by *Callias* a P. of the *Athenians*, from whom 'twas call'd *Calliopolis*, but now by Corruption *Gallipoli*. 'Twas formerly more considerable, and is thought at present to contain about 20000 Inhabitants, $\frac{2}{3}$ of them *Turks*, and the rest *Christians* and *Jews*. It has 2 Bays for Gallies; and that on the S. Side is capable of Ships of Burthen. Some say the Town is about 6 Miles in Compass, and makes a good Prospect from without, by

by the Steeples of the *Mosques*, and the Cupola's of the *Bezeftans*, a Sort of Exchanges for Trade in all the Cities of *Turkey*; but the Houses are low, built of Wood and Earth, and make but an indifferent Appearance. Most of the *Greeks* here sell *Raki* or Brandy, but the Doors of their Houses are not above 2 Foot high, because otherwise the *Turks*, when drunk, would ride into them, and turn all Things upside down. The *Turks* have a Tower and an Arsenal here. This *Isthmus* is joined to the Continent by a very narrow Neck of Land, upon which stands a small Town called *Cardia*.

10. *Sesto*, or *Sestos*, lies in the same Peninsula, about 29 Miles S.W. from *Gallipoli*, says *Moll*, but 17 S. according to *Sanson*. 'Tis built on the Ruins of the ancient *sestos*, according to some, and is famous for one of the Castles call'd *Dardanelli*, which gives Name to these Streights. The other lies at *Abydos*, on the *Asian* Shore over-against it, famous for the Amours of *Hero* and *Leander*, who used to swim over these Streights to see her; and likewise for the Bridge which *Xerxes* laid over the *Hellepont* near this Place, where the Sea is not above 5 or 6 Miles broad. The Castle of *Sestos* is Triangular, has 2 Bastions, 3 Towers cover'd with Lead, and 20 large Guns, which *Thevenot* says carries Stone Bullets of 60 Pound Weight. These 2 Forts are the Keys of *Constantinople*, for no Ship can pass them without Leave, unless they will run the Hazard of being sunk. He places them 200 M. from *Constantinople*; but *Moll* makes them not above 85, and *Sanson* about 125. Here all Ships that come from *Constantinople* are searched for Contraband Goods and Fugitive Slaves. These Castles were built by the Sultan *Mahomet II.* *Spon* and *Wheler* make these two Castles but very indifferent; and say, Geographers are mistaken when they place them in the Room of the old *Sestos* and *Abydos*, of which they do not so much as retain the Name at present. That on the *European* Side being called the old Castle of *Romelia*, and the other the old Castle of *Anatolia*. They say the *Hellepont* is not above 2 Miles broad here, so that the Guns reach from one Side to the other with very great Ease; and 'twas no such extraordinary Thing as ancient Historians

seem to make it, for *Xerxes* to lay a Bridge of Boats over the Channel at this Place. That on the *European* Side is made use of as a Prison for Criminals of State.

11. *Rudisso*, or *Rodesso*, lies near a Bay of the *Propontis*, about 60 Miles N. from *Gallipoli*. It has a good Harbour and Trade, several *Mosques*, some *Greek Churches*, and two *Jewish Synagogues*, with many fine Gardens, but the Fruit not extraordinary, because the *Turkish* Gardiners are unskilful.

12. *Selivera*, by some called *Selinabri*, on the same Coast, about 30 Miles W. from *Constantinople*. 'Tis a large Trading Town, and has a good Harbour.

The *Propontis*, or Sea of *Marmora*, has its present Name from an Island near the C of *Asia*. It communicates by two narrow Streights with the *Archipelago* and *Black Sea*. *Thevenot* makes it 120 *German Leagues* in Compass, and says, the Climate is so temperate, that 'tis neither subject to sharp Colds nor burning Heats, which occasion'd so many famous Cities to be built on both Sides of it in ancient Times. 'Tis so much encompassed by Land on all Sides, that it resembles a Lake. *Sanson* makes the greatest Length from E. to W. about 155 Miles, and the greatest Breadth from S to N. 100.

MACEDONIA,

HAS *Romania* on the N.E. *Bulgaria* on the N. *Albania* on the W. *Thessaly* on the S. and the *Archipelago* or *White Sea* on the E. *La Forrest* makes it 130 Miles from S. to N. and 240 from E. to W. *Sanson* makes it about 150 from S. to N. It had the Title of a Kingdom about the 62d Year of the Empire of the *Medi*, and had 22 Kings before *Alexander the Great*: After whose Death *Demetrius* seiz'd it, and at that Time it comprehended *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, and *Thracia*. It abounds with Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Venison, and in some Parts with Wine and Oil. The *Turks* divide it into *Jamboli*, which contains the 1st and 2d Region of the *Romans*; *Comenolitari*, Part of the 3d Region; and *Macedon*, which contains the rest.

The chief Places are, 1. *Salonichi*, the Old *Thessalonica*, so frequently mentioned in the New Testament. It lies near the Gulph of

the same Name, Long. 43. Lat. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. 335 Miles S.W. from *Constantinople*, according to *Sanfon*, but not above 255, says *Moll*. 'Tis said to have been built by *Cassander*, and *Thessalonica* Sister to *Alexander the Great*. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *Eusebathius*, who commented on *Homer*; of *Constantinus Armenopolis*, *Demetrius Cydonius*, and *Theodorus Gaza*, but more for the Preaching of *St. Paul*, and the Epistles he wrote to the Inhabitants. 'Twas anciently called *Therminia*, and the Bay *Sinus Thermeticus*. It had many sumptuous Buildings, of which there remains nothing now but a Triumphant Arch. 'Tis the Metropolis of the Country, the Seat of a Turkish Sangiac or Governor, and the See of a Greek Archbishop. Its Walls are reckon'd 4 Leagues in Circuit, and 'tis defended by a Citadel upon a Hill on one Side, and by two Forts on the other. 'Tis still reckon'd one of the most considerable Cities in the *Levant*, because of its good Harbour, and great Traffick in Silk, Leather, Iron, Cotton, Wax, Honey, Wool, Corn, &c. This Trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews, who are very numerous and rich here; so that they have 36 Synagogues, and two Colleges for the Education of their Youth, who come hither from other Places. The Christians have 30 Churches, and 5 Convents, most of 'em very stately; but the Turks have taken the Cathedral of *St. Demetrius*, and the Church of *Santa Sophia*, &c. from them. This City underwent the Fate of the rest of *Macedonia*, was taken from the Greek Emperors in 1180 by *William K. of Sicily*, recover'd soon after by *Andronicus Paleologus*, sold to the *Venetians* in 1313, but taken by *Amurath II.* 8 Years after, and has since continued in the Hands of the Turks.

2. *Jannina*, on the same Gulph, built in the last Century from the Ruins of *Pella*, the Residence of the ancient Kings of *Macedonia*. It lies about 30 Miles S.W. from *Salonicki*, and is also called *Zuchria*. Marbles and other Monuments of its ancient Magnificence are continually dug up here.

3. *Agios-Laura*, on *Mont Santo*, is a famous Monastery of Greeks of the Order of *St. Basil*, from whence the Bishops of the Patriarchat of *Constantinople* are always chosen. It lies at the End of a Peninsula, 115 Miles S.E. from *Thessalonica*, according

to *Sanfon*, between the Gulphs of *Contessa* or *Strymonium*, and that of *Monte Santo* or *Sinus Singiticus*. *Moll* makes it but 90 Miles S.E. from *Thessalonica*.

4. *Monte Santo*, upon which this Monastery stands, is the famous Mount *Achus* of the Ancients. *Mela* says, it rises above the middle Region of the Air; and *Pliny* says, the Shadow of it in an Evening reaches as far as the Isle of *Lemnos* or *Stalimene*, which is 60 Miles distant. The Inhabitants of this Mountain are said to live commonly to 130, which has occasioned the Greeks to build 23 of their Monasteries upon it.

5. *Liba Nova*, on the Gulph of *Contessa*, 70 Miles S.E. from *Thessalonica*, is suppos'd to be the ancient *Stagyræ*, the Birth-place of *Aristotle*.

6. *Contessa*, a small Town of good Trade, lies on the Gulph of the same Name, about 75 Miles E. from *Thessalonica*.

7. *Cavalla*, lies on the other Side of the Bay, over against *Contessa*, gives likewise Name to this Gulph, and is a Town of tolerable Trade.

8. *Philippi*, or *Filippi*, was anciently called *Dathus Thuasius*, and *Crenides*, until *Philip*, Father to *Alexander the Great*, enlarg'd it, and call'd it by his own Name. It lies on a small River, about 15 Miles N. from the Gulph of *Contessa*, near the Frontiers of *Romelia*, and is noted for the Battle gain'd in the neighbouring Fields by *Augustus* and *Marc Anthony* against *Brutus* and *Cassius*, the Murtherers of *Julius Caesar*, in the 712th of *Rome*. The Ruins of an Amphitheatre, and of other ancient Buildings, are Monuments of its former Splendour; but its greatest Glory was from the Preaching of *St. Paul*, and his Epistle to the Citizens. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, but otherwise very inconsiderable.

9. *Amphipolis*, by the Turks called *Enapoli*, on the River *Strymon*, about 10 Miles above where it falls into the *Strymonius Sinus*, or Gulph of *Contessa*, was formerly the Capital of *Macedonia*, call'd *Urbs Martia*, and *Novem Via*. 'Tis frequently mention'd in History. *Aristagoras* the *Milesian* flying from *Darius*, endeavour'd to settle here, but was oppos'd by the *Edonii*. The *Athenians* planted a Colony here, which was destroy'd by the *Thracians*. Afterwards *Agyon* the Son of *Nicias* expell'd the *Edonii*, and planted a Colony in this Place. 'Tis now

incon-

inconsiderable, tho' the See of a *Greek* Archbishop.

10. *Siderocapsa*, *Sidrus*, *Syderos*, and *Scydra*, lies about 45 Miles S. E. from *Thessalonica*, towards the Gulph of *Monte-Santo*. 'Tis noted for its neighbouring Gold Mines, that were discover'd in the Time of King *Philip*, and yielded him 1000 Talents per Annum. The Grand Seignior has still a considerable Revenue from them. 'Tis the See of a *Greek* Bishop.

A L B A N I A,

Lies W. from *Macedonia*, betwixt it and the *Adriatic* Sea, over against *Naples* in *Italy*. The *Turks* call it *Arnaout*. It had formerly the Title of a Kingdom, has *Servia* on the N. *Epirus* on the S. and the Gulph of *Venice* on the W. *La Forrest* makes it 200 Miles from S. to N. and 170 from E. to W. Most Part of the People are *Christians*, among whom there are many *Papists*. 'Tis sometimes called *Upper Albania*, to distinguish it from *Epirus*, which was called *Lower Albania*, and together made the Kingdom of that famous Prince *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, who with a small Army oppos'd the whole Power of the *Turks* for many Years, defeated them in 22 Battles, and at his Death left his Country to the *Venetians*, who were not able to maintain the Inland Part of it, which was soon reduc'd by *Mahomet II.* whose Successors have kept it ever since. The Inhabitants are noted for their Valour, and their Horses for being exceeding swift; so that the *Turks* make much Use of their Cavalry.

The chief Places are, 1. *Scutari*, or *Scodra*, by the *Turks* called *Escondar*. It lies on the River *Bojana*, about 25 Miles N. E. from the Place where it falls into the Gulph of *Drin*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Catara* in *Dalmatia*, or (according to *Moll*) direct E. It lies on a Rock near a Lake. 'Tis supposed to have been the Seat of the ancient Kings of *Illyrium*. 'Tis a large City, defended by a Castle on a Hill, the *Rhamnus Mons* of the Ancients. It has been subject to the *Turks* 200 Years; but the *Christians* have a Bishop and several Churches here. 'Tis the Seat of a *Turkish* Governor.

2. *Duragni*, on the E. Side of the *Drin*, about 25 Miles E. from *Scutari*, is a Town of some Note.

3. *Dolcigno*, Lat. *Olcinium*, and *Ulcinium*, a small Town well Peopled, the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Antivari*, defended by a Castle, and has a Harbour much frequented, on the Gulph of *Venice*, about 30 Miles S. W. from *Scutari*.

4. *Alessio*, Lat. *Lissus*, about 30 Miles S. E. from *Dolcigno*, near the Mouth of the *Drin*. It lies on a steep Hill, is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Durazzo*, and defended by a good Fortress. 'Tis by some reckon'd the Capital of *Albania*, and famous for the Tomb of *Scanderbeg*, who died here in 1467. The *Turks* have such a Veneration for his Memory, that they carry off Pieces of his Tomb for Relicks, and make use of 'em as a Charm to animate them in Battle.

5. *Durazzo*, or *Duras*, by the *Turks* called *Drazzi*, Lat. *Dyrrachium*, the *Epidamnus* of the Ancients. 'Tis the best Town of the Province, has a good Harbour, and a considerable Trade with *Italy*, being the ordinary Place of Passage betwixt that Country and *Greece*. 'Tis large, but was formerly more considerable, noted for being the Place of *Cicero's* Exile, and for the Retreat of *Pompey* when he fled hither before *Cesar* from *Brundisum* in *Italy*. 'Tis also noted for being besieged by some *Roman* Exiles and *Banditti* in the Year of *Rome* 315. Upon which the Citizens implor'd the Assistance of the *Corinthians*, who were defeated by those Exiles, and the *Athenians* that helped them. This occasion'd the *Corinthian War*, and laid the Foundation of that of *Peloponnesus*, so famous in the *Greek* History. This Town gave Name to some Princes of the first Branch of the House of *Anjou* in *France*. It has been possessed by the *Turks* since the Time of *Bajazet II.* and is ill inhabited, because of its bad Air.

6. *Antivari*, Lat. *Antibarum*, about 12 Miles W. from *Dolcigno*, is the See of an Archbishop, lies on a Rock, and has an Harbour on the *Adriatic* Sea.

7. *Croia*, or *Croy*, Lat. *Antigonis*, and *Erbea*, lies on the River *Hismo*, about 20 Miles N. W. from *Durazzo*. *Brietius* reckons this the Capital of the Country. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Durazzo*, and famous for the Resistance it made against the

Turks under the brave *Scanderbeg*, who defended it in Person, and forc'd the *Turks*, after having defeated them in many Rencontres, to raise the Siege with great Loss. 'Tis reckon'd almost impregnable by its Situation, but was taken by the *Turks* a few Years after his Death.

8. *Albanopoli*, which gives Name to the whole Province, lies at the Conflux of another River into the *Drin*, near the Frontiers of *Macedonia*, about 60 Miles S. E. from *Durazzo*. 'Twas formerly one of the strongest Towns in *Greece*, but now without Walls, and almost desert.

9. *La Valona*, about 40 Miles S. from *Durazzo*, on the Coast, is the See of a Bishop, and a Place of Importance, because of its large and good Harbour on a neighbouring Gulph. 'Tis suppos'd to be *Ptolemy's Aulon Navalis*. The *Turks* took it from the *Venetians*, but abandon'd it in the War of 1690, after the *Venetians* had taken *Canina*, and appear'd before it with their Army. Over against this Place, about two Miles from the Coast, lies *Saffeno*, a rocky Island, inhabited by *Turkish Pirates*.

10. *Ocrjda*, or *Lychnidas*, call'd by the *Turks* *Gustandel*, lies on a Lake, from whence the River *Drin* flows, near the Frontiers of *Macedonia*, about 28 Miles S. E. from *Albanopoli*, is the Seat of a *Turkish Governor*, and the See of an Archbishop.

E P I R U S,

HAS *Albania* and *Thessaly* on the N. W. *Achaia* on the S. E. the Gulph of *Venice* on the N. W. and the *Ionian Sea* on the S. W. Some derive the Name from *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles*, who settled here after the Wars of *Troy*. 'Tis also call'd *Canina* from a Town on the N. W. Part of it. *Sanjon* makes it 195 Miles long, and about 70 where broadest. 'Twas anciently of a larger Extent when under its own Princes, but lessen'd when annex'd to *Macedonia*. The *Romans* wasted it frequently, because the Inhabitants were much inclin'd to revolt. The Soil is good, especially about the Mountains *Chimera*, which divide it from *Albania*, where there's excellent Pasture for fattening Cattle.

The chief Places are, 1. *Arta*, or *Larta*, near the Mouth of a small River, which falls into a Gulph of the same Name on the Frontiers of *Achaia*. It lies about 120 Miles S. E. from *La Valona*. 'Twas formerly call'd *Ambrachia*, and *Ambracia*; from the Ruins of which some think 'twas built. 'Twas anciently the Seat of the Kings of *Epirus*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis a large and populous City, the Capital of the Country, the Seat of a *Turkish Governor*, and the See of a *Greek Archbishop*, whose Cathedral is a noble Structure, and was built by the Emperor *Michael Ducas* in the 11th Century.

2. *Preveza*, at the Entrance of the same Bay, about 30 Miles S. W. from *Larta*. 'Twas built from the Ruins of the ancient *Nicopolis*, which the Emperor *Augustus* rais'd in Memory of the Battle of *Actium*, where he defeated *Anthony*. 'Twas a Place of great Strength, and possess'd by the *Turks* till 1684, that 'twas taken by the *Venetians*, who were obliged to dismantle it by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

3. *Figalo*, on the other Side of the Bay, over against *Preveza*, built from the Ruins of *Actium*, where *Augustus* gain'd the above-mentioned Battle. 'Twas formerly an eminent City, and noted for a Temple of *Apollo*, but is now an ordinary Sea-Port, which gives Name to the neighbouring Cape.

4. *Chimera*, on the Coast, 100 Miles N. W. from *Larta*, at the Mouth of a small River. 'Tis a very strong Town, well built, a Place of good Trade, Capital of its District, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Patras*. 'Tis also noted for a good Harbour.

5. *Butrinto*, Lat. *Euthrotum*, on a Cape over against the Isle of *Corfu*, about 74 Miles S. W. from *Larta*, according to *Sanjon*. *Moll* makes it but 35. 'Twas formerly a considerable City, but now a small Town, inhabited chiefly by Fishermen, yet is the See of a Bishop.

6. *Perga*, or *Torone*, a Port-Town with a Castle, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Butrinto*. It belongs to the *Venetians*, who gave the Inhabitants the two small Islands of *Pafschu* and *Antipafschu*, which lie S. E. from *Corfu*, and abound with fat Pasture.

ACHAIA,

HAS *Epirus* and *Thessaly* on the N. the *Morea* on the S. *Negropont* on the N. E. the *Cyclades* Islands on the E. and the *Ionian* Sea on the W. 'Tis at present called *Livadia*. 'Twas anciently reckon'd Part of the *Peloponnesus*. *Sanfon* makes it about 235 Miles. E. and W. and 70 where broadest S. and N. 'Tis a pleasant and fruitful Country, and was formerly reckon'd the principal Place of *Greece*, as may be seen by our Account of Ancient *Greece*; P. 1667.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Setines*, the ancient *Athens*, by the *Turks* called *Saitina*, *Setinas*, &c. It lies on a Promontory upon the Gulph of *Engia*, Long 50. 10. and Lat. 37. 30. according to *Sanfon*; but Long. 44. and Lat. 38. Says *Moll*. For its ancient History and State, we refer to what we said of it P. 1682, &c. and shall only add *Cicero's* Testimony of the Citizens, that they were perfect Masters of Politicks, Philosophy, and Husbandry, and the first Founders of Law and Equity, which they transmitted to the rest of Mankind. It continued under the *Romans* till the Division of the Empire by *Constantin the Great*, when it came to the Emperors of the East with the rest of *Greece*. It was taken from them by the *Western* Christians who went to the Conquest of the *Holy Land*, and was by them erected into a Duchy, which was possessed by the Families of *Brienne*, *La Roche* and *Acciaoli*, from whom it came to the *Venetians*. The *Turks* took it from them in 1455, and kept it till 1687, when the *Venetians* retook it, but were obliged to abandon it the Year following. It is still a good large City, and has a considerable Trade in Wine, Oil, Fish, &c. It lies at present about two Miles from the Sea; the Houses stand close, and the Streets are narrow; and their Harbour called *Portus Phalerius* once so large and commodious, is now choked up with Sand. The Inhabitants are reckon'd about 10000, Two thirds of whom are *Greeks*, who are said to have 200 Churches in and about the City, besides several Convents; and their Archbishop before the last Wars had a Revenue of 4000 Dollars per Annum. The *Turks* have 5 Mosques here, one of which is the

ancient Temple of *Minerva*. The Christian Religion was planted here by *St. Paul*. Towards the Sea they have a Citadel a Mile and a half in Length, but not very strong; and there still remains an ancient Castle on the Top of a steep Rock: It is supposed to be their *Acropolis*. It is inaccessible on every Side but the N. W. where there is a steep Ascent. The first City was supposed to have been built round this Castle, and the Ruins of many Structures nigh it testify the same; but it is now at a Distance from the Town. The Temple of *Minerva*, a most beautiful Piece of Antiquity, stands in the Citadel, and the Theatre of *Bacchus* on the S. Side of the Castle. There's also remaining the magnificent Pillars, Gate, and Aqueduct, of the Emperor *Adrian*, the Stadium where their publick Games were solemnized, the Ruins of the *Areopagus*, the *Odeum* or Musick Theatre, the Temples of *Theseus*, *Augustus* and *Jupiter Olympus*, the Tower of *Andronicus Cyrrhastes*, or the Temple of the 8 Winds, and the Phanary or Lantern of *Demosthenes*; but the rest of their ancient Buildings are all destroy'd. The adjacent Country is exceeding fruitful of Wine, Oil, and Corn, and has Plenty of good Pasture. The Air is so good, that they are generally free from the Plague when their Neighbours are infested with it; and in the Plain thro' which the River *Cephissus* runs, there's an Olive Wood of 6 Miles long.

2. *Lipsina*, or *Leptina*, lies on the same Bay, 10 Miles N. W. from *Athens*, and is supposed to be the ancient *Elenfus*, where the Goddess *Ceres* was worship'd under that Name. 'Twas once so considerable as to vie with *Athens* it self, but is now almost laid desolate by the Invasion of Pirates. The Ruins of *Ceres's* Temple are still to be seen, by which it appears to have been a noble Structure of fine white Marble, adorn'd with excellent Carving and Statues.

3. *Megara*, *Nissea*, lies near the same Gulph, 28 Miles W. from *Athens*, anciently the Seat of a Monarch, afterwards a Republick, considerable enough to maintain a War against *Athens*. It gave Birth to *Euclid* the Mathematician, but is now reduced to a poor Village of 3 or 400 sorry Houses, inhabited by Christians. The Ruins of the ancient

ancient City, and of its Fortifications on two neighbouring Rocks, are still to be seen.

4. *Delphos*, now *Castri*, or *Salona*, lies about 10 Miles N. from the Gulph of *Lepanto*. This is suppos'd to have been built from the Ruins of the former, consists of 200 Houses, mostly inhabited by Christians, who have 5 or 6 Churches here; whereas the *Turks* have but one Mosque. 'Tis encompass'd with Rocks, and was by the ancient *Greeks* called the Navel of the Earth. 'Twas famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, which was a very magnificent Structure, and exceedingly enrich'd by the Gifts of those who came thither to consult his Oracle. 'Twas also noted for the dark Cave call'd *Pythium*, from whence the Priestesses call'd *Pythias* pronounc'd her Oracles from a *Tripod*, swelling, foaming, and raving, like one possessed. Her Answers were always dubious, but reckon'd more plain than those of the Oracle of *Dodona*, because People came hither to get them explain'd. Not far from this Place lies Mount *Parnassus*, whose high Clefts appear in two Points. Hence 'twas call'd *Biceps Parnassus*. After Rain or Snow Water falls down from them in great Abundance; and below the Left there's a plentiful Spring, suppos'd to be the ancient *Castalius Fons*, where the *Pythian* Prophetess and the Poets us'd to bath and drink. There are Marble Steps to go up to it, and Niches for Statues cut in the Rocks. The Stream of it falls down a steep Precipice into the River *Plaisfos*. Mount *Helycon*, formerly mention'd, lies near this Place.

5. *Lepanto*, lies on the same Gulph, about 48 Miles S. W. from *Delphos*, not far from the Mouth of the Streights call'd the *Dardanelli* of the *Lepanto*. 'Tis the *Naupactus* of the Ancients, call'd *Epactus* by the *Greeks*, and *Einebachri* by the *Turks*, is the most considerable City on the Gulph, built on the Side of a high Hill, rising up from the Shore in 4 several Stages, with a Wall betwixt each; and at the Foot of the Hill lies the Harbour, of an Oval Form; the Entrance to which is so narrow, that a Chain may be drawn across it, and 'tis defended by a small Castle on each Side, mounted with Cannon. The Harbour is fac'd with ancient Walls, but is not capable of Ships of Burthen, the Entrance is so

shallow. No Christian Ships of Bulk are allow'd to come any higher than *Patras* on the Shore of *Peloponnesus*. The Trade here consists in Turkey Leather, Oil, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Wine, Oranges, Citrons, and Lemons. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop; but the *Turks* oblige him to live at *Affa*. In the Neighbourhood of the City there are fruitful Vallies, which abound with Gardens, Vineyards, Olive-Yards, and Corn-Fields. The Town is populous, and defended by a strong Castle on a Hill. The Emperor *Emmanuel Paleologus* gave this City to the *Venetians* in 1408. They made it so strong, that in 1475 it held out against *Mahomet the Great* with 30000 Men. But in 1498, *Bajazet II.* coming before it with 150000 Men, brib'd the Governor and took it. In 1571, at the Islands of *Corfalairs*, near the Mouth of the Gulph, Don *John of Austria*, who commanded the *Venetian* Fleet of 210 Gallies, 6 Galeasses, and 28 large Transport Ships, defeated the *Turkish* Fleet of 200 Gallies, and 70 Frigats, took 130 of their Gallies, burnt and sunk a great many more, killed 30000 of their Men, and relieved near 20000 Christian Slaves, with the Loss only of 8000 Men on his Side. In 1697, the *Venetians* took this Town, but were obliged to restore it by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. Some Leagues W. from hence lie the Streights of *Lepanto*, guarded by two Castles. That on the Side of the *Morea* is called *Patras*, and the other on the Shore of *Achaia* is called *Romelia*. They were both taken by the *Venetians* in the late War; but they were obliged by the Treaty of *Carlowitz* to demolish *Romelia*, and to restore the other.

6. *Marathona*, the ancient *Marathon* on the Gulph of *Negropont*, 42 Miles N. E. from *Athens*, is now only a small Village, but formerly a considerable City, memorable for the great Victory obtained by the *Athenians* under *Miltiades* with 12000 Men over the *Persians*, who had 5 or 600000, of whom 100000 were killed, in the Year of Rome 264.

7. *Stive*, on the River *Ismen*, about 48 Miles N. from *Athens*, stands on the Ruins of the ancient *Thebes*, and is so very inconsiderable, that 'tis scarce to be perceived that so great a City ever stood there. Most of the Inhabitants now live about the Ca-

the or Fort of *Cadmus*, are about 3 or 4000, most of 'em *Greeks*, and have an Archbishop, with several Churches. The Poets said this City was built by *Cadmus*, who was sent by his Father *Agenor* in Quest of his Sister *Euroopa*, whom *Jupiter* had carried away: But however that was, their first Prince was called by that Name. Their 5th, call'd *Amphyon*, wall'd in the Town, and expell'd *Cadmus's* Line. *Oedipus*, whose Story is well known, is said to have been a Prince of this City, and the Quarrel betwixt his Sons *Etiocles* and *Polynices* occasion'd the Town to be besieged. *Philip* of *Macedon* took it afterwards, and put the Garrison to the Sword, and his Son *Alexander* destroy'd it all but the House of *Pindar* the Poet. 'Twas rebuilt by *Cassander* the Son of *Antipater*, and King of *Macedon*. *Hercules* and *Bacchus* are said to have been Natives of this Place, as were the great Captains *Epaminondas* and *Pelopidas*. There's nothing of its ancient Grandeur remaining but the Ruins of the ancient *Cadmean* Fort, and some old Inscriptions; and in the Suburbs there's a clear Fountain, suppos'd to be the ancient *Diree*. The Reader must observe, that there were other Towns of this Name in *Ionis*, *Thessaly*, *Cilicia*, and *Egypt*.

8. *Aulis*, a Sea Port over against *Negropont*, about 20 Miles E. from *Thebes*, noted for its Harbour, where the *Grecian* Fleet rendezvous'd when they sail'd to the Siege of *Troy*, now destroy'd.

9. *Orcome*, near the River *Cephissus*, 28 Miles N. E. from *Delphos*, noted for fine Horses, and a rich Temple dedicated to the Graces, has nothing remarkable now but a strong Castle.

10. *Livadia*, or *Lihadia*, from whence the Country had its Name, is by the *Turks* called *Badia*, lies about 19 Miles E. from *Delphi*, was noted for the Oracle of *Trophonius*, and is now chiefly inhabited by *Jews* and *Greeks*, who drive a Trade in Corn, &c.

11. *Platae*, betwixt *Thebes* and *Athens*, is famous in History for the great Victory obtain'd by *Pausanias* the *Lacedemonian* with a small Army of *Greeks*, over *Mardonius* the *Persian* General with a vast Army, of whom 40000 were killed. This Victory ruin'd the Affairs of *Xerxes*. 'Tis scarce to be discern'd now where the City stood.

T H E S S A L Y,

H A S *Achaia* and Part of *Epirus* on the S. *Macedonia* on the N. Part of *Albania* and *Epirus* on the W. and the *Archipelago* or *White Sea* on the E. 'Tis now called *Jannina*, from a City of that Name. *Sanson* makes it 190 Miles from E. to W. where longest, and 90 from S. to N. where broadest. *La Forrest* makes it 170 Miles long. The Air is healthful, and the Soil fruitful in Corn, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Pomegranates, Grapes, Olives, &c. 'Tis noted for being the Country of *Achilles* and *Jason*; and *Hercules* is said to have burnt himself on Mount *Oeta* here. *Deucalion* is thought to have been their King, in whose Time a Deluge happen'd by the Inundation of the River *Peneus*. The present Inhabitants are for most part Christians, comely and warlike.

The chief Places are, 1. *Larissa*, by the *Turks* called *Affababa*, on the River *Peneus*, 25 Miles S. W. from the Gulph of *Saloniki*. 'Tis one of the ancientest Towns of *Greece*, the Birth place of *Achilles*, the Capital of the Province, the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, and inhabited by many People of Quality, which makes it one of the most flourishing Cities in the Country. The Grand Seigniors have a Palace here, and honour it sometimes with their Presence. 'Tis adorned with many fine Buildings, and has a fair Stone Bridge of 9 Arches over the River. Abundance of Merchants dwell here, and have a good Trade. 'Twas taken by the *Bulgarians* in 981, and by the *Turks* in the 15th Century.

2. *Farfa*, the ancient *Pharsalis* or *Pharsalus*, where *Cesar* defeated *Pompey*. It lies 28 Miles S. E. from *Larissa*; but *Chuverius* places that *Pharsalis* in *Esstoria*, as others do in *Pelagis*, and *Brietius* in *Phthoris*. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, and still a Place of some Note.

3. *Tricala*, a small but populous City on the River *Peneus*, 40 Miles S. W. from *Larissa*, is the Seat of a *Turkish* Governor, and was noted for a Temple dedicated to *Æsculapius*.

4. *Janna*, from whence this Country takes its modern Name, lies on an Island in the *Peneus*, 90 Miles S. W. from *Larissa*. *Moll* makes it but 55. 'Tis a well built City, the Seat of the Turkish Governor of the Province, the See of an Archbishop, and supposed to be the ancient *Cassiope Dolopum*.

5. *Bocca di Lupo*, is the modern Name of the ancient narrow Pass called *Thermopila*, in the most Southerly Part of the Country, by which Passengers go into *Achaia*. It lies 65 Miles S. from *Larissa*, noted for the noble Defence made there by *Leonidas* with a few Men against a great Army of *Persians*.

6. *Scotusa*, a small City, about 18 Miles W. from *Larissa*, now the See of a Bishop, formerly noted for an Oracle, as famous as that of *Dodona*.

7. *Pagasa*, now *Volo*, on the N. Side of the *Sinus Pelasgius*, or Gulph of *Armiro*, 15 Miles E. from *Larissa*, noted for a spacious Harbour, and a strong ancient Fortrefs. The *Turks* made Use of it as a Magazine in the late War, till the *Venetians* took it, carried off their Ammunition and Provisions, with 27 Cannon, burnt the Town, and demolished the Fortifications.

8. *Armiro*, or *Eretria*, at the Bottom of the same Bay, to which it gives Name. It lies 42 Miles S. E. from *Larissa*, is supposed to be the Place from whence the *Argonauts* set Sail, and where *Xerxes's* Fleet was so much shattered by Tempests, that it prevented his Invasion of *Greece*.

9. *Demetrias*, or *Demetriada*, lies on the other Side of the same Gulph, to which it sometimes gives Name.

10. *Zitton*, or *Ziton*, which gives Name to the Gulph betwixt *Negropont* and *Thessaly*, lies upon a Cape in that Gulph, 11 Miles N. W. from *Negropont*.

The ISLANDS of Greece,

LIE partly in the *Ionian* Sea, and partly in the *Archipelago*. Those in the *Ionian* Sea belonging to the *Venetians* we have already described, and come now to those of the *Archipelago*, that belong to the *Turks*, which are,

1. C A N D I E,

Anciently *Crete*. It lies S. E. from the *Morea*, has the *Archipelago* on the N. the

African Sea on the S. and *Asia* on the N. E. is reckon'd 500 Miles in Circuit, being the largest and most famous of all the *Greek* Islands. Ancient Authors mention it by the Names of *Hecatompolis*, *Aeria*, *Curetis*, *Marcaros*, and *Marcarencos*. 'Twas anciently a Kingdom, and is said to have taken its Name from *Crete*, a Nymph, Daughter to *Hesperis*, or from *Cretus* one of their Kings. *Moll* places it betwixt Long. 42. 47. and betwixt Lat. 35. 36. makes the greatest Length 150 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 44. *Cluverius* makes the Length 280, and *Sanfon* makes it 245, and the greatest Breadth 65. The Air is good, and the Soil fat, tho' mountainous. It produces great Quantities of Corn, Wine, the best Oil, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, and other delicious Fruits. It abounds with pleasant Pastures, Cypress, Laurel, Myrtle, and other curious Ever-Greens. They have also Sugar and Salt. They have no Stags, Wolves, Foxes, or other Wild Beasts, but are much annoy'd by Tarantula's. They have no large Rivers, but abundance of small Streams. The ancient Inhabitants were infamous for Piracy, Lying, and all Manner of Vices, but are reckon'd among the first who improv'd Navigation, who us'd Bows and Arrows, reduc'd War into Art, and recorded their Laws, says *Cluverius*; and 'twas so well inhabited, that it contain'd 100 Cities, from whence 'twas call'd *Hecatompolis*. 'Twas noted also for the Birth of *Jupiter*, and the Labyrinth of *Dedalus*. They were anciently govern'd by Kings, and afterwards by Dukes, till conquer'd by the *Romans*. It continued under the Emperors of the East till 823, when 'twas taken by the *Saracens*, who built the City of *Candia*, that afterwards gave Name to the whole Island. The Emperor *Nicephorus Phocas* retook it; and when *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders* was Emperor of the East, he gave it to the *Marquis of Monferrat*, who sold it to the *Venetians* for a great Sum. The *Turks* invaded it in 1645, took *Canea*, with most of the other Places, and sat down before *Candia*, which was so well defended by the Assistance of several Nations, that it held out 24 Years; but was at last taken in 1669, and has since, with the whole Island, been subject to the *Turks*, except two Fortresses, which were left to the *Venetians* by the Treaty

Treaty of Carlowitz. 'Tis now divided into the 4 Territories of *Setia*, *Candia*, *Retimo*, and *Canea*. That of *Candia* lies about the middle of the Island, and contains,

1. *Candia*, Lat. *Matium*, the Capital of the Country. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay on the N. Side of the Island, much about the middle of it with respect to its Length, Long. 44. 4. Lat. 35. 4. is a very large City, divided into Old and New, and was the See of a Greek Archbishop while possessed by the *Venetians*. Most of the Inhabitants are of that Religion. The *Venetians* made it very strong, with a Castle, and other Fortifications, and had a noble Arsenal well furnished with Military Stores, which enabled it to hold out that memorable Siege above-mentioned, which was finished the 27th of September, N. S. 1669, when the great Cross erected on the Wall was taken down after Midnight, and the Keys deliver'd by the chief Citizens on a Breach in the Works in a Silver Basin to the Grand Vizier. The close Siege lasted two Years and three Months, during which we gave an Account of the Loss on both Sides in the Life of the Doge *Dominico Contarini*, P. 1556. But in the whole Siege of 24 Years, *La Forrest* says, some compute the Loss of the *Turks* at about 500000 Men. Others reckon them only at 180754. And the *Venetians* lost 30985. The *Turks* made 56 Assaults upon the Town, fought 45 Rencontres under Ground in the Mines, of which they sprung 472. The *Venetians* made 96 Sallies, sprung 1163 Mines, spent 50317 Barrels of Powder, 100960 Grenadoes of Brass and Iron, 84875 Grenadoes of Glass; Cannon-shot of all Sorts, 276743; Pounds of Lead, 18044957; Pounds of Match, 13012500. What the *Turks* spent is not certain, but it must have been a great deal more; for several Warehouses were filled with the Brass taken up in the Streets, that came from their Bombs, which was valued at many Thousands of Crowns. Thus the strongest Fortrefs of *Christendom* fell into their Hands after 4 Parts in 5 of the City were demolished. All the Bells, Ornaments of the Churches and Houses, and the very Locks of the Doors, were carried off, or spent in Defence of the Town. The Arms left remaining were old and rusty, and about 350

Cannon upon the Walls, which for most part were but small. Sir *Paul Ricau* says, there were only 5 of the *Venetian* Inhabitants left, and 30 decrepid *Jews* and *Greeks*, besides the Remainders of the Garrison, making in all about 4000, who march'd out upon honourable Terms; so that scarce a greater Spectacle of Desolation, or of the Calamities of War, was ever seen any where.

2. *Spina-Longa*, upon a Cape on the same Coast, about 55 Miles E. from *Candia*, is a Fortrefs with a good Harbour, which belongs to the *Venetians*.

The Territory of *Retimo* lies W. from *Candia*, and E. from that of *Canea*. The chief Places are, 1. *Retimo*, at the Bottom of a Bay on the N. Side of the Island, 51 Miles S. W. from *Candia*. 'Tis a small City, defended by a strong Castle, has a tolerable Harbour, and is the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Candia*. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* after an obstinate Defence in 1646. 2. *Suda*, on the same Coast, 27 Miles N. W. from *Retimo*, is a Fortrefs of Importance, with a good Harbour, on a Gulph of the same Name.

The Territory of *Canea* comprehends the Western Part of the Island. The chief Places are, 1. *Canea*, called also *Cydon*, and *Cydonia*. The *Greeks* call'd it anciently the Mother of Cities. It lies on a Promontory about 50 Miles N. W. from *Candia*, according to *Moll*; but *Sanson* makes it 92. 'Tis a large, strong, and well built Town, with a good Harbour, at the Bottom of a Gulph of the same Name. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1645, which encourag'd them to invade the rest of the Island. 2. *Garabusa*, a small but strong Place on the Western Coast of the Island, near the End of a Promontory, 40 Miles N. W. from *Canea*. The *Turks* took it by Surprize from the *Venetians* in 1697, and would not restore it by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

The Territory of *Setia* or *Sitia* takes up the Eastern Part of the Island. The only Town of Note here is *Sitia*, or *Cytecum*. 'Tis a small Town, but very well fortified, and lies 25 Miles S. E. from *Spina-Longa* on the Northern Coast, where it has a good Harbour. 2. *Gnosius*, formerly the Royal Seat of *Mino* K. of *Crete*. 'Tis now a Village called *Cinosfa*, and lies about 30 Miles

W. from *Setia*. 3. Mount *Ida*, now called *Pilatori*, belongs to this Territory.

The Island *Cerigo*, anciently call'd *Cythera*, lies N. W. from *Candie*, off of the S. E. Point of the *Morea*. It belong'd to the *Venetians*, is noted for being the Country of *Venus*, and for giving Birth to *Helena*, whose Rape occasion'd the Siege and Destruction of *Troy*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis 60 Miles in Circumference, reckoning all the Bays and Creeks, and that it has been in Possession of the *Turks* since the 13th Century: Tho' others say, it belongs now to the *Venetians*, which is probable, since it lies so near the *Morea*, tho' 'tis not mention'd in the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. It has a small Town of the same Name on the N. Side, which has a good Fortrefs and Harbour, and is the See of a *Greek* Bishop.

The *Cyclades* are Islands which lie N. from *Candie*, and E. from the *Morea*. They are so called because they lie in a Circular Form. Authors differ as to their Number; *Isidorus* makes them 50. They are all subject to the *Turks* except *Tenos*, which is *Venetian*, and describ'd P. 1621.

The chief of them are, 1. *Millo*, or *Milo*, and *Melos*. 'Twas anciently call'd *Mimallus*, and *Zephyria*. It lies about 60 Miles N. from *Candie*, and 60 E. from the *Morea*. *La Forrest* makes it 70 Miles in Compass, and others but 40. 'Tis generally mountainous, but has fine Plains, and Mineral Waters. It has a City of the same Name, which lies near the S. E. Corner of the Island. *Du Mont* says, it consists of 20 narrow Streets. The Inhabitants are generally *Greeks*; but there are 3. or 400 *Papists* of other Nations, who have a Bishop and Cathedral here. The *Venetians* have a *Podesta* in this Place, who gathers their Tribute; but there's no Garrison in it. The Sovereignty belongs to the *Turks*. The first well mann'd Corsair that comes to it is King so long as he pleases to stay; and the Women are so much accusom'd to the Conversation of Pirates, that they are very liberal of their Favours to them.

2. *Argentiere*, anciently called *Cimolus*, lies 28 Miles E. from *Millo*, is about 20 Miles round, and has but one little Town and a Village, inhabited by about 500 Women, who have only 7 or 8 Priests among 'em to perform their Worship. They live on the

Product of the Island, and what they receive from Merchants and Pirates that come thither, who chuse what Women they fancy. The Children are left to the Disposal of their Mothers, who keep the Girls, and give the Boys to the first Ship that arrives there when they are 12 Years of Age. This Island had its Name from a Mine of Silver.

3. *Sifano*, or *Siphnus*, lies 10 Miles N. from *Millo*, is 40 Miles in Compass, has a Town of the same Name, and several Villages. The Inhabitants are partly *Greeks*, and partly *Papists*. 'Twas anciently noted for Gold and Silver Mines, and belong'd to the *Venetians*; but the *Turks* have been Masters of it since 1450.

4. *Paros*, *Paris*, or *Pario*, lies 40 Miles N. E. from *Sifano*. has a good Town of the same Name on the Western Side of the Island, with a commodious Harbour. The Isle is about 50 Miles in Circuit, produces excellent Wine, and Quarries of fine Marble, easily polish'd, of which the *Turks*, who have been Masters of it since 1538, make great Profit.

5. *Naxia*, or *Naxus*, and *Nicisa*, lies 8 Miles N. E. from *Pario*, is about 90 Miles in Circuit, belong'd formerly to the *Venetians*, but was taken by the *Turks* in the 16th Century. The Air is reckon'd admirable for old Men; and they have such Plenty of excellent Wine, that the Ancients consecrated it to *Bacchus*. It has one Town called *Naxia* on the S. Side, a large and populous City, with an Archbishop for the *Latins*, and one for the *Greeks*. This Island is also noted for excellent Marble.

6. *Morgo*, or *Amorgo*, 30 Miles S. E. from *Naxia*. 'Tis about 36 Miles in Circuit, and has a Castle with some Villages.

7. *Delos*, *S. Deli*, or *S. Dilles*, about 30 Miles N. W. from *Naxia*, fam'd by the Poets for the Reception of *Latona*, who is said to have brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana* here. The former had a rich Temple in this Island.

8. *Mycone*, or *Mycole*, about 15 Miles N. E. from *Delos*, is about 12 Miles long, and 10 where broadest, populous and fruitful, but the Inhabitants all Pirates, tho' they profess to be Christians.

9. *Andro*, or *Andros*, anciently *Cauros*, about 15 Miles E. from *Negropont*, is about 70 Miles

70 Miles in Compass, very fruitful, and one of the best Peopled of the *Cyclades*, tho' much of it be mountainous. The chief Town of the same Name lies on a Rock in a Bay of the S. Coast, and has a Fort-ress with a good Harbour. There's another Town call'd *Dium* on the W. Coast, and one called *Hydrussa* on the S. Coast.

10. *Tenos*, already describ'd, lies E. from *Andros* at a small Distance.

11. *Thera*, or *Zernia*, formerly *Caliste*, lies S. from *Andros*, and is noted for good Baths, which are much frequented.

ISLANDS in the Gulph of Engia are,

1. *Engia*, or *Engina*, in the Mouth of that Gulph, betwixt *Achaia* and the *Morea*. 'Twas the Country of *Æacus*, whom the Poets made Judge of Hell. The Soil is fruitful, and it has a Town and Harbour of the same Name. 'Twas left to the *Turks* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

2. *Coburi*, in that same Gulph, nearer the Coast of *Achaia*. 'Tis the *Salamis* or *Salamina* of the Ancients, and has three Towns, one of 'em call'd *Ambalochi*, near the Ruins of the ancient *Salamis*. Some say, 'tis 50 Miles in Circuit; but 'tis represented much less in the Maps. 'Tis memorable for the Defeat of *Xerxes's* Fleet by *Themistocles*; and the *Athenians*, while *Xerxes* sat upon the Rock *Kera* on a Silver Throne to behold the Battle. 'Tis also noted for the Birth of *Solon*, and, as some say, of *Homer*, and was the Residence of *Telamon*, the Father of *Ajax*.

ISLANDS in the Ægean Sea are,

1. *Negropont*, anciently call'd *Eubœa*, *Cubœa*, and *Chalcis*, and by the modern *Greeks* *Egripos*. It lies upon the Coast of *Achaia*, from which 'tis separated by a narrow Channel call'd the Gulph of *Negropont*, and anciently *Euripus*. 'Tis the largest Island in the *Archipelago*. *Sanfon* makes it 138 Miles long, and 30 where broadest, and the Circumference is reckon'd 350. 'Tis suppos'd to have been join'd to the Continent of *Greece*, but was separated from it either by an Earthquake or an Inundation. The Tides of the *Euripus* are very irregular, for they ebb and flow 7 Times a Day, or (as

some say) from 10 to 14; and at other Times they observe the Course of the Moon, and flow as regularly as elsewhere. 'Tis very fruitful, produces Corn, Wine, Fruits of all Sorts, and Cattle in such abundance, that Provisions are very cheap there. The Mountain of *Caristo* is famous for excellent Marble, and the Stone *Amiantos* or *Asbestos* of which incombustible Cloth is made, was found here. It had several Sorts of Government before it came under the *Romans* and the Emperors of the *East*. It belong'd afterwards to the *Venetians*, from whom 'twas taken by the *Turks* under *Mahomet II.* about 1470, who attack'd it with a Fleet of 300 Sail, and an Army of 120000 Men; since which they have kept it. The chief Places are, 1. *Negropont*, or *Egripos*, in a Peninsula on the S. Coast, about the middle of the Island, with respect to its Length, over against *Aulis* in *Achaia*, with which it has a Communication by a Stone Bridge and a Castle built by the *Venetians* in the middle of the Channel. 'Tis suppos'd to stand in the Place of the ancient *Chalcis*. 'Tis one of the strongest Towns, and has one of the best Harbours in the *Levant*. The *Turks*, who know the Importance of the Place, have taken all possible Care to make it impregnable, so that the *Venetians* under their Doge *Morosini* besieg'd it in vain in 1688. The Walls of the City are not above two Miles in Compass, but it has large Suburbs, where the *Greeks* and their Archbishop live; for the *Turks* suffer none but themselves and the *Jews* to be in the Town. When the *Turks* took this Place, they lost 400000 Men, put all the Males above 12 Years of Age to the Sword, and stabbed the Proveditor's Daughter, because she refused to be the Grand Seignior's Mistress. The Christians here are about 14 or 15000, have several Churches, and an Archbishop; and the *Turks* have 4 Mosques, one of them formerly a Christian Cathedral. 'Tis the Seat of the Turkish Governor of *Achaia*, who is likewise Admiral of those Seas, and has always a Fleet of Gallies in the Harbour, which is very safe and capacious. 2. *Caristo*, on the most Easterly Part of the Island, about 65 Miles S. E. from *Negropont*, is a small, but very strong and populous City, the See of a Greek Bishop, Suffragan of *Negropont*. Near this City lies

the Promontory *Capheus*, now Cape *Figueras*, where *Nauplius*, the Father of *Palamedes*, drown'd himself, because *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* escap'd him.

N. from *Negropont* there lies a Cluster of Islands, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Salonicki*, which are not worth insisting upon.

2. *Scyros*, or *Scyro*, lies 20 Miles N. from *Negropont*, is 80 Miles in Circuit, and for most Part Mountainous. It has great Flocks of Goats, which, together with Wine and Cotton that are in Plenty there, bring much Profit to the Inhabitants. It has a small Town of the same Name on the N. Part of the Island, which is the See of a Greek Bishop, Suffragan of *Athens*, defended by a strong Castle, and has a good Harbour.

3. *Stalimene*, the *Lemnos* of the Ancients, lies 38 Miles E. from the Gulph of *Monte-Santo* in *Macedonia*, and about 30 S. from the Coast of *Romelia*. It abounds with excellent Wine, and is reckon'd to be 160 Miles in Circuit. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in the 15th Century. The chief Town is of the same Name on the W. Side of the Island: 'Tis a small City with a good Harbour, is rich and strong, and the See of a Greek Archbishop. 'Tis famous for the *Terra-Lemnia* or *Sigillata* found in its Neighbourhood, from whence the Grand Seignior has a considerable Revenue. 'Tis reckon'd good against many Distempers, especially Loss of Blood, Poison, and infectious Diseases. The *Greeks* gather this Earth on the Day of our Saviour's Transfiguration, and put it up in Bags, which are seal'd with the Prince's Seal when transported. This Island is fam'd by the Poets for the Fall of *Vulcan*, and by the Ancients for the Entertainement of *Jason* and the *Argonauts*.

4. *Samaudraci*, a small Island 15 Miles N. E. from *Stalimene*: It abounds with Honey and wild Deer, but is little frequented except by Pirates.

5. *Lembo*, or *Imbros*, lies 21 Miles E. from *Stalimene*, and has a safe Harbour, defended by a Castle on a neighbouring Mountain.

6. *Cassò*, *Thassius*, or *Thalassia*, lies 32 Miles N. W. from *Stalimene*, near the Coast of *Romelia*, has one Town with a good Harbour on the N. Coast, and several Castles.

The other Islands in the *Archipelago* belong to *Asia*, where we shall describe them.

Having thus finish'd the Description of *Greece*, we shall now give a brief Account of their Religion.

The Modern RELIGION of the Greeks.

THE Christian Religion was planted in *Greece* by the Apostles and their Followers in its Purity, as we have an Account in the New Testament; but how much 'tis corrupted since, will appear by what follows. *Thevenot* and *Ricaut* say, they maintain that the Holy Ghost proceeds only from the Father, and not from the Son, but at most by the Son; yet they believe him to be God, and the Spirit of the Son. As to the Catholick Church, it appears by *Sir Paul Ricaut's Present State of the Greek Church*, they have the same Notion of it with Protestants, and therefore reject the Supremacy of the Pope or Church of *Rome*; but they pay too much of a blind Submission to their own particular Churches and Clergy, and seem to resign themselves entirely to their Conduct in Matters of Religion. The Precepts of their Church are reduced to 9 in their Confession: 1. To attend Prayer Morning and Evening at the Time of saying their Liturgy on *Sundays* and *Holidays*. 2. The Observation of the Fasts and Feasts of the Church. 3. Obedience and Honour to their Pastors. 4. Confession of Sins 4 Times a Year to a Priest lawfully ordain'd. 5. They forbid the Laity to read the Books of Hereticks or others, which may divert them from the Christian Faith. 6. They enjoin them to pray for all Kings and Princes, for their Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Bishops and Clergy, for all Souls departed in the Catholick Faith, and for the Conversion of Hereticks and Schismatics. 7. They enjoin Obedience to all extraordinary occasional Fasts, besides the general Ones that are appointed by their respective Bishops. 8. They forbid the Laity to invade the Rights or Benefices of the Clergy, to convert their Ornaments to private or prophane Use, to rob the Poor's Box, or to employ the Charity of Christians contrary to the Mind of the Donor. 9. They forbid Marriage in *Lent*, or during other Fasts, the frequenting of

Theatres, or to imitate the Customs of the Barbarians or Infidels.

They have 4 *Lents*; the first begins on the 14th of *November*, O. S. which they use: The 2d is the great *Lent* before *Easter*: The 3d begins the Week after *Pentecost*; and the 4th on the first of *August*. They have several other Fasts, for which we refer to *Sir Paul's Account*. They observe them very strictly, eat nothing that has Blood or Oil, nor Milk Meats, but Herbs and Shell-Fish. They will scarce allow the Use of Flesh Broth or an Egg at those Times, tho' the Life of a Patient depends upon it, alledging, that 'tis better to die than sin: Yet some of the Priests who have been in *Italy* will allow it them, provided they confess it to be a Sin, and take Absolution. But after these Fasts are over, they give themselves up to all manner of Excess and Riot; and their Priests think it no Sin to be drunk on a Festival Day.

Their Feasts are as follow: They begin their Year in *September*, the first Day of which they spend in Jollity and Feasting; and tho' it be no Saint's Day, they esteem it undecent to work upon it. Their great Feast is *Easter*; during the three Days of which, when they meet in a Morning, they salute one another with these Words, *Christ is risen*. The other answers, *He is risen indeed*. Then they kiss each other on the Mouth and both Cheeks, and so depart.

The 2d of *September* is kept in Remembrance of *St. John the Baptist*, whom they call the *Abstemious*. The 26th is dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist*, whose Body they think was translated to Heaven soon after his Death, and that he shall return to the World with *Enoch* and *Elias* before *Antichrist* be perfectly revealed and made known. They are as ridiculous in the Histories of their Saints as the Popish Legendaries. The chief of 'em, besides those recorded in Scripture, are, *Cosma* and *Damianus*, *St. George the Cappadocian*, *St. Basil*, *St. Chrysostome*, and others of the Greek Fathers. For the Particulars, and their other Festivals, we refer to *Sir Paul*, and *Dr. Smith De Eccles. Græcæ Hodiernæ Statu*; and likewise for their Way of Canonizing Saints.

On the 8th Day after a Child's Birth, they present it at the Church Porch to receive the Blessing of the Priest, who signs

it on the Mouth, Forehead and Breast, with the Sign of the Cross, as a Seal of the Divine Grace, and a Disposition to receive Baptism. After this the Priest says a Prayer, takes the Child up in his Arms, waves it in the Form of a Cross, and this they call Sealing the Child. They baptize by dipping or plunging it three times in Water, and repeat the Persons of the Trinity at every dipping with an *Amen* betwixt each; and for this they quote those call'd the Apostolick Canons. This Custom was first introduc'd to distinguish the Orthodox from Hereticks. Before Baptism, the Priest bows three times upon the Child, on Pretence of dispossessing the Devil out of it; then he pours Oil on the Water in Form of a Cross, as a Token of Peace betwixt God and Man, and of Regeneration by the Spirit. After this he says a Prayer, takes the Child from the Arms of the Godfather or Godmother, for they require but one according to the Sex of the Child; then he crosses it with Oil on the Forehead, Breast and Reins, and says, *The Servant of the Lord is anointed*; and when he seals the Breast, he says, *'Tis for Cure of Soul and Body*. Then he anoints their Ears, that by hearing they may receive Faith; their Hands, that they may perform good Actions; and their Feet, that they may walk in the Ways of God. After which, he dips it three times in Water, as has been said before, and looking to the East, says, *The Servant of God is baptized*. The Godfather and Godmother think themselves as much concern'd in the Education of the Child as the Parents, and 'tis condemn'd as Incest if they marry within the forbidden Degrees of Consanguinity, as if they really stood in the same Relation to one another. They have another Mystery call'd *Chrism*, which they use to confirm the Party baptized, in order to perform their Vows. This they do at the same Time, when they baptize and anoint them with a particular Oil made on purpose, with a great deal of Ceremony.

Their 3d Mystery is the Eucharist; for which, what they call their Blessed Bread is a Preparation, as the sealing of Infants is to Baptism. They seal the Bread with the Form of a Cross. Their Bread is made of the finest Wheaten Flower with Leaven, which occasions a sharp Dispute betwixt them

them and the *Latins*, who argue for Unleaven'd Bread. That Part which has the Sign of the Cross is taken off, and kept for the Sacrament. The Parts which remain are blest'd, and after their Worship is finish'd, distributed in small Parcels to the People. This is frequently carried home to the Sick, and to such as are otherwise hinder'd from coming to Church. They must take it fasting, and are taught to receive it with Faith, Repentance, and Charity; and Husbands and Wives are enjoin'd to abstain from the Marriage-Bed some Time before. This is what they call Preparation for the Sacrament.

When they communicate, they do it in both Kinds, the Laity as well as the Priests, and receive the Bread and Wine together in a Spoon from the Hand of the Priest. Before Consecration they mix the Wine with hot Water, to represent the Water and Blood that issued from the Side of our Saviour. Near the Altar, in the Chancel of each Church, they have a Table, call'd the Place of Preparation, because the Bread and Wine are prepar'd upon it. The Loaf being set on this Table, the Priest takes it in his Hand, and with a small Lance signs it three times with the Sign of the Cross, strikes the Lance into it, and divides it with a great deal of Ceremony; and after several Divisions, he thrusts his Lance again into the Bread, and repeats these Words, *One of the Soldiers with a Lance open'd his Side, and presently came out Blood and Water*: At which Words, the Wine and the Water are turn'd into the Chalice and mix'd. There are many other Ceremonies, which are tedious to relate, as Offertories to the Dead and for the Living; and when Things are thus prepared, the Priest holds the Form of a Star in Silver over that Bread which is ordain'd for Consecration, and repeats those Words of the Gospel, *The Star stood over the Place where the young Child was*. Then repeating some short Prayers, he goes from the Place of the Offertory, and reads the Epistle and Gospel for the Day, to represent the Apostles going forth into the World to preach the Gospel: Then the Priest returning, takes the Bread and Wine, covers it, sets it upon his Head, goes in Procession with it thro' the Church, at which Time the People bow, worship, and make the Sign of

the Cross, casting the Sick and Infirm in the Way, that the Priest striding over them, they may receive some miraculous Benefit by the Influence of the Sacrament; and all this is done before Consecration. Then the Creed is read, the Cover or Veil is taken off the Elements, and they fan the Air over them, to signify the Breath of the Spirit, which inspir'd the Apostles when they compos'd the Creed. After this, the same Words of Consecration that Protestants use are read; and after a Prayer and some Soliloquies, which finish the Consecration, the Priest says, *Thou art my God, thou art my King, I adore thee piously and faithfully*. Then covering the Chalice, he elevates it, and the People worship. The Priest communicates himself, and gives to the rest in a Spoon, as before-mentioned. This being done, the Chalice is carried to the Preparation Table, where the Pieces of Bread design'd for the Commemoration of the Living and Dead are put into it; and the Priest taking some of them to himself, divides the rest to the Communicants.

They preserve the Sacrament for the Use of the Sick, but never expose it to the View of the People, unless at the Time of the Celebration, and then also cover'd in the Chalice with a Veil. Sir Paul observes, That the Question about Transubstantiation has not been long known in the *Greek Church*; That *Cyrillus* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, in the 17th Article of his Confession, wrote in 1630, and printed in 1633, agrees with the Reformed Churches in this Particular, as do all those who are educated in *Greece*; for when they carry the Sacrament to the Sick, they do not prostrate themselves before it, nor expose it to be ador'd unless in the Act of Administration. Neither do they carry it in Procession, nor have any particular Feast in Honour of it, wherein, had they believed Transubstantiation, they would not have been less careful than the *Papists*. He adds however, that such as have had their Education in *Italy*, and he who wrote the *Oriental Confession* with those that subscrib'd it, seem to agree with the Church of *Rome*, and assert Transubstantiation; but others do not follow this Novelty, which is contrary to the Liturgy of *S. Chrysostom*, wherein 'tis plainly asserted to be Bread and Wine after Con-

secration. But he says, 'tis no Wonder that many of them follow the *Latins* in this Doctrine, since the most Learned among them have their Education in *Italy*, and follow the *Romans* in such Things wherein their own Councils and Customs have not determined the contrary. To this we may add, that many of the *Roman* Ceremonies and Doctrines were introduc'd among 'em when the *Eastern* Empire came to be settled among them, and after partly by Authority, and partly by Trick, or in Hopes of receiving Assistance from the *Latins*, as we observed in the History of their Emperors. Sir Paul takes Notice of a very remarkable Trick of this Nature, viz. That in 1674, the *French* Ambassador at *Constantinople* called together the *Armenian* Patriarch, and some of his Bishops, from whom, without much Difficulty, he procured a certain Confession, very agreeable to the Sense of the *Roman* Church. Sir Paul saw this Confession, and observes, that it differs from the Idiom of the *Armenian* Language, and that it contradicts the professed Doctrine of the *Armenians*. This Confession, and the turning of a poor *Armenian* Bishop of 200 Dollars Revenue *per Annum* to the Church of *Rome*, occasion'd a Report to be spread of a new Reconciliation betwixt the two Churches; so that in 1678, it passed current at *Rome* for 6 Months together, that the *Armenian* Patriarch, with 36 Bishops, was in his Way to submit to the Apostolical See. Their Aversion to the Church of *Rome* in general is own'd by Mr. *Thevenot*, who says, they abominate that Church and all its Customs so much, that if a *Latin* Priest should say Mass at any of their Altars, they would wash them as polluted; and that at the Close of every *Thursday*, they excommunicate the Pope, and all the *Latin* Bishops, and damn them as Hereticks and Schismatics; tho' this Point of Excommunication is contradicted by Sir Paul.

He says, the *Greeks* account Priesthood one of the 7 Mysteries of the Church, because of their Power of the Keys, and administering the Word and Sacraments. They are divided into Secular and Religious; the first are allow'd Wives, but not to marry a second Time, which they complain of as a great Hardship. They wear Caps turn'd up with White, and a Piece of white

Cloth hanging over their Backs, which they call the Dove, as a Badge of their innocent Life: But this is so frequently cut off by their Bishops for some Crime or other, that there are very few of them who have this Badge of Innocence. The Religious Priests are named *Kaloires*, from the *Greek* Words *καλός* *εἰρενός*, which signifies the good Priest. These are Monks of the Order of St. *Basil*, who profess Chastity and Obedience, and wear a long Cassock of coarse Cloth girt to them of Camel Colour, and a Cap of Felt or Wool to cover their Ears, cover'd with a black Cowl. They abstain from Flesh all their Life-time, and in their Fasts eat nothing but Bread and Fruit. At other Times they are allow'd Oil, Fish, Eggs, Milk, and Wine. Most of their Time is spent in their Quires, where they are obliged every Day in *Lent* to read over the whole Psalter once, and at the End of every 4th Page to say the *Gloria Patri*, and to kiss the Ground three times; and at the End of every 10th, 40 times: So that they are obliged to perform this 300-times every 24 Hours, unless sick, and then another does it for them. Some of these are made Hermits or Asceticks, and live in Cells or Deserts by themselves, have nothing but Bread and Water, and from those too they frequently fast 4 or 5 Days at a time. They likewise perform all the laborious Offices about the Monasteries they belong to, after having first made Tryal of their Strength of Body for such a severe Way of Living. They have likewise Lay-Brothers, who take on the Habit to expiate their Crimes; and these are employ'd in the Domestick Affairs of the Monasteries, as keeping their Flocks, digging their Vineyards, treading the Wine-Presses, &c. Many of them live long, in Regard of their Temperance and Abstinence from Women. Sir Paul says, he knew one of 'em who was 120 Years of Age. These Monasteries are maintain'd partly by Lands of their own, and by Collections gather'd in the *Greek* Churches, and the Charity of others, collected by some whom they send out to beg on purpose. The Monasteries on Mount *Atbos*, formerly mentioned, are so strict in the Rules of Chastity, that they not only debar all Women, but all other Female Creatures, from coming near them, even to a Ewe Lamb and a Hen.

Sir.

Sir Paul says, the *Greeks* of Note are oblig'd to confess 4 Times a Year, their Clergy once a Month, and the labouring People but once a Year. The Priests oblige them to confess every Thing, saying they can't otherwise release them, and they must submit to what Penances they enjoin; and for gross Sins, they administer the Sacrament call'd the Oil of Prayer, being a pure and unmix'd Oil, consecrated once a Year by the Archbishop or Bishop, and applied by the Priests with Prayer, if the Persons be sick, and their Consciences troubled.

The Excommunications are administered upon very frivolous Occasions, though full of terrible Curses; of the Effects of which, the fabulous Priests tell dreadful Stories to keep the People in awe; as, that the Bodies of the Excommunicated are kept in continual Pain, and undissolved after Death, according to the Curse, till the Sentence be taken off; by which they extort Money from their Relations as the *Papists* do, and sometimes they excommunicate after Death. They are very difficult in releasing Persons from Excommunication, especially such as have turn'd *Turks*, and desire to be readmitted; some of whom have been so desirous of it, that they have sacrific'd their Lives, by declaring their Abhorrence of *Turkism* before the *Turkish* Magistrates; and have suffer'd with great Chearfulness; but such Instances are rare, these Apostacies being frequently occasion'd by the *Greeks* marrying with *Mahometans* to better their Fortunes. Sir Paul says, the Patriarch of *Constantinople* put a Stop to it in his Time, by creating a Scruple in the Mind of the *Mufti*, That 'twas not lawful, according to the *Mahometan* Principles, for them to marry with Christians, who were nourished with Wine and Swines Flesh, and by Consequence their Children must be polluted: Upon which the *Mufti* forbid those Marriages.

Sir Paul says, the *Greeks* differ in Opinion about the State of Souls departed. The *Anatolian* Confession, which is generally approv'd by the *Greeks*, says, that as soon as they die, they go either to Heaven or Hell: The first they call *Paradise*, *Abraham's Bosom*, or the *Kingdom of Heaven*, where they say the Saints sit, and intercede for those on Earth, and therefore they sing Daily Hymns

to them. Those that go to Hell they divide into two Sorts; the first are such who die in a State of Divine Anger, who they say are put in Chains that can never be taken off. The 2d are those who they fancy are put into Mansions of Hell without those Chains, and dying in a Disposition to Repentance and a new Life, and being absolved upon Confession, are delivered by the Alms and Prayers of the Church at the Day of Judgment; but they deny it to be in the Power of the Patriarchs, Bishops, or Church, to release them, which is nothing like the Purgatory of the *Papists*.

The *Greeks* call Marriage a Mystery; their Priests solemnize it, but condemn marrying a 4th Time. The Corruption and Poverty of the Clergy make Divorces easily obtain'd; and sometimes the Party divorc'd gets the Sentence alter'd, and the other Party is oblig'd to take them again. Their Prayers and Collects at the Performance of Marriage are few enough, and they use the Ring as in *England*: But they have other ridiculous Ceremonies, such as making the Bride and Bridegroom exchange Garlands, giving them Wine and Sugar Confections in a Spoon, tying them with a Garter, and rocking them together. Such of 'em as live about *Constantinople* and other Cities imitate the *Turks*, in keeping up their Daughters from the View of Men; so that their Sweethearts take their Account of 'em from Women they employ on purpose, but never see them till they be married, which frequently produces a too late Repentance; but those who inhabit the *Archipelago* are not so nice, and converse as freely as other People; but being generally light and unconstant, they frequently break their Promises to the young Women, which Sir Paul says their Mothers revenge by a Piece of Witchcraft, which hinders the Men from consummating the Marriage with the other till they have Money to take off the Charm. The Truth of which we leave to the Judgment of the Reader.

The *Greeks* have 4 Liturgies; the first is that which they call St. James's, and that they alledge to have been appointed by *Crispus*, the first Bishop of *Jerusalem*; but this being 5 Hours long, is us'd only once a Year, on the 23d of *October*, which is the Festival of that Saint. The others are those

of *Chrysostom*, *Basil*, and *Gregory the Great*, which they use at different Times; and to these Prayers they read the Life of some Saint instead of a Homily. They have Pictures and Images in their Churches, burn Lamps before them, perfume them with Incense, bow before them at their Prayers, and cross themselves; and on their Desks they have the Pictures of the Virgin and *St. George*, which they kiss at their coming in or going out of the Church, and at some grand Period of their Liturgy; but they curse graven or carv'd Images, and yet pretend to defend the Worship they pay to painted ones, alledging, they do it to the Saints themselves, and not to their Representations, which is but a sorry Apology, and (as *Sir Paul* very well observes) is contrary to the Opinion of their great Doctor and Father *St. Basil*, who in his 70th Epistle to the Bishops of *France* and *Italy* complains, that the *Eastern* Churches were persecuted by their Fellow-Christians, and forc'd either to adore Images, or to resign their Body to the Flames.

In the Worship of Angels and Saints, they differ little from the Papists. Their Church is govern'd by 4 Patriarchs, viz. 1. Of *Alexandria*, whose Jurisdiction extended over *Egypt*, *Arabia*, *Ethiopia*, and the *Indies*. 2. Of *Jerusalem*, under whom was *Palestina*. 3. Of *Antioch*, under whom was *Cilicia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and formerly the Island of *Cyprus*. 4. Of *Constantinople*, who calls himself the Oecumenical Patriarch, because he liv'd in the Imperial City, and extended his Dominion further than any of the rest, viz. over *Illyrium*, *Epirus*, *Peloponnesus*, *Achaia*, and the Isles of the Archipelago, and likewise over *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, *Mysia*, and the 7 Churches of *Asia*, but without any Power over the other Patriarchs, who are supreme and independent in their respective Jurisdictions. The *Muscovites* and *Russians* have of late made a Patriarch of their own, but pay a particular Respect to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, whom they consult in difficult Points; and the *Greeks* on the other Hand have a particular Esteem for the *Muscovites*, whom they believe, according to ancient Prophecies, to be design'd by God for their Revengers and Deliverers.

The State of the first 3 Patriarchats is

very much alter'd; but the Extent of that of *Constantinople* is as large as ever, i. e. as to the Title; for many of the ancient Sees, such as those of *Ephesus*, *Laodicea*, &c. are buried in Ruins, tho' the Patriarchs still name Bishops for them. The Patriarch of *Constantinople* has under him 13 Archbishopricks in *Europe* and *Asia*, who have 46 Suffragans under 'em, besides 60 that depend immediately on that Patriarchat; and there are 34 in *Moldavia*, *Servia*, and *Wallachia*, besides an Archbishop who does not depend upon him.

Cyprus was formerly subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, but is now independant. The Patriarch of *Constantinople* is elected by the Metropolis or Bishops, according to Plurality of Voices, but is afterwards constituted and confirmed by the Gr. Seignior, before whom he presents himself after his Election with all Humility, when, according to the Custom of the *Greek* Emperors, the Sultan presents him with a white Horse, a black Cowl, a Pastoral Staff, and a figur'd Vest; and being mounted on his Horse, with a Train of the Clergy, and principal Persons of the *Greek* Nation, accompanied with many *Turkish* Officers, he returns with all Solemnity to the Patriarchal Seat, where he is met by the chief Bishops and others with Wax Tapers burning in their Hands; and being conducted before the great Altar, is consecrated by the A.Bp. of *Heraclea* in his Pontifical Habit, who takes him by the Hand, sets him in the Patriarchal Chair, puts the Mitre on his Head, a Crozier in his Hand, and after singing the Office, the whole Ceremony is ended; but neither he nor any other Bishop can exercise any Ecclesiastical Authority without a Commission from the Grand Seignior; and the Priors of Monasteries must have the like. The Commission bears, that they are created so and so, on paying such a Fee to the Treasury; that all Religious Priests, and other Christians in his Diocese, are commanded to be subject to him in every Thing relating to his Office, and not to deviate from his just Sentence. Every body is forbid to meddle or concern himself when the said Bishop, according to his unprofitable and vain Ceremonies, (for so the Commission calls them) constitutes or deprives any Priest or Religious Person as he shall judge

fir: That no Priest or Friar should marry any Person without his Consent; that none meddle in Divorces except the Bishop; that he shall enjoy the Revenues possessed by his Ancestors; and that every Will made by Priests in Favour of the poor Churches, shall be valid. His Revenue is much less than it was formerly under the Christian Emperors, and rises chiefly from the Death of Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests, and from such as are admitted into their Dioceses; and if the Priest die without Children, the Patriarch is his Heir.

The Patriarchs, that they may not be overwhelmed with the Care of Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and be prevented from passing unjust Sentences, have 12 of the chief Men of their Country join'd with them as Assessors, and they are called *Ἀρχόντες, ἢ Εὐαγγελιστῆς*. Sir Paul and Dr. Smith both say, That their Ambition for Ecclesiastical Preferments was the first Occasion of the Ruin of their Church, and that the Patriarchats are purchased by Money from the Grand Seignior or Vizier, who put them in and out at Pleasure; and the frequent Intrigues made by the Greek Clergy on that Account, with their Accusations of one another, is a great Scandal to Christianity, and Matter of Triumph to the Turks, who foment their Divisions. They call their Patriarch by the Name of Most Holy or Most Blessed when they speak to him, and Holiness and Blessedness when they speak of him; so that in those blasphemous Titles, they come nothing short of the Papists. For some Ages, they have admitted no married Men to be Bishops and Patriarchs, and all their Domesticks have Deacons Orders. Some of their Metropolitans have Suffragans, and some of 'em none, and some of their Bishops are independant. All their Orders are conferred by the Imposition of the Bishops Hands. All their Priests have indifferently the Name of *Papa*, or Father; and they have 7 Orders, the first of whom is the *Ediraw*, who lights the Lamps, opens and shuts the Doors, is no other than our Sexton, and little esteemed. 2. The Reader, who reads Part of the Scripture to the People, which is sometimes performed by the Deacon. 3. The Chanter, who sings the Psalms or Hymns, while another reads the Line, and the Chief of

them is called *Precentor* or *Canonarcha*; but their Musick is now very rude. 4. The Sub-Deacon, who takes Care of the Plate and Vestments, and serves at the Altar. The other 3 are the Deacon, Priest, and Bishop. They reckon 7 Sacraments, the same with the Church of Rome, from whom they had it; but they account Baptism and the Lord's Supper only necessary to Salvation. They reject the Apocrypha from being Canonical; yet hold some Traditions to be of equal Authority with the Scripture. In Point of Justification, they do not dispute whether it proceeds from Faith or Works, but look upon Faith to be an Act of Grace, which cannot subsist without Works. We refer the Curious, who would be farther inform'd in those Matters, to Sir Paul and Dr. Smith, and shall take Notice of the Georgians and Armenians, who agree with the Greeks in most Things, when we come to them in Asia.

We come now to the other Parts of Turkey in Europe, and shall begin with that Part of *SC L A V O N I A* and Hungary which was left to the Turks by the Treaty of Carlewitz, wherein 'twas agreed, that a Line drawn from the Bank of the *Theyffe* over against *Titul*, and to the Angle of Land made by the Conflux of the *Danube* and *Theyffe*, from thence over the *Danube* and Part of *Sclavonia* to the Place where the River *Bosnut* falls into the *Save*, should be the Boundary of the two Empires; that Part towards *Belgrade* to be subject to the Turk, and the rest of *Sclavonia* to remain to the Emperor of Germany. There's no Town of Note in that Part of *Sclavonia* which belongs to the Turk, and what belongs to the Emperor is already described.

By the same Treaty 'twas agreed, That the Province subject to the Fortress of *Temeswaer* should remain to the Turks; that the Imperialists should demolish *Caranfches*, *Lippa*, and some other Forts, which they were never to rebuild; that the Rivers *Marosch* and *Theyffe*, which run thro' that Province, should be common to both; but the Islands then possessed by the Emperor should remain to him.

This Province has the River *Theyffe* on the W. *Transylvania* and Part of *Valachia* on the E. the River *Marosch* on the N. and the

the *Danube* on the S. 'Tis about 130 Miles where longest from E. to W. and 55 from S. to N.

The chief Places are, 1. *Temeswaer*, on the River *Temes*, about 62 Miles N. E. from *Belgrade*, and 73 E. from *Esseck*. 'Tis a large and strong Town, and suppos'd to be *Toman*, whither *Ovid* was banish'd; but Authors differ about this, and think 'twas *Baba* in *Bulgaria*, because there's a Lake there call'd *Ovid's Lake*. This City was taken by the *Turks* in 1552, after a vigorous Defence by a Spanish Garrison, who contrary to Capitulation were cut in Pieces. It has since been in Possession of the *Turks*, who make it the Seat of a *Bassa*, and have fortified it so, that they reckon it impregnable.

2. *Lugos*, a small Town on the same River. 3. *Caranseber*, at the Conflux of the *Karavan* into the *Temes*, near that Pass into *Transylvania* call'd the *Iron Gate*, 30 Miles E. from *Temeswaer*.

4. *Becba*, or *Becz*, on the *Theysse*, a little before it falls into the *Danube*; a small Town, memorable for a Victory which Prince *Eugene of Savoy* obtain'd near it over the *Turks* in 1697.

charg'd with Cruelty, and being addict'd to Robbery and Drunkenness; and tho' most of 'em be of the *Greek Church*, they frequently sell their Children to the *Turks*. There are *Papists* and *Jews* among them. The *Greeks* and *Jews* chiefly manage the Traffick, and live in the Cities, and the *Turks* in the Country Towns and Fortresses.

The chief Places are, 1. *Belgrade*, at the Conflux of the *Save* and *Danube*, in a sort of a Peninsula on the S. Side. It lies about 76 Miles S. E. from *Esseck*, 10 S. E. from *Zemlin*, and 60 S. W. from *Temeswaer*. The *Germans* call it *Greeks-Weissenburg*. The *Hungarians* call it *Nandor Alba*, *Alba Græca*, and *Alba Bulgaria*. 'Tis suppos'd to have been built from the Ruins of the ancient *Taurinum*. 'Tis seated on a Hill in the Country called *Rascia*, and is one of the strongest Cities in Europe by its Situation; is large, very well fortified, and excellently seated for Trade, because of the *Danube*, *Save*, *Drave*, *Theysse*, and other navigable Rivers, which convey Goods hither from the neighbouring Countries. 'Tis the chief Mart in these Parts, where the Merchants of *Ragusa*, *Vienna*, &c. have Factories; and the *Armenians* and *Jews* are so numerous, that the former have a Church, and the latter a Synagogue in this Place. 'Twas formerly the Bulwark of *Hungary*, and held out Sieges against *Amurath II.* in 1439, and *Mahomet II.* in 1456, but was taken by *Soliman the Magnificent* in 1521. The *Turks* neglected the Fortifications for many Years, because they had advanc'd their Frontiers so far into *Hungary*; but repair'd them after the Imperialists took *Buda* in 1686. The Elector of *Bavaria* took it by Storm in 1688; but in 1690, the *Turks* under the Grand Vizier besieg'd it with 60000 Men. The Garrison, being 6000 strong, made a gallant Defence, till unhappily their Magazine of Ammunition, Store-houses, and Part of the Walls, were blown up by the Fall of a Bomb; which filling the Ditches with Rubbish, gave the *Turks* an Opportunity to enter it Sword in Hand, when they cut off all the Garrison but the Governor and 300 Men, who found Means to escape. The *Turks* fortified it so well after this, that 'tis now their Frontier against *Hungary*, and the *Germans* besieged it in vain in 1693. The *Danube*, tho' very broad here, is so rapid, that

S E R V I A,

HAS *Hungary* on the N. *Albania* on the S. *Bosnia* on the W. *Bulgaria* and Part of *Valachia* on the E. *Sanjon* makes the greatest Length from S. E. to N. W. 220 Miles; but the Breadth is unequal, the greatest being about 140, and in other Places from 75 to 15. The *Turks* call it *Serpilati*. 'Twas formerly Part of *Mesia*, and called *Mesia Superior*, as *Bulgaria* was *Inferior*. 'Twas subdu'd by the *Romans* under *M. Licinius Crassus*. Upon the Declension of the Empire, 'twas possessed by the *Servians*, a People of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, and became afterwards a Kingdom, till 'twas conquer'd by the Sultan *Mahomet II.* Since which, it has been subject to the *Turks*. The Air is temperate, and the Soil so fruitful, that the *Romans* call'd it a Granary. *Dr. Brown* says, 'tis a pleasant Country, consisting of Plains, Woods, and Hills, that produce Wine, Corn, and Metals; but 'tis not well cultivated. 'Tis well water'd, and produces excellent Horses. The Inhabitants are

it does not mix with the *Sava*; the Waters of which being greenish, are easily distinguished from the other for a great Way. The City, tho' large, is not well built, and their Shops are small, where the People sit on Tables, from whence they sell their Goods out of the Window or Door, their Customers seldom going in; but they have two large Beseftans built crosswise, with Walks within for their best Commodities, and two Exchanges of Stone, that have two Rows of Pillars over one another. They have likewise a stately Caravanserai or Inn, built by the Grand Vizier, and a College for young Students.

2. *Semendria*, or *Semender*, near the *Danube*, at the Mouth of another River which falls into it, about 20 Miles S. E. from *Belgrade*. 'Twas formerly a Roman Colony, afterwards the Capital of *Servia*, but now ruinous. 'Twas the See of a Bishop before 'twas taken by the *Turks* in 1439. 'Tis noted for the Defeat of *Sigismund K.* of *Hungary* by the *Turks* in 1409. 'Twas taken by the Imperialists in 1688, after they took *Belgrade*; but retaken by the *Turks* two Years after, when they put all the Garrison to the Sword.

3. *Viddin*, or *Widin*, at the Mouth of the River *Lom*, where it falls into the *Danube*, about 97 Miles S. E. from *Semendria*, is a Fortress of Importance. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, after defeating the *Turks*, and killing 2000 of them, took this Place by Surprise in 1689. The Castle held out for some Time, but was forced to submit at last. The *Turks* recover'd it again in 1690. 'Tis remarkable for a Victory by *Honniades* over the *Turks* in the Neighbourhood in 1443, when he killed 30000 of them; and for another Defeat they receiv'd in 1595, where they lost 9000.

4. *Nissa*, on a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Morava*, lies 50 Miles S. W. from *Viddin*, and about 115 S. E. from *Belgrade*. 'Tis a strong Town, and of great Importance. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* with 15000 Men defeated 80000 *Turks* near this Place in 1689, and soon after took the Town, tho' 'twas well fortified; but in 1690 the *Turks* recover'd it again after three Weeks Siege.

5. *Scopia*, or *Uscopia*, and *Scupi*, is an ancient City, the largest in those Parts, and

formerly an Archbishop's See. It has a considerable Trade with *Belgrade*, *Theffalonia*, &c. especially in Tann'd Leather, which employs above 700 Tanners. There are several fair Sepulchral Monuments, and other publick Structures that belong to some of *Mahomet's* Kindred. Their chief Marketplace is cover'd with Lead, and the Trading Streets with Wood. It has a considerable Number of Mosques, and one of 'em on a Hill very magnificent, with a spacious Portico, sustain'd by 4 Marble Pillars, and near the City there's a noble Aqueduct of Stone, convey'd over a Valley betwixt one Hill and another, and supported by 200 Arches. Dr. Brown thinks it to be very ancient, and a Roman Work, because this Country was a Scene of great Actions in their Time, where *Tregilianus* perform'd such Exploits, that he deserv'd a Triumph. The adjacent Country is pleasantly intermix'd with Hills and Vallies. When this City was taken by *Mahomet I.* he planted it with *Asiaticks* and *Jews*. The *Turks* abandoned this City upon the Approach of the Imperialists in 1689. The latter took Possession of it; but not being strong enough for a Garrison, they burnt and left it.

B U L G A R I A,

HAS *Kolachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Bessarabia*, on the N. being separated from all of 'em by the *Danube*. It has *Macedonia* and *Romelia* on the S. *Servia* and Part of *Albania* on the W. and the *Black Sea* on the E. 'Twas formerly Part of *Mesia Inferior*. *Sanson* makes it 460 Miles from S. W. to N. E. but the Breadth is very unequal: 'Tis not above 40 in the Middle, but widens gradually towards both Ends, the E. being 160 broad, and the W. 120. Upon the Decay of the Roman Empire, 'twas seiz'd by People from *Asiatick Sarmatia*, suppos'd to have come from about the River *Volga*, from whence some derive the Name *Bulgaria*, *quasi Volgaria*. The chief Product of the Country is Cattle, of which there are vast Herds. It abounds with Mountains and fruitful Vallies. The ancient Inhabitants were govern'd by their own Kings, till they were subdued by the Sultan *Amurath II.* about the middle of the 15th Century. The present

present Inhabitants are of the Greek Church, with a Mixture of Turks and Jews.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Sophia*, on the River *Ischar*, that falls into the *Danube*. It lies about 180 Miles S. E. from *Belgrade*, and about 32 N. from the Borders of *Macedonia*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, and the Seat of the Beglerbeg of *Romania*, who has the largest Jurisdiction of any Turkish Governor in *Europe*. The City is large, and well built, according to the Custom of the Country, but without Fortifications. 'Tis populous, and much frequented by Travellers, because it lies on the Road betwixt *Belgrade* and *Constantinople*. 'Twas anciently call'd *Sardica*, and famous for a General Council in 347. 'Twas call'd *Sophia* from the Wife of the Emperor *Justinian*, in whose Honour 'twas rebuilt. 'Twas formerly the See of an Archbishop, and is now by the Inhabitants call'd *Triadizza*. *La Forest* says, its Situation on a River, and the Neighbourhood of *Mont Argentaro*, Part of the ancient *Mont Hemus*, makes it capable of being made very strong.

2. *Cosuvua*, near the Frontiers of *Servia*, noted for its Plains, where many great Actions have been performed, tho' not much bigger than *Lincoln Heath*, says Doctor *Brown*. Some take it to be the *Campus Martius*. Here 'twas that *Lazarus*, Despote of *Servia*, at the Head of 500000 Men, the greatest Christian Army that ever was brought to the Field, was defeated and killed by Sultan *Amurath*, who viewing the dead Bodies, was stabbed by *Michael Cobila-vitz*, a Christian Soldier, that was left for dead in the Field; upon which a Monument was erected for *Amurath*, from whence this Plain is now call'd the Field of the Sepulchre. 'Tis pity we do not find this Place taken Notice of by our Maps. *Hunniades* fought 3 Days successively against *Mahomet* in these Plains; but being much unequal in Force, was routed at last. *Baudrand* says, the *Servians* call this Place *Cassowopolye*, the *Hungarians* *Rigomezu*, and the *Germans* *Amelsfeld*. *Scepperus* must be in a great Mistake, since he makes it 30 German Miles from S. to N. when Dr. *Brown*, who saw the Place, makes it no bigger than *Lincoln Heath*. *Petantius* places it in the S. Part of *Servia*, towards *Macedonia*, so little do our Geographers agree.

3. *Silistria*, a large City, by some reckon'd the 2d, and by others the Capital of *Bulgaria*. It lies on a River, 30 Miles N. E. from *Sophia*, according to *Moll*; but *Sanson* places it on the *Danube*, above 100 Miles N. E. from *Sophia*. 'Tis the Seat of a Turkish Governor; but we find little more concerning it.

4. *Nicopolis*, or *Nigeboli*, call'd by the Turks *Stiltaro*, lies on the *Danube*, at the Mouth of the *Ischar*, about 15 Miles N. from *Silistria*. 'Tis a small Town, but noted for a bloody Battle, where the Sultan *Bajazet* defeated *Sigismund* K. of *Hungary* in 1395 or 1396, having lost 60000 of his own Men, and the Christians 20000. This Defeat was more owing to the Division of the Christians, than the Bravery of the Turks. The Emperor *Trajan* defeated also *Decabalus* in the Neighbourhood of this Place, which *Baudrand* says was formerly the See of an Archbishop.

5. *Ternova*, a City on the River *Tantra*, near Mount *Hemus*, about 50 Miles S. E. from *Nicopolis*. 'Twas formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Bulgaria*, and the See of an Archbishop, but now much decay'd.

6. *Axiopolis*, or *Axiu*, a very ancient Town on the *Danube*, 100 Miles E. from *Nicopolis*.

7. *Dorostero*, Lat. *Dorostorus*, *Dorostolon*, or *Dorostena*, formerly a considerable City, and the See of a Bishop, but now reduced to a Village. It lies near the *Danube*, 90 Miles N. E. from *Nicopolis*.

8. *Tomi*, a Town on the *Black Sea*, 20 Miles S. from the most Southerly Mouth of the *Danube*, supposed to be the Place where the Poet *Ovid* is said to have died in Exile; which, tho' probable, Authors differ about it.

9. *Prostoviza*, or *Chiustenge*, the ancient *Istropolis*, near the Mouth of the Southern Branch of the *Danube*.

10. *Varna*, suppos'd to be the *Dionisiopolis* of *Pliny*. *Sanson* places it at the Mouth of a River near the *Black Sea*, 48 Miles S. from *Tomi*, and 132 E. from *Axiopolis*. 'Tis noted for the Defeat and Death of *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* in a bloody Battle with the Turks in 1444.

11. *Mesember*, or *Mesembria*, *Menebria*, and *Mesumbria*, lies on the *Black Sea*, near the Confines of *Romania*, about 20 Miles S. from

from *Varna*, and 130 E. from *Axiopolis*. 'Tis an ancient Sea-Port mentioned by *Historsians*, as are the People in its Neighbourhood by *Ovid* during his Exile. *Ferrarius* says, 'twas formerly the See of an Arch-bishop. In this Country, upon the Frontiers of *Bessarabia*, the *Danube* falls into the *Black Sea* by 6 or 7 Mouths, there being about 50 Miles betwixt the most Southerly and most Northerly Mouth. Some reckon them 7, because of an Island which lies in the Mouth of the 4th Branch as we go Northward, and divides it into two. To what we said of this River, P. 784, when we describ'd that Part of it which belongs to *Germany*, 'tis thought fit here to add the Cut of its two most remarkable Cataracts, call'd the *Strudel* and the *Wurbel*, mention'd there. The Emperor *Trajan* laid a Bridge over this River, some say at *Sandrovnia*, and others at *Severinum*, about 70 Miles E. from *Belgrade*, that he might invade the *Daci*; but the Emperor *Adrian* broke it down, lest those People should surprise the Bridge, and invade *Mesia*. Dr. *Brown* says, its Ruins are to be seen near *Severin*; that it consisted of 20 Piles of large Stone of 100 Foot high, besides the Foundation of 60 Foot broad, the Distance betwixt each being 170 Foot, and join'd by Arches, with this Inscription:

*Providentia Aug.
Vere Pontificis Virtus Romana,
Quid non domat? Sub jugum ecce?
Rapitur & Danubius.*

B E S S A R A B I A,

IS by *Moll* reckon'd a Part of *Bulgaria*, to which it joins by the S. Part of it, has *Moldavia* on the W. the *Black Sea* on the E. and *Podolia* in *Poland* and the *Tartars* of *Oczakow* on the N. *Sanfon* makes it about 150 Miles from S. W. to N. E. but the Breadth is unequal, the greatest Breadth on the W. being about 90 Miles; but it grows gradually less towards the E. betwixt the Mouths of the *Danube* and the *Niester*. The Inhabitants are the *Budziac Tartars*. 'Twas anciently inhabited by the *Arpii*, a People of *Lower Mesia*, and their Country was that called the *Desart of the Getæ*. 'Twas after-

wards Part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and then of *Moldavia*, of which 'tis still consider'd as a Part. The Country is partly marshy, and partly mountainous.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Bender*, near the River *Niester* or *Turla*. 'Tis otherwise called *Tekin* or *Tegina*, lies 175 Miles S. E. from *Caminieck* in *Poland*, and 105 W. from *Biellogrod* at the Mouth of the *Niester*, 310 N. W. from *Constantinople*, and 18 Miles E. from the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. 'Tis a large City, the Capital of the Province, is well fortified, defended by a good Castle, and reckon'd a strong Frontier. It has been remarkable of late for the Retreat and the Residence of the K. of *Sweden* after his Defeat by the *Muscovites*.

2. *Biellogrod*, *Bialogrod*, or *Akiermann*, at the Mouth of the *Niester*, 105 Miles E. from *Bender*, and 57 N. E. from the Northern Branch of the *Danube*. 'Tis a strong Fortrefs near the Banks of the *Black Sea*, and supposed to be the *Tyras* of *Ptolomy*, or sprung from its Ruins. 'Tis the chief Place of the *Budziac Tartars*.

3. *Kilianova*, is a strong Town on the Bank of the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, 70 Miles S. W. from *Biellogrod*, and 70 S. E. from *Bender*.

4. *Kiliavetus*, or *Kiliafari*, another Town of Strength in an Island betwixt the Branches of the *Danube*, near the Bank of the *Black Sea*, 30 Miles N. E. from *Kilianova*.

O C Z A K O W T A R T A R Y,

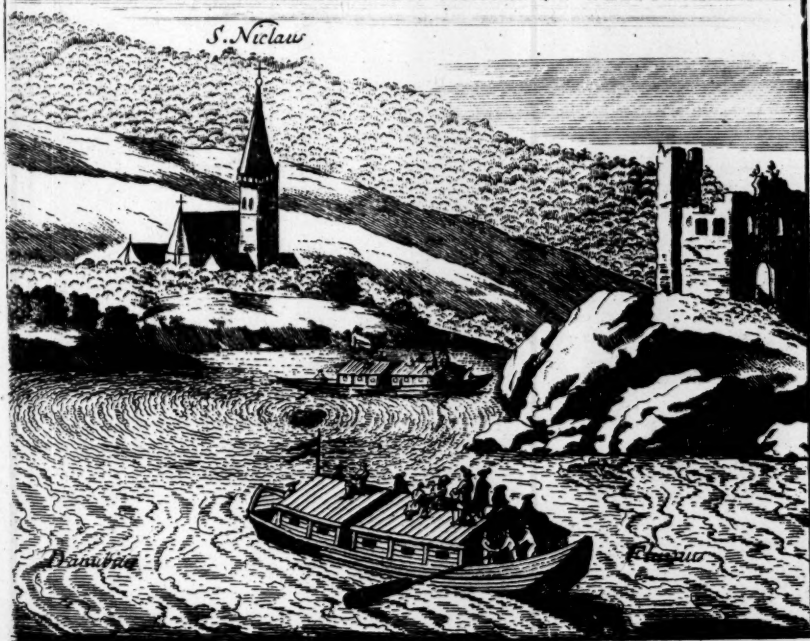
LIES on the N. E. of *Bessarabia*, and is by some reckon'd a Part of it. 'Tis separated from it by the *Niester* on the S. is encompassed on the other Sides by the *Ukrain* or Country of the *Polish Cossacks*, except on the S. E. Corner, where 'tis divided from that Part of *Little Tartary* inhabited by the *Nogais Tartars* by the Mouth of the *Nieper* or *Borishenes*, and Part of the S. is bounded by the *Black Sea*. *Sanfon* makes it about 80 Miles long from S. W. to N. E. and its greatest Breadth about 75. 'Tis divided into two Parts by the River *Bog*, which falls into the *Borishenes*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Oczakow*, or *Dziar Cremenda*, at the Mouth of the *Borishenes*, over against *Little Tartary*, about 37 Miles

THE CATARACT *in the* DANUBE call'd STRUDEL



THE CATARACT *in the* DANUBE call'd WURBEL



100

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

100

Miles N. E. from *Bialogrod*, is a strong Town defended by a Castle, and supposed to be the *Olbia Nova* of the Ancients, but rebuilt by *Vitolaus D. of Lithuania*, and afterwards possess'd by the *Tartars*, to whom it gives Name. They were powerful Enemies to the *Poles*; but receiving a great Defeat from them in 1644, they have since received a *Turkish* Garrison for their Defence.

2. *Carminz*, another Place of Note near the Mouth of the *Nieper*. 'Twas taken by the *Moscovites* during the late War.

3. *Bilchoufie*, on the *Borisphenes*, near the Mouth of the River *Ingulet* or *Mali*, on the other Side the *Bog*, 20 Miles N. E. from *Oczakow*.

4. *Koczubi*, on the *Black Sea*, about 12 Miles N. E. from *Oczakow*, on the other Side the *Bog*, is also a Town of Strength. These *Tartars* are rather accounted Allies than Subjects to the *Turks*, as are those of *Little Tartary*, which we have already described, P. 189, &c.

M O L D A V I A,

HAS Part of *Poland*, *Transilvania*, and *Valachia*, on the W. and Part of the latter on the S. *Poland* on the N. *Bessarabia* on the E. and Part of *Bulgaria* on the S. E. *Sanson* makes it 245 Miles from S. E. to N. W. The Breadth is unequal, the greatest from E to W. being 165; but where encompassed with *Poland* and *Transilvania*, 'tis little above 80. 'Twas formerly the E. Part of *Valachia*, and has since the 15th Century been govern'd by an *Hospodar* or Prince, under the Protection of the *Turks*. The Air is healthful, and the Soil fruitful, so that it abounds with Corn, Cattle, and all Necessaries for Life. They have also excellent Wine, and their Horses, with those of *Valachia*, are reckon'd as good as any in *Europe*, so that they pay a considerable Tribute of 'em to the *Turks*. Sir *Paul Ricaut*, in his *State of the Ottoman Empire*, says, they were first made Tributary to the Infidels by *Mahomet the Great*, to whom they paid only 2000 Crowns *per Annum*. But in 1585, *Bogdanus*, Wayvode of *Moldavia*, fearing to be absolutely reduc'd by the *Turks*,

made an Alliance with *Poland*, and took Arms against *Soliman II.* who drove him out of this Country, and set up a Renegade *Moldavian* called *John* in his stead. This *John* having afterwards renounc'd *Mahometanism*, the *Turks* killed him in Battle, and set up a new Wayvode, on whom they impos'd an Annual Tribute of 80000 Crowns, 40000 Pounds of Wax, as much Honey, and a great Quantity of Tallow; which, with the other Exactions, amounts to as much as the Annual Tribute. In 1686, the *Polanders* over-run this Country, took their chief Cities, and oblig'd the Inhabitants to put themselves under the Protection of the Empire; but by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, they were again made Tributary to the *Turks*. The principal Rivers of this Country are the *Moldau*, from whence it takes its modern Name, the *Pruth*, the *Sereth*, the *Bardalach*, &c.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Jassy*, or *Jazy*, a considerable City on the River *Pruth*, about 80 Miles N. W. from *Bender*, 90 S. E. from *Caminieck*, and 125 N. E. from *Hermanstadt* in *Transilvania*. 'Twas formerly the Seat of their Prince, and supposed to be the *Augusta* of *Dacia*.

2. *Soczowa*, on the River *Sereth*, about 43 Miles W. from *Jassy*. *La Forrest* says, 'tis a small Town, tho' by some reckon'd the Capital of the Country. Others say, 'tis a large and strong City, and defended by a good Castle.

3. *Chorzyn*, on the River *Niefter*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Caminieck* in *Poland*. 'Tis a strong Town, the chief Magazine of the Country, and famous for a great Victory obtain'd near it by *John Sobieski*, late K. of *Poland*, in 1673 over the *Turks*.

4. *Targorod*, or *Trescott*, a considerable Town at the Conflux of the Rivers *Moldau* and *Sereth*, 40 Miles S. from *Soczowa*.

5. *Moldawa*, or *Moldadavia*, on the River *Moldau*, about 15 Miles S. W. from *Soczowa*.

6. *Vasloie*, on the River *Bardalach*, about 55 Miles S. E. from *Targorod*.

7. *Romaniwazar*, near the Mouth of the River *Sereth*, or rather *Missono*, into which the *Sereth* falls, on the Frontiers of *Valachia*, 105 Miles S. E. from *Targorod*, and 27 N. W. from *Dorostira*.

VALACHIA, or WALACHIA,

HAS *Transylvania* and the Province of *Temeswaer* on the N. W. *Moldavia* on the N. E. *Bul'aria* on the S. and S. E. and Part of *Servia* on the S. W. 'Tis almost of a Triangular Form. The greatest Length from E. to W. is about 235; the greatest Breadth from S. to N. is about 105; but the Breadth and Length are both very unequal. This Province was Part of the ancient *Dacia*, and afterwards call'd *Flaccia*, from a Roman Governor nam'd *Flaccus*. After the Decay of the Roman Empire, 'twas for a long Time reckon'd Part of the same Province with *Moldavia*, and belong'd to the Kingdom of *Hungary*; from which being separated, 'twas govern'd by Wayvodes of its own, who became Tributaries to the *Turks* for their Protection in 1415, after they had made a gallant Defence. Ten Years after the Wayvode attempted to shake off the *Turkish* Yoke, but was soon reduced, obliged to swear Allegiance to the Great Turk, and to promise to assist him against other Christian Princes. In 1595, *Sigismund Bathori*, Pr. of *Transylvania*, deliver'd this Country and his own from paying Tribute to the *Turks*; but they were afterwards obliged to submit to it, and have not since attempted a Revolt. Their Wayvode is appointed by the Grand Seignior, pays him 70000 Ducats *per Annum*, and is obliged to be at all the Charge of his own Government. The Inhabitants are of the Greek Church, and subject in Spirituals to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. They fancy themselves to be the Offspring of the *Romans*, and their Language in many Words and Phrases comes nearer the ancient *Latin* than the modern *Italian*; but 'tis now mix'd with *Russian*, *Sclavonic*, and *Turkish*. The Air is temperate, and the Soil fruitful. It produces Corn, Wine, Fruits of all Sorts, Wood, Pasture, Black Cattle, Sheep, and

noble Horses. They have also Mines and Metals, and their Forrests abound with Venison and Game of all Sorts. The chief Rivers are, the *AB*, formerly the *Alauta*, the *Telch*, *Launitza*, and *Missono*, which all fall into the *Danube*. This Country, with *Moldavia*, *Bessarabia*, and *Oczakow Tartary*, made Part of the ancient *Dacia Alpestris*; and the other Part call'd *Gepida*, was that now call'd *Transylvania*. The Inhabitants were *Scythians* originally, and call'd *Gyetae*, till the *Romans* upon their Conquest chang'd their Name into *Daci*. They had Kings of their own till reduc'd by the Emperor *Trajan*. Upon the Declension of the Empire, they were successively over-run by the *Huns*, *Goths*, *Sarmatians*, and *Saxons*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Tergowisk*, *Tergowisch*, or *Tervis*, the Capital of the Country, where the Wayvode keeps his Court. It stands on the River *Lawnitza*, about 76 Miles S. E. from *Hermanstat* in *Transylvania*, and 120 S. W. from *Jassy* in *Moldavia*. It lies on a marshy Ground, which makes the Approach of it difficult, and the Air unhealthy. There's little remarkable in it but the Wayvode's fine Palace.

2. *Buckhorest*, on the River *Dembrowicen*, 45 Miles S. from *Tergowisk*, and 75 N. from the *Danube*.

3. *Baccovia*, or *Branschew*, a Bishop's See Suffragan of *Coloczenogron* or *Colocza*, 40 Miles N. from *Tergowisch*.

4. *Rebnick*, on the *Alauta*, a considerable Town, 47 Miles N. W. from *Tergowisch*.

5. *Pitesk*, another Town of Note, 11 Miles N. E. from *Rebnick*.

6. *Alauta*, on a River of the same Name, 30 Miles S. W. from *Rebnick*.

7. *Arcim*, on the same River, 21 Miles S. E. from *Alauta*.

8. *Pedr*, on the *Danube*, near the Frontiers of *Hungary*, 109 Miles W. from *Tergowisch*. There are several other Towns not worth insisting on.

T H E I N D E X.

Note, That Ab. signifies Abbey.

C. a County or any District.

*T. Town or City. T. C. or C. T. Town
and Country of the same Name.*

Emp. Emperor. If. Island.

K. Q. King and Queen.

Kd. Kingdom.

Pal. Palace.

Pr. Prince or Princess.

M. Mountain.

Mon. Monastery.

R. River.

Ancient People are put in a Black Character.

Natural History in Italic.

'Tis needless to burden the Reader's Memory with more Directions; for since they must look for the Page referred to, they will soon see for Instance, whether the Word marked T. be City, Bishop's See, or Borough; and whether the Word marked C. be Country, Principality, County, Dutchy, or Diocese.

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Lutzen T	568	Malagon T	1225	Marieger T	353
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